The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time — The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES NO. 18

## THE CANAL COMMISSION

### Report Submitted to Congress Favors Nicaragua Route.

### REASONS FOR PREFERENCE

### Panama Route Has Many Points of Advantage, But the Other Is Declared More Feasible.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission sent to congress today favors the Nicaraguan route and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua.

The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession.

The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side.

With adequate force and plant the commission estimate that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exculsive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated as necessary to complete the Panama.

The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is five hours and through Nicaragua canal thirty-three hours, but the Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day.

The Nicaragua route is said to be better for the sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua.

The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea through which to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama Canal company have many years to run and new concessions cannot be granted the United States.

The report concludes: "After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal company, this commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an Isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

George S. Morrison, a member of the commission, submits a minority report favoring the Panama route. He says the estimates for the Nicaragua route do not make sufficient provisions for unknown conditions and contingencies. No consideration, he says, has been given to accidental interruption of traffic by Nicaragua which he thinks would not be so likely to occur at Panama. He believes that better conditions and terms can be arranged through the acquisition of the Panama canal company's rights than by any negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The government, after securing these rights he says could negotiate direct with Colombia for the right to construct the canal. He closes by saying:

"The Panama route has advantages over the Nicaragua route in cost of construction, in cost of operation and in convenience when done, while its use is less likely to lead to local international complications. If the United States government is to build an isthmian canal, the Panama route is best."

## TWO BILLS LOOKING TO CONSTRUCTION OF CANAL

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Two bills looking to the construction of the canal via the Nicaragua route were introduced today in the senate. The first of these was presented by Senator Morgan and is as follows:

"That the president of the United States be and hereby is authorized to acquire from and to conclude agreements with the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or either of them, for and in behalf of the United States for the full control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable on which to excavate, construct, govern, regulate, police and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of great tonnage and draft now in use from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean sea via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific ocean; and such dam as may be necessary to secure necessary rights, privileges and such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The other bill was introduced by Senator Perkins and provides for a perpetual lease by the United States of the right of way across Nicaragua and Costa Rica and confers military, police and sanitary control of the canal route by the United States. It makes an appropriation of $120,000,000 of which sum $12,000,000 is to be expended annually. A non-partisan commission is to be appointed by the president to have charge of the canal, the members of the commission to be selected from different parts of the United States and to be paid $10, salary each, per year. This commission is to have its headquarters at Rivas, Nicaragua, with a branch office in Washington. The appointment of engineers is also authorized. It is further provided that the canal shall be of the dimensions recommended by the isthmian canal commission. The commission proposed, is empowered to make all contracts and to supervise their performance, no contract to be legal until ratified by a majority of the commissioners. The commission is to report semi-annually to the president and to keep accurate accounts of its transactions. It is explicitly provided that no commissioner or employe shall be interested in any contract connected with the construction of the canal. The bill authorizes the president of the United States to make minor changes in the route recommended for the canal and the methods of the construction.

## DISCUSSING TERMS OF PEACE IN COLOMBIA

By Associated Press.

Colon, Dec. 4.—The British cruiser Intrepid which sailed from here Sunday with the British consul on board, has returned to Colon from Bocas Del Toro, bringing news that the latter town is in the hands of the government and that its inhabitants are gaily celebrating the recapture of Colon.

Captain Galloway of the Tribune, and Mr. Hudson, the British consul, have gone to Panama on a special train, to make a complaint to the government of the alleged ill treatment of the Tribune's boatswain by Colombian soldiers at Bocas Del Toro.

They assert that no punishment was visited on the offenders.

The Tribune had a boat load of armed men ready to land in case of necessity. The cruiser is expected to return to Bocas Del Toro immediately.

Bocas Del Toro is a banana town where American, British and other foreign interests are supreme, especially the first mentioned.

The Austrian-Hungarian cruiser Szigvar, arrived here this morning.

The peace commission composed of representative of prominent Liberals of Panama, a representative of the Colombian government and General De La Rosa, secretary of General Domingo Diaz, which started for the interior to obtain an interview with Generals Diaz and Lugo and induce them to give up the struggle and return to Panama, returned to that city yesterday. The commissioners saw General Diaz who agrees to lay down his arms and come to Panama under the same conditions which were agreed upon at the time of the surrender of Colon.

Diaz is expected to arrive at the village of Havana with such followers as care to surrender.

Senor Del Rio, acting agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship company at Panama, who was arrested over a month ago on the charge of complicity in the doings of the Liberals and with being in possession of revolutionary correspondence has been given the option of standing trial or paying $1,000 and leaving the country in 15 days. He has accepted the latter alternative and is now free.

General De La Rose, who surrendered Colon to the government forces, will, it is reported, be appointed a commissioner to go to Tumaco for the purpose of arranging an exchange of prisoners. No news had been received here from Buena Ventura or from Agua Dulce at the time this dispatch was filed.

### SENATE SESSION

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Practically the entire time of the senate today was devoted to the introduction of the bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy and dealing with anarchism, were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, Mr. McComas of Maryland, and Mr. Vest of Missouri, may bring them to the early attention of the senate. The isthmian canal report was transmitted to the senate by the president and several bills providing for the construction of the waterway, one of them by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who has led the movement for the canal in the past were presented.

## ALL THE NEWS

Fair and colder today, fair tomorrow.

Silver, 59½; lead, $4.37½; copper, $17.50@$17.

New York stocks opened firm and gathered considerable strength during the course of the day; the close was slightly irregular, but near the top; money on call 1@1½ per cent.

Chicago grain transactions were on immense scale and bull enthusiasm has control of the market; provisions also advanced.

### LOCAL

New traffic company will probably be mustered [illegible] next Wednesday night.

On account of the absence of President R. C. Thayer the school board will not take immediate action on bids for school bonds.

Annual winter sale for the benefit of the Day Nursery association, will be held next Wednesday at the Temple theater.

Ladies of the Christian church are hosting a midwinter sale at the church.

Fire last night practically destroyed the residence at 21 E. Dale street, yesterday morning fire destroyed the upper portion of a house at 118 E. Cucharas street near the Miller school.

Annual students' art exhibit of Colorado College opens today at Perkins hall.

Bosco, the snakecharmer of Elks' fair fame, is in the city jail on a charge of vagrancy.

Proprietors of 12 dairies met last night to form a combine for the purpose of raising the price of milk; the three dairies not in the combine are Sinclair, Rustic Home and Broadmoor.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock association suggests that before occupying the new mining exchange a public banquet at the Antlers be tendered Mr. W. S. Stratton.

Cripple Creek Coal and Transportation Co., which will co-operate with the Short Line, has been organized to compete with the Colorado Fuel and Transfer Co., which is affiliated with the combine railroads.

### STATE

An Associated Charities organization was perfected in Florence yesterday.

Charles H. Toll, one of Denver's most widely known attorneys, died from apoplexy, in his office yesterday morning; in 1880 he was elected attorney-general for the state.

Trustees of the state school for the deaf and blind will meet in Colorado Springs today.

Chairman of the finance committee of the state agricultural college demands that state land board surrender control of land belonging to college.

The Association of Colorado Pioneers will give its 11th annual reception on Friday evening, December 13.

### GENERAL

Ex-Governor William Jenkins of Oklahoma, who was removed from office by President Roosevelt, has made public a statement denying the insane asylum charges filed against him and declares that Roosevelt misquoted him in the statement given by the president to the press.

New York, instead of sending gold to Germany, is returning the German treasury bills floated in September, 1900. The Berlin Tageblatt says that fully half of this loan has been returned.

The enrollment of Harvard university announced last night, including students of all classes, teachers and administrative officers, is 6,158, as against 6,317 last year.

The publishing business of Early & Dumont of Chicago has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Dumont has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, asking to be relieved of an indebtedness of $256,000.

Dr. David McDill, surgeon at the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is dead from the effect of a stroke of apoplexy suffered last Thursday.

### WASHINGTON

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill providing the death penalty for attempts on the life of the president and long imprisonment for conspiracy to kill.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced without amendment the anti-trust bill which passed the house during the last session of congress but failed to pass the senate.

The president and Postmaster General Smith held a conference at which it was decided to reappoint Cornelius Van Cott postmaster at New York.

The president sent a number of recess appointments to the senate and the new appointment of George W. Lieberth, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky. Among the recess appointments sent in was that of Attorney General Knox.

The president sent to the senate the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an isthmian canal.

General A. D. Hazen, who was third assistant postmaster general under Postmaster Generals Wanamaker and Bissell, is dead.

Senator Hale re-introduced the Pacific cable bill as it passed at the last session of congress. It provides for the construction by the government of a cable from the western coast of the United States to Hawaii.

Senator Fairbanks introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state and providing that the capital shall be located at a town to be called McKinley in honor of the late president.

### FOREIGN

The Mexican federal government will tender the delegates of the Panamerican conference a magnificent ball on the last night of the year at the national palace at an expense of not less than $100,000.

### MINING

The mining stock market yesterday was spotty. El Paso opened higher at 67, but Elkton sold down to $1.19, and Gold Dollar was weak at 10¾. Doctor gained over two cents to 54½. Isabella recovered to 31. Portland was lower at $2.88.

The director of the Black Belle company have elected Mr. S. S. Bernard of the El Paso as a director and Superintendent Bainbridge of the same company as superintendent and work on company account will be started at once.

Mr. J. L. Lindsay returned from Idaho Springs yesterday and reports great activity there. The strike on the King Edward looks promising and good development is in progress on other properties in which he is interested.

The lessees on the August Flower of the Katinka company have opened up their ore for some distance in the bottom level and are now shipping from that depth.

### REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Allison today named the following committee, in accordance with the resolution of the Republican caucus, to select the Republican membership of the committees of the senate:

Platt, Connecticut; McMillin, Michigan; Proctor, Vermont; Perkins, California; Nelson, Minnesota; Warren, Wyoming; Fairbanks, Indiana; Kean, New Jersey, and McComas, Maryland.

## PRESBYTERIANS AND REVISION

### Wide Diversity of Opinion of Leaders Shown.

### PROCESS WILL BE LONG ONE

One Paragraph Out of Twenty In the Statement Has Been Agreed Upon By Committee.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The wide diversity of opinions of the leaders of the Presbyterian church on the subject of revision of the creed was demonstrated when the committee of 20 appointed by the general assembly to effect this work and submit it to the next assembly began its labors here today. It was found that none of the members of any subcommittee had united upon any report or statement.

The committee held several meetings during the day, all the proceedings being in executive session. The full committee began the work of framing the brief statement of doctrine this afternoon. The present long creed of the church will be considered article by article. The new statement will now comprise about 1,000 words. The committee's views are that this statement should be composed of about 20 paragraphs, and when the session had concluded for the day only one of these paragraphs had been agreed upon.

It was said tonight that after the conclusion of the work at Washington the statements agreed upon would be printed, and would be again considered by the committee at a meeting to be held some time in the spring, before the gathering of the general assembly, thus giving the members of the revision committee opportunity to again pass upon their works before it shall be submitted to the governing body of the church.

The members of the committee will call on President Roosevelt tomorrow.

## PRINCE HENRY IS DECIDEDLY UNPOPULAR

By Associated Press.

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—In spite of official denials, investigations show there is substantial foundation for the story of a duel having been fought between Prince Henry of The Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, and Major Van Tets, the queen's aide-de-camp. It appears that at a dinner at Het Loo, her majesty was hurt by some inattention on the part of the prince, and spoke to him sharply. Prince Henry retorted offensively, whereupon Major Van Tets made a remark regarding the impropriety of the prince consort's conduct. A quarrel followed between the aide-de-camp and the prince, who had been drinking freely, and a duel with swords was fought after dinner. Van Tets was wounded. He has since been removed to Utrecht to be operated upon.

The same incident gave rise to another duel between Prince Henry and a gentleman of the court. The latter was slightly wounded.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—The matrimonial quarrel between Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry, her husband, excites great interest here.

The history of the affair, as gathered from the various continental newspapers charges Prince Henry with misconduct and neglect and repeats rumors of his deep drinking and heavy gambling debts, which Queen Wilhelmina declined to pay. Another point of disagreement between the pair was the prince's unconcealed antipathy to Holland and his own ungovernable passion for hunting, which resulted in his long absences in Germany. It is said that the queen's mother interfered and taxed her son-in-law with his misbehavior but without effect and finally the matter developed into an estrangement between mother and daughter.

In regard to the quarrel at the dinner at Het Loo and the resultant duels, another rumor represents Major Van Tets as having received a violent kick in the stomach which caused him severe internal injuries and it is supposed that the fear that his death might lead to revelations is the real reason for something of the truth being permitted to leak out after the matter was officially denied. The latest news, however, says that Major Van Tets is progressing favorably and it is said the queen mother has been able to effect something like a reconciliation between the queen and her husband.

Prince Henry has a record of several duels in his student days. He has always been exceedingly unpopular in Holland where since 1870 there have been morbid fears of annexation schemes on the part of Germany and on this account the friends of Prince Henry declare he never has had fair play.

## BANKS MUST PAY TAX ON ALL THEIR CAPITAL

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The commissioner of internal revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that bankers must return for taxation capital, surplus, undivided profits and borrowed money used in the business of banking. The commissioner holds that capital is taxable whether invested, as in the case of the United States bonds or the bank building, or in circulation, as in the case of money, including money borrowed, also surplus including undivided profits.

In providing that surplus shall be included as capital, the decision says:

"It is obviously the purpose of the law to have the tax imposed apply to all money used or employed by banks as capital in carrying on their business.

"Money borrowed by banks and used as capital is held to be taxable and it is clearly no less liable to tax because of the fact that it is borrowed by a bank from its own undivided profits.

"The fact that surplus so used consists wholly or in part of undivided profits, or that such undivided profits have or have not been formally set apart from such, seems wholly immaterial, so far as the purpose of the act is concerned. It is the use and not the authority to use that brings such profits within the taxing provisions of the act."

### VANDERBILT FINED

By Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 4.—William K. Vanderbilt was today condemned in a French court to pay 1,000 francs damage as a result of a collision between his automobile and a dogcart at D'Eauville last year.

### MILITARY PROHIBITION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Brigadier General Bell has issued an order to the soldiers in northern Luzon forbidding them under pain of severe punishment by court-martial to drink the native "vino" spirits which has been found to produce insanity and incite to crime.

## MANSFIELD TESTIFIED IN DOYLE-BURNS SUIT

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 4.—A. E. Mansfield, a Cripple Creek miner, was the first witness today in the Doyle-Burns mining suit for a million dollars' worth of stock in the Portland mine. Mansfield worked the Tidal Wave claim under lease in 1895, and said the discovery stake bore the name of James E. Burns. Witness stated that he tried to negotiate with Doyle for the lease of the Tidal Wave and Devil's Own claims, but Doyle told him he had no interest in either of them and to see Burns about the lease.

The testimony of John H. Crubbs, who testified for Doyle, was read, and was used to show that Burns was sole owner of the claims in controversy.

Frank G. Peck was the only witness examined during the afternoon and was under cross examination by Attorney Hughes at adjournment. His testimony covered a wide range of details regarding the various transactions of the Portland Mining company especially with reference to the three claims involved in the suit, the Tidal Wave, Bobtail No. 2 and Devil's Own. He testified that when these properties were bought by the company the question of their ownership was thoroughly discussed by the directors, including Doyle, and that the latter made no mention nor suggestion that he claimed any interest of either of the claims.

## INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The fifth day of the International Live Stock exposition attracted the greatest crowd ever assembled at the Chicago stock yards, the pavilions, pens and yards being crowded really beyond their capacity.

Governor Toole of Montana, and Governor Wells of Utah, were among the spectators.

The fat Hereford steer, Woods Principal, to which the championship of the show was awarded yesterday, was sold today to A. G. Swenson of New York, for 50 cents a pound.

The combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock in the main pavilion this afternoon was most successful. Ninety-seven cattle sold at an average of $344 per head.

## BURGLAR WEBER WAS GIVEN FIFTEEN YEARS

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—F. H. Weber, a burglar who operated extensively in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City and was arrested in Denver and sent here for trial, was today sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Weber, who is a tailor, 37 years of age, pleaded guilty. He said that he began house breaking in Minneapolis, 13 years ago and since then had been both tailor and burglar. His intention was, he said, to get money enough to start in the tailor business for himself. When arrested in Denver, Weber said he was in the act of reforming and he was about to start for California to be married. He had committed no burglaries in Denver.

## MEXICO PLEASED WITH THE MESSAGE

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's message sent here in full by the Associated Press has been very favorably received in government and business circles. The general comment is that his declaration in favor of Cuban independence and a free trade policy with the island will greatly strengthen American prestige all over Latin America. He has completely disarmed the clerical press of one of its principal arguments against the Washington government.

## BALLSTON BANK MAY RESUME BUSINESS

By Associated Press.

Ballston, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Bank Examiner Graham was busy all day examining bank certificates presented to the bank for verification. Today several certificates were presented that were marked on Teller Fitcham's books as paid and the account closed.

The bank officials still assert that the bank can re-open next week on a sound basis, admitting that their $116,000 surplus is wholly wiped out by Fitcham's embezzlements. When the doors closed Monday night and Examiner Graham took charge the bank's assets were $758,000, exclusive of $100,000 capital; liabilities, $620,000.

Fitcham's peculations are now known to have extended back 20 years. His individual deposit ledger balanced to a cent when he closed it Saturday noon. Fitcham remains at home under a strong guard and was too ill to be arraigned this afternoon. He said the estimates of the bank's loss were exaggerated and that he had not taken more than half the sum mentioned. He said he was not a stock gambler, but that his trouble was due to family extravagance, his expenditures having been for years in excess of his salary.

## IN INTEREST OF CUBAN RECIPROCITY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, accompanied by his secretary and Gonzales Quesada, was at the capitol today conferring with senators in the interest of Cuba reciprocity. General Wood told the senators that some measure of reciprocity on Cuban sugar and tobacco, particularly the former, is essential to giving the island that degree of stability and prosperity which was contemplated when the United States dispossessed Spanish rule.

Concerning the renewed reports from Havana that General Maso's friends complain that the United States influence is being exerted in favor of Estrada Palma's candidacy, General Wood says that every care is being taken to avoid such influence, the existence of which he believes to be much over estimated.

### SNOW IN KANSAS.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 4.—Kansas is receiving a heavy snowstorm tonight which covers the entire eastern half of the state. In Topeka snow began falling at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Lawrence, Osage City, Reading, Emporia and Strong City are included in the storm district, which extends as far west as Hutchinson. If the snow proves as heavy as expected it will be of great benefit, giving a much-needed supply of moisture.

## AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS

### A Number of Measures Introduced in the Senate Yesterday.

### HOAR'S STRINGENT MEASURE

### Death Penalty for Anyone Wilfully Causing or Attempting to Cause the Death of the President.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hoar today introduced a bill for the protection of the president, which provides as follows:

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, wilfully kill or cause the death of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, who shall make an attempt on the life of any ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, advise the killing of the president of the United States or any officer or shall conspire to accomplish the same or who shall advise or counsel the killing of the ruler of chief magistrate of any foreign country or shall conspire to accomplish the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 20 years.

"That any person who has conspired as aforesaid may be indicted and convicted separately although the other party or parties to the conspiracy are not indicated or convicted.

"That any person who shall wilfully and knowingly aid in the escape from punishment of any person guilty of either of the acts mentioned in the foregoing sections, shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact and shall be punished as if a principal, although the other party or parties to said offense shall not be indicted or convicted."

Senator McComas today presented to the senate a resolution declaring that congress has power and should by law provide that a person or persons who wilfully kill or assault with intent to kill the president or vice president or both or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of president may devolve under the Constitution and laws shall be punished with death, the federal courts to have jurisdiction of such offenses; also for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; also that congress shall support the executive department in procuring an amendment to all extradition treaties similar to the provision in our convention with Belgium for the extradition of criminal anarchists.

Senator Burrows today introduced a bill "to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists." The first section is as follows:

"That no alien anarchists shall hereafter be permitted to land at any port of the United States; but this prohibition shall not be so construed as to apply to political refugees or political offenders other than such anarchists."

The second section directs the special board of inquiry authorized by the immigration laws to make diligent investigation concerning the antecedents of any alien seeking admission into the United States who is suspected of being an anarchist, authorizing the board to even go to the extent of examining the persons of suspected aliens for marks indicative of membership in anarchistic societies.

Section 3 provides for the return of [illegible] to their native country [illegible] States to stay, [illegible] offenses have been tried [illegible] to be punished.

The fourth section provides that when any person charged with crime [illegible] United States court and it shall appear [illegible] that he is an anarchist [illegible] the presiding judge shall direct [illegible] hearing, and if the judge [illegible] shall find that the charge is sustained [illegible] or that his remaining in this country will be a menace to the safety [illegible] or any of its citizens, it may direct that in addition to other punishment provided, the convicted alien, after undergoing such punishments shall be deported at the expense of the United States to the country from which he came and if he return to the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years, and after [illegible] again deported.

Provision is made for the appointment of [illegible] agents at a salary of $2,500 each to take investigations in foreign countries connected with [illegible] immigration.

The sixth and last section of the bill provides that "the fact that an alien has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall constitute no bar to proceedings against him under this act."

Vest, (Missouri), offered a resolution proposing an inquiry by the committee on judiciary as to the power of congress to deal with anarchy, to suppress the teaching of anarchy and to provide a penalty for convicted anarchists.

The resolution directs the judiciary committee to inquire if congress has power to legislate for the punishment of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the president of the United States and if not whether it is expedient to amend the federal Constitution to enable congress so to legislate. Also whether it is necessary and expedient so to amend the federal Constitution as to empower congress to prevent by such means as may be deemed necessary the teaching by anarchists of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed, also whether it is necessary and expedient so to amend the federal Constitution that congress shall have power to punish all persons belonging to anarchistic associations, also what amendments, if any are necessary to the naturalization laws to prevent the coming into this country of anarchists and their becoming citizens of the United States, also whether it is necessary or expedient so to amend the federal Constitution as to give congress the power to establish a penal colony on some suitable island under the jurisdiction of the United States to which after trial and conviction every anarchist holding the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed by the assassination of their chief rulers, shall be deported and that the committee after due examination and inquiry shall recommend to the senate such amendments to the federal Constitution as may be necessary to prevent the teaching and promulgation of anarchical doctrines in the United States.

Mr. McComas (Maryland), gave notice that he would address the senate at its next session concerning assaults on the president, the deportation of anarchists, etc.

## WESTERN RAILROAD MEN DISCUSSED CAR FAMINE

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Representatives of practically every railroad running west of Chicago, with the exception of the Great Northern railroad, held a meeting today in this city. The business of the session was unusually brief, entirely routine, and had to do chiefly if not entirely, with the problem of maintaining freight and passenger rates throughout the vast country traversed by these many roads.

Perhaps the most serious problem which presented itself to the railroad men was the increasing car famine which at this time taxes the capacity of all the more important roads. No conclusion was reached on this point but it was suggested that it might be necessary to make a per diem charge, instead of a mileage charge, for the use of cars.

Regarding the rate situation, freight and passenger reports submitted indicated that these were in a fairly satisfactory condition. There were no complaints of late cutting presented.

In some quarters there was a disposition to attach significance to the absence of a Great Northern representative. It was explained, however, that the affairs of Mr. Hill's road would be amply subserved by others present at the meeting. No representative of the interstate commerce commission attended the meeting for the reason that no business bearing upon the affairs of this body was transacted.

In the absence of Chairman E. T. Jeffery of the Denver & Rio Grande road who is now making a tour of the southwest with George J. Gould, the presiding officer was Joseph Ramsay, Jr., of the Wabash road. After the meeting Mr. Ramsay said that the real business of the conference was transacted at the monthly meetings held in Chicago, and that a quarterly meeting was held in this city to give opportunity for conferences with the presidents and directors, but as a matter of fact no meeting had been held here for a year and this meeting was somewhat of a disappointment, owing to the fact that so few of the presidents and directors were able to be present.

Sessions were held in the morning and afternoon and the meeting adjourned shortly before 5 o'clock, to meet in Chicago December 20. When asked whether there had been any discussion as to possible interference by the western governors of the interstate commerce commission with the Northern Securities company, Mr. Ramsay said that the conference had nothing to do with such matters and that the question had not been touched on, as it was purely and solely a rate conference.

## THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEETING

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 4.—The annual meeting of the British Chartered South Africa company was held here today under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, who read a telegram from Cecil Rhodes, managing director of the company, regretting his absence but saying he was now improved to be able to [illegible] cuss of "Why can't he be [illegible]."

The Duke of Abercorn said the Rhodesian gold output reached high water mark in November and he believed these would soon be able to supply their own coal and with improvements in railroad facilities, that Rhodesia could compete favorably with any gold country in the world. He also announced that the imperial government had allowed the company to reduce the excessive police force it had hitherto been compelled to maintain thereby obviating one of the chief causes of this year's deficit (£80,206), while the interest on its cash securities would fully enable it to meet the expenses of 1902.

### MISS STONE'S PRISON.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The state department today received a cablegram from Spencer Eddy, United States charge of legation at Constantinople, reporting that Miss Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka are held prisoners at a place called Guitepe, on the south side of the mountains.

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## CONGRESS IS IN SESSION

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A profusion of floral offerings, quite unusual in quantity, in variety and in beauty today transformed the senate chamber into a veritable flower show. Almost every member of the body was the recipient of one or more of these evidences of the regard of his friends and the atmosphere of the chamber was heavy with the odor of rare plants and blossoms. The display of chrysanthemums was notably beautiful, many of the specimens being of the choicest varieties.

Since the adjournment of the senate last spring, the chamber has been re-decorated and re-carpeted. The principal features of its beauty and individuality have been retained, but they have been added to by the artistic decorations. A bright green carpet with old gold figures has taken the place of the old gold carpet and the desks and furnishings of the chamber have been notably improved.

An hour before noon both the public galleries were thronged with spectators, every available inch of standing room being occupied. Senators assembled slowly, Mr. Keane of New Jersey, being the first senator to appear in the chamber. He was closely followed by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts who soon after took his seat and buried himself in a newspaper. The venerable Senator Vest of Missouri was in his seat twenty minutes before the body was called to order. He was accorded a most cordial reception by his colleagues. By noon practically every senator in the city had arrived in the chamber. Many of them made no attempt to reach their seats on account of the wealth of floral offerings which fairly filled the desks and aisles.

Precisely at 12 o'clock Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem. of the senate, rapped for order.

The blind chaplain of the senate, the Rev. Mr. Millburn then delivered the following invocation:

"God of our Fathers, thy servants of this chamber are come together for the opening of the Fifty Seventh congress with kindly feelings each for the other and impressed with the sense of duty as their tasks are opening before them. And yet there comes to us the oppressive sense of an unmistakable loss the departure of our friend and brother, our father and the cheer of the nation, by the hand of the assassin.

"Oh Lord God, let thy pity and grace come to all the people of this and by reason of this unspeakable calamity. And as thy servant, the widow, sits alone and bereft, may thy comfort and consolation come to her.

"And grant, oh Lord, that we may duly feel the loss and sorrow attendant upon the departure from earth of a member of this body, a senator from South Dakota. Hear our devout prayers in behalf of thy servant, the senior senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Sewall) and grant that the means that are used for his recovery to health may be blest by thee and may he come to his place upon this floor again crowned with thy loving kindness.

"Grant thy grace to every member of this body and to all who are dear to them and so may the light and favor of God, our Father, be with us all now and evermore. Amen."

Credentials were presented of Charles H. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska; Alfred B. Kittredge of South Dakota and Paris Gibson of Montana. Mr. Frye administered to them the oath of office.

Formal resolutions were offered by Mr. Cullom of Illinois that the house be notified that the senate was ready to proceed to business; by Mr. Allison that the meeting of the senate be 12 o'clock noon, and by Mr. Hale of Maine, that a committee of two senators be named to join a similar committee of the house to inform the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any message that he might desire to submit.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Morgan of Alabama were named as the committee.

Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, offered a joint resolution authorizing the admission free of duty of imports of articles intended to be exhibited at the Charleston exposition and the transfer of the government exhibits at the Buffalo exposition to the Charleston exposition.

Mr. Hoar objected to immediate consideration, saying it was the universal practice of the senate to transact no business until the president had been informed that congress was prepared to do business. The resolution was withdrawn temporarily.

Recess was taken until 2 o'clock, but no report of the organization of the house being received at that hour Mr. Gamble of South Dakota, formally announced the death of Senator Kyle of that state on the first of last July. He offered the usual resolution expressive of the sorrow of the senate, and after its adoption, the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourned until tomorrow.

## HENDERSON RE-ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The opening day of the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress in the house of representatives, furnished a spectacle that delighted the crowded galleries. The machinery of the house is cumbrous and is set in motion by a laborious process, but the spectators today evidently did not consider it tedious, as they clung to their places through the entire proceedings which lasted four and one-half hours, probably half the time being consumed in the monotonous calling of the roll. The organization of the house was accomplished according to time honored precedents. Speaker Henderson was sworn in by General Bingham, "the father of the house," and after delivering a very graceful speech in recognition of the honor bestowed upon him he in turn administered the oath to the members-elect. The usual committees were appointed to inform the president and the senate that the house was organized and ready to do business; a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Payne, Bingham and Richardson, was appointed to join a similar committee of the senate and wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make; the rules of the last house were adopted after a slight jar and then the biennial seat drawing occurred. This latter ceremony was robbed of much of its interest today by the fact that under the new arrangements of seats there are more than enough to go round, and those whose names are drawn last do not suffer as they did on former occasions.

The flower show, which is the great feature of the opening day was not as imposing as usual. More flowers than ever before were sent to members but after the seat drawing the house adjourned before a third of them were brought into the hall.

At 11:30 o'clock one of the assistant doorkeepers, standing at the clerk's desk warned those on the floor that those not entitled to be there must retire. Mr. Wilcox, the swarthy delegate from Hawaii, and Mr. Degetau, the delegate from Puerto Rico, attracted attention as they moved through the throng on the floor. Every chair except those in the diplomatic and executive galleries was occupied when at 12 o'clock Mr. McDowell, clerk of the house, brought his gavel down, the buzz of conversation ceased and the clerk announced that prayer would be offered. The members and many of the spectators arose and stood with bowed heads as the Rev. Mr. Coudon, the blind chaplain, invoked the divine blessing. He referred feelingly to the death of President McKinley.

The roll of members elect was then called by states, amid an ever-increasing uproar of voices as conversation became general throughout the hall. When the clerk announced that 318 members—a quorum—had answered to their names, Mr. Lacey of Iowa, moved that the house proceed by viva voce vote to the election of a speaker. The motion being carried, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the Republican caucus placed in nomination General Henderson of Iowa, amid a salvo of applause from the entire Republican membership.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, amid loud Democratic applause, presented the name of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee. A general laugh followed as Mr. Neville of Nebraska, placed in nomination Mr. Stark of his own state, who is now the only other Populist acting independently. Messrs. Rumple, Rep., of Iowa; McClellan, Dem., of New York; Bates, Rep., of Pennsylvania, and Maddox, Dem., of Georgia, were appointed tellers. The result was:

Henderson, 190; Richardson, 149; Stark, 1; Cummins of New York, 1.

Messrs. Richardson, Stark and Cummins were appointed a committee to escort the speaker to the chair. As General Henderson appeared two minutes later on the arm of Mr. Richardson, the speaker was greeted with a great outburst of applause from both sides of the house. Mr. Richardson introduced him in half a dozen words. The speaker addressed the house briefly, saying:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—This high honor that you have conferred upon me I profoundly appreciate. All the more do I appreciate it, coming as it does with this generous expression from both sides of the chamber. There is yet left another method for a presiding officer to express his appreciation of such an honor: that is, by a kindly, firm and faithful administration of the law and the rules that govern this body. It will be my aim to discharge impartially the duties of this office. As I said at the opening of the last congress, no presiding officer can successfully administer the duties of his office unless he has the support of the body over which he presides. I asked for it then; you gave it to me throughout the entire congress. Permit me once more to invoke that patience, kind and splendid support which was accorded to me in the last congress.

"The maker of laws should not be a breaker of laws. We proceed under law and rules, and the duties devolving upon each and all of the membership of this house will be far better conserved if this principle is kept in mind and acted upon.

"Again, sincerely thanking you each and all, I am ready to take the prescribed oath of office." (Applause.)

The honor of administering the oath of office to the speaker fell to Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the house in point of continuous service.

The speaker then in turn, administered the oath to the members elect. They came forward in state delegations as their names were called. At the conclusion of the ceremony the speaker laid before the house the resignation of Nicholas Muller as a representative from the Seventh congressional district of New York to take effect December 1.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, then presented the following resolution for the election of officers of the house:

"Resolved, That Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, be and hereby is chosen clerk of the house of representatives, that Henry Casson of Wisconsin, be and is hereby chosen sergeant-at-arms; that William Glennan of New York, be and is hereby chosen doorkeeper; that Joseph C. McElroy of Ohio, be and is hereby chosen postmaster, and that H. N. Couden of Michigan, be and is hereby chosen chaplain."

Mr. Hay of Virginia, on behalf of the minority, presented a substitute resolution containing the names of the candidates selected by the Democratic caucus last Saturday. The minority resolution was voted down and Mr. Cannon's resolution was adopted without division.

The usual formal resolutions to notify the president and senate that the house had selected Mr. Henderson as speaker and Mr. McDowell as clerk were adopted.

Mr Bingham, Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for appointment by the speaker of a committee of three to join a similar committee of the senate to wait upon the president and notify him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled and that congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The resolution was adopted and the speaker appointed Messrs. Payne of New York, Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Richardson of Tennessee.

Mr. Dalzell then offered the resolution agreed to by the Republican caucus on Saturday for the adoption of the rules of the last house with certain specified amendments, as the rules of the present house.

This drew the first fire from the other side. Mr. Richardson inquired whether opportunity was to be given to offer amendments and on receiving a negative reply he protested against such action. He said he desired to offer some amendments which he thought would prevail if the gentleman from Iowa (Hepburn) could deliver the 40 votes which the newspapers had said he had in the Republican caucus last Saturday.

Mr. Dalzell said the proceeding was similar to that taken in the last congress. He pointed out that the rules were practically identical with those of the 51st, 54th and succeeding congresses and practically identical with those of the intervening Democratic congresses. He then yielded five minutes to Mr. Richardson who occupied the time in denouncing the rules.

Mr. Hepburn, in a five minute speech, said that his views on the subject of the rules had been entertained by him for many years. He had even attempted to secure their modification in the 53rd congress which was Democratic and upon that occasion Mr. Richardson himself had bitterly opposed the change.

This sally raised a shout of laughter on the Republican side.

The previous question was ordered, 176 to 143.

Mr. Richardson moved to commit the resolution to the committee on rules, which was lost, 142 to 185.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Twelve o'clock noon was fixed as the daily hour of meeting. Then the seat drawing took place.

Mr. Robb and Champ Clark, both of Missouri, and both Democrats, were the first names called. Mr. Gibson of Tennessee, and Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, were the first names called on the Republican side. Unanimous consent was given that Mr. Grow, Pennsylvania, an ex-speaker of the house, and Mr. Bingham, Pennsylvania, the "Father of the house," be allowed to select their seats without drawing. Similar consent was given on behalf of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Creamer of New York, who was a member of the 43rd congress.

The name of Mr. Wachter, Republican of Maryland, was the last name called. The seat drawing concluded, the speaker assigned the contested election cases to committees, a committee on mileage headed by Reeder, Rep., of Kansas, was appointed.

A resolution was adopted to allow the importation free of payment of duty of all articles from foreign countries and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Panamerican exposition at Buffalo, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina inter-state and West Indian exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Then at 4:30 the house adjourned.

### GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The session of the reichstag so far has been quite uninteresting. With the exception of the dueling interpellation the house has been occupied with discussing the law providing for reform in the relations between sailors and their captains, introducing more modern conceptions of the rights of labor. The bill, however, fails to interest the members and the discussions have taken place to empty benches. The bill's end is invisible, since the socialists offer over 100 amendments and the reichstag will begin the tariff debate December 2.

The dueling debate attracted the closest attention of the country, owing to the sensational character of the Insterburg affair and showed that the anti-dueling sentiment is strongly growing in the reichstag. Even the Conservatives failed to offer their usual plea for military duels. Some quarters express the view that dueling is now so fully condemned by the country's sentiment that the end of it is near. Less optimistic people, however, assert that the speech of the minister of war, General von Gossler, changes nothing and promises no radical step against dueling, while Emperor William's energetic action in removing the regiment's colonel meets with great praise. The papers point out that his majesty's decree of 1897 does not go far enough to prevent duels, and that it is still possible for officers to compel duels under it.

American questions attracted the usual amount of attention this week. While the action of the United States on the isthmus of Panama is admitted by fair-minded papers to be in accordance with treaty rights, the Cologne Volks Zeitung makes it the subject of a sharp attack. It asserts that the lesson learnable by the isthmian occurrences is that the North Americans, in spite of the sovereignty of other countries and in spite of solemn treaties, will act in each case as it suits their selfish ends. The paper sharply criticises the United States for preventing Colombia from landing troops at Colon and says that therefore the friendly relations between the United States and Colombia is the friendship of the cat and mouse.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung finally admits the United States' right under the treaty to protect isthmian traffic, "but only if Colombia expressly asks for such protection, which she has not done," and the paper calls the present action "usurpatory."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung also takes offense at Secretary Hay's recent speech, characterizing as "braggadocio" his references to the United States' "unlimited power and gigantic military deeds."

The tariff discussion also continues to be directed at the United States.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of the Cologne district, the secretary, Herr Steller, referred to the threatening American competition, adding that it was necessary that the tariff policy of Germany should take into consideration "this overpowering competition." He asserted that the United States does not want commercial treaties, since those that had been drawn up remained unconfirmed by the senate, and maintained that even the new German tariff contains duties approaching the United States duties.

The secretary also said:

"We must adopt special measures against the United States and must disregard the question of renewal of the commercial treaties with other countries. We must adopt a tariff policy similar to that of the United States and must also denounce the present treaty with the United States."

Secretary Stellar added that the United States occupies an unfavorable position in the tariff question. She has tariff controversies with various countries and would avoid a tariff war with Germany if the latter gives similar tariff treatment in retaliation.

The anti-Chamberlain excitement is subsiding. The students of Erlangen and Strassburg declined to take part in a demonstration against the British colonial secretary, taking the ground that his utterances were not important enough to injure the German army.

### ARMY AND NAVY IN GREAT BATTE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Probably the most distinguished gathering that ever witnessed a football contest in this country, and admittedly the greatest crowd that ever entered the gates of Franklin field, saw West Point defeat Annapolis this afternoon by the score of 11 to 5.

From the moment that President Roosevelt and his party entered the great amphitheater until half an hour after the timekeeper had blown his whistle anouncing the cessation of hostilities there was a continuous uproar such as probably never has taken place on any football field in the country. Even the president and several members of his cabinet worked up to a nervous pitch by the excitement, left their seats in the private box which had been set apart for their occupation, and took positions on the side line benches which are usually used for substitute players and coaches. There was not a seat unoccupied and hundreds of persons stood around the field through the entire game.

The day broke cloudy and threatening, but just about the time the presidential party pulled into the city the sun broke through the clouds as though to welcome the distinguished guests. The train bearing the president and members of the cabinet reached South Street station a few minutes after 1 o'clock. Lunch was served on the private dining car and the party at 1:45 started for Franklin field, which is but a few yards from the station.

Two lines of policemen had been drawn up on the sidewalk and the president and his party marched to the entrance of the grounds under their escort. All the members of the party entered the grounds at the eastern entrance. First came the president with Provost Harrison from the University of Pennsylvania on his right and Lieutenant Commander Cowles on his left. They were followed closely by half a dozen Philadelphia detectives with Chief Wilkie and other secret service men selected for the occasion, Secretary Long, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Smith, Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb and many army and navy officers. Admiral Dewey had slipped into the grounds almost unnoticed and had taken a seat in the navy stand.

The president's appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause which continued until they had walked down the center of the gridiron and across the field to his seat in the north stand. The president's silk hat was on his head scarcely five seconds from the time he entered the grounds until he had taken his seat, so continuous was the ovation.

Hardly had the president and party taken their seats before the navy team came upon the field from the west entrance. The followers of the Annapolis eleven made the stands shake with their cheers and blue and orange flags seemed to be floating from all sections of the field. Six minutes later the West Point lads trotted out and then the black, orange and gray of the army was waved deliriously from the big south stand. No time was consumed in formalities. The coin was tossed and Captain Nichols of the navy called the turn correctly. He chose the west goal with a slight advantage of the wind and at 2:15 Graves had kicked off.

From the moment the ball was put in play until the time the umpire's whistle blew there was no more interested spectator of the game than President Roosevelt. The contest had been in progress less than 10 minutes when he left his seat in the private box and took up his position on the side line bench. When Casad broke through the navy's line and ran 65 yards the president jumped to his feet excitedly and advanced toward the gridiron, but returned to his seat a moment later when the ball was put in play again.

At the end of the first half Secretary Root and General Miles came across the field to escort the president to the army's stand. With Secretary Long and a detective on his right and Secretary Cortelyou, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright and Secretary Root on his left, President Roosevelt walked across to the south stand and again occupied a seat on the side line. When the two teams resumed play at 3:28 and Daly, of the army team made his run of 105 yards for a touchdown, President Roosevelt jumped to his feet with an expression of surprise on his face, and like thousands of other spectators could scarcely realize what a remarkable piece of football mechanism Daly really is, that he could make such a phenomenal run through an entire field.

The keenest interest was manifested by all the distinguished spectators and not one made a move to leave the field until the game was ended. The presidential party left the grounds at 4:30 and went immediately to the South street station siding where the special train was in waiting. It was precisely 5 o'clock when the train pulled out for Washington. President Roosevelt stood out on the rear platform with bared head and smiled his acknowledgments to the cheering thousands.

There was an element of luck in the victory of the West Point eleven. They were outplayed by the Annapolis team in both halves, but it was a case of too much Daly. This great little quarterback ran the army team with rare judgment and besides making the entire eleven points for his team prevented at least two touchdowns by the most brilliant tackling ever seen on Franklin field. Twice navy runners cleared all of the West Point team with the exception of Daly. The latter, instead of rushing up to meet the oncoming runner, trotted slowly toward him and in this way timed his tackling beautifully and caught his man squarely.

The score was West Point 11; Annapolis: 5.

### DESTRUCTION OF DENVER CITY HALL.

Denver, Nov. 30.—What is perhaps the worst fire that Denver has known in years started at 6:45 this evening in the fourth story of the city hall at Fourteenth and Larimer streets and at 10:30 tonight the entire front half of the structure is practically ruined. The loss is estimated at $75,000 with an insurance of $80,000.

Just how the fire started cannot at this time be determined. Two theories are advanced. One that it was from defective wiring, and the other that it was the result of incendiarism. The latter seems to be the stronger theory, for two smaller fires were extinguished in different parts of the building before the main fire was started. About half past five a small blaze was noticed under the stairway leading to the city surgeon's office at the front of the building. This was hastily extinguished. About 30 minutes later another blaze was noted in an empty room above the fire operator's room. This was also extinguished, and just 30 minutes after that the officials at the police headquarters noticed that the entire center of the fifth floor was in flames. The engine and hose wagons that are stationed in the building began work immediately, but could not check the advance of the fire, and at 7:10 a second alarm was turned in, which was followed by a general alarm at 7:30. Then began one of the most asked tonight whether or not the professor's secret died with him. Willard heroic efforts ever witnessed to save a building, and the fact that the fire was confined to the front half testifies how well the firemen fought.

The fire originated on the fourth floor in the end near Market street. At this point was located a store room which was filled with old chairs, carpets and other rubbish, and which burned like tinder. Despite the fact that the alarm was turned in at 6:45, the water was not turned on the blaze until 10 minutes later, and then they were beyond control, and it was plain to be seen that the tower on the Market street side was doomed. At that time it was thought the building could be saved. About 8 o'clock the tower fell with a crash that could be heard for blocks. The heavy iron structure crashed through two floors and landed immediately above the horses. An American flag which floated above this tower did not fall until the tower dropped from sight, although for 10 minutes the ropes which had supported it had been burned through.

As if encouraged by the falling of the tower, the flames spread with lightning rapidity and in a few seconds the entire room was ablaze. It was not until then that the firemen were able to do their best work. A dozen hose played on the flames, but seemed only to increase the frightful heat which turned the entire framing and stones a fiery red. The pieces of wood and slate falling from the roof narrowly missed the firemen, and fully a dozen hairbreadth escapes are reported. When the flames spread to the Larimer street side, it was discovered that five firemen were imprisoned on the fourth floor. A shout of horror went up from the crowd as the missing were seen to appear at the windows and call wildly for help. Ladders were immediately raised and the men rescued. A few minutes later the windows where they had gathered were a mass of flame.

Nearly all the valuables were removed from the building. It is known that quite a large amount of personal property and private papers belonging to city employes were lost. The city treasurer's office was visited by a detail of police and city officials, and headed by Mayor Wright and Chief Armstrong the contents were taken to the county court house, the police headquarters and the chamber of commerce. The auditing and other departments were likewise visited and their papers placed in secure places. The prisoners at the city jail, 29 in number, were taken with the other prisoners from the police matron's department to the police station, from where 20 minutes later they were removed to the county jail.

It is thought that the city jail can be repaired so that the prisoners can be returned tomorrow. The police matron herself entered her office and saved the records of her department. Alone and unaided she took two of her prisoners to the police station. At 11:30 tonight there are still 12 streams playing on the fire and it is under control. It is thought that the greatest damage to the two first floors will be from water.

Charles Stoll, a surveyor in the city engineer's office, attempted to save some papers. He was engaged in this work when the tower fell, portions of it crashing through the ceiling. Stoll was struck and seriously bruised, but managed to escape by crawling through the window.

The insurance was divided as follows: Pennsylvania Fire, $15,000; Orient, $15,000; Royal Exchange, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Glens Falls, $5,000; Firemen's $2,500. The remainder of the total of $80,000 was in small amounts among numerous smaller companies.

The city hall of Denver was built in 1880 at a cost of about $200,000. When it was first built it only extended to the alley between Larimer and Market streets, but as the city grew, it was extended to Market, and occupied the entire space bounded by Larimer, Market, Fourteenth and Cherry streets. It is a five-story structure with two immense towers, one facing Larimer and one facing Fourteenth. The building was used for the offices of the city officials, the council chamber, the health department, the city jail and patrol department and fire department. The fifth floor was used for a drill room by many secret societies in the city. The part occupied by the fire department rested near Market street and was the only portion saved in tonight's conflagration.

Last winter a bill known as the Rush bill was passed by the thirteenth general assembly, which provided that at the coming election next fall the citizens of Denver and Arapahoe county may decide by vote whether or not the city and county government of the two municipalities shall be consolidated. The bill has for its purpose the doing away with one of the governments, thus saving one-half the expense. It is very probable that the city hall will not be rebuilt until after this election, in order to see whether or not two governments will be maintained.

### HICKEY HEADS A NEW LEAGUE.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The American Association of Professional Baseball clubs with Thomas J. Hickey as president was launched today. The new magnates finished their preliminary business and adjourned subject to the call of the president. Chicago will be President Hickey's headquarters. The circuit and owners of the franchises were announced as follows:

Indianapolis, W. H. Watkins and J. Bauschkaup; Milwaukee, H. D. Quin and C. S. Havener; St. Paul, George Lennon; Columbus, T. J. Bryce; Toledo, Charles Strobel; Minneapolis, A. B. Bealls; Omaha, W. A. Rourke; Kansas City, George Tebeau.

The new league announced that it would not affiliate with the national body or with any of the minor leagues. It was announced that this decision was not taken in any spirit of defiance, but because the new organization considers itself out of the class of minor leagues, although not ranking with the national organization. Contracts will be respected, but not reservations.

The Western league, of which Hickey was formerly president, will be reorganized with a six-club circuit, made up of Denver, Colorado Springs, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Sioux City and Lincoln.

Applications in the American association were refused to Grand Rapids, Cincinati and Chicago.

### DEATH OF PROF. WYNN NEW GOLD RPOCESS MAN.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 29.—Prof. C. W. Wynn, who recently startled the mining world with the statement that he had discovered a process whereby low grade ore could be treated in such a manner as to produce from $150 to $300 per ton, died at St. Joseph's hospital in this city at 5:30 tonight, after an illness of 23 hours, from strangulated hernia. The news of his death caused as much surprise as did the news of his wonderful discovery when it was announced a few weeks ago. Professor Wynn is known as the discoverer of the Wynn process for extracting gold from low grade ore. He claimed that after five years of hard labor, he had discovered a process whereby ore that was supposed to contain only from $1 to $3 worth of gold would, when treated under his process, yield from $50 to $300 per ton. That his process had some attraction is testified to by the fact that Hon. Willard Teller and Judge Sydney Williams became interested in it and were assisting him financially in bringing the matter before the public. When Teller said: "That is something I do not care to discuss." "Yes, but the public is interested in the outcome of it," said your correspondent. "Well, it is none of the public's business. The public has been too much interested already. I consider it as my own affair and I do not care to discuss it," and with that Mr. Teller declined further conversation. From the relatives of the late professor it was learned that both Mr. Teller and Mr. Williams know the secret.

Professor Wynn was born in Virginia in August, 1852, and was educated at the Georgetown university of the District of Columbia. He has made the subject of chemistry a study all of his life, and during the past five years has devoted his entire time to the gold process. He came to Denver from Kansas City last July and soon interested Mr. Teller and Mr. Williams in his scientific researches. A number of tests have been made which the promoters claimed were highly satisfactory. Plans were about completed for the erection of a large plant in which to treat low grade ores. The publicity the newspapers gave his project before he was really ready for it to be published, and the criticisms that have been hurled at his process, worried him considerably, but this is not thought to have hastened his death. He has been afflicted with hernia for a number of years, but was operated on in Salt Lake City two years ago and pronounced cured. No arrangements for the funeral have as yet been made.

### THE SAME OLD STORY.

Special to the Gazette.

Ouray, Nov. 29.—Two Italian miners named John Negro and L. Menuitti picked into a missed shot at the Revenue this forenoon and caused an explosion which badly injured both men. The latter lived an hour and Negro had his right leg broken and received severe injuries on the hip and other portions of his body. Dr. Stadler, the company surgeon, went up to the mine with an ambulance and brought Negro down to the hospital. He may survive his injuries unless internal complications set in. He is a member of the Miners union and Knights of Pythias lodge here and the I. O. O. F. in Trindad. Menuitti was a single man and has a cousin living in this city.

### BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Nov. 29.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended November 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compard with the corresponding week last year:

| Cities. | | Pct. In. | Pct. De. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1,293,346,929 | 7.4 | .... |
| Chicago | 135,975,869 | 19.1 | .... |
| Boston | 103,663,680 | .... | 12.2 |
| Philadelphia | 93,061,007 | 15.6 | .... |
| St. Louis | 41,900,122 | 40.9 | .... |
| Pittsburg | 36,938,527 | 21.4 | .... |
| Baltimore | 16,816,737 | .... | 7.7 |
| San Francisco | 24,355,261 | 42.7 | .... |
| Cincinnati | 16,438,950 | 29.3 | .... |
| Kansas City | 15,978,790 | 10.9 | .... |
| Minneapolis | 14,429,398 | 28.2 | .... |
| Denver | 3,332,719 | .... | 1.3 |
| Salt Lake City | 3,860,446 | 29.1 | .... |
| Colorado Springs | 709,432 | .... | 3.9 |
| Totals, U. S. | $1,952,825,813 | 9.2 | .... |
| Outside N. Y. | 659,478,884 | 13.0 | .... |
| Totals, Canada | $ 34,091,502 | 10.0 | .... |

### M'GOVERN KNOCKED OUT.

By Associated Press.

Hartford, Conn. Nov. 28.— Knocked out in the second round, of which one minute and 44 seconds had elapsed, was the referee's verdict in the fistic battle between Young Corbett of Denver, and Terry McGovern of Brooklyn, who has held the featherweight championship unflinchingly since he won it from George Dixon eighteen months ago.

Outwitted and out-pointed with a fighter just the same as himself, McGovern had to lower his colors this afternoon at the Nutmeg Athletic club to Young Corbett within six minutes from the start of the fight.

Young Corbett, who, outside of ring parlance is Billy Rothwell, got the better of the champion in less than two rounds of fighting and he did it so perfectly that there was no doubt about it.

The shock to the New York enthusiasts who crowded the boxing pavilion when the little champion was knocked out in the second round, was a repetition of the disappointment exhibited by the adherents of John L. Sullivan when Corbett defeated him in New Orleans.

Terry was as fit as the proverbial fiddle, but he was not fast enough for his man. From the word "go" the men went at each other like game cocks and it looked as if either would go out in the first round. McGovern fought the worst of the opening round and in his endeavor to get in left himself open several times. Corbett stood off McGovern on every lead and trick, but the little Brooklyn boy went on as if there was nothing to it but the winner's end of the purse.

When McGovern was knocked down in the opening round there were cries of dismay from his backers but his wonderful recuperative powers were equal to the occasion and he was on his feet within seven seconds.

This downfall seemed to take the stamna out of McGovern but he fought the round in clever style and tried hard to stem the tide of defeat which seemed to have set against him. He tried all his rushing work, which proved so profitable on former occasions, but Corbett met his every curve and countered hard on neck, jaw and head.

When Terry came back to his corner at the end of the first round he said:

"That's the toughest guy I ever met, but I'll lick him just as soon as I see an opening."

The opening did not come very handily for the New York boy as the little Denver pugilist had then taken his measure.

Down went Terry again in the second round and when he got up quickly he rushed like a wild man. He showed a lack of self restraint, and in a burst of bad temper hit out left and right, irrespective of all rules and usuages. These tactics, apparently, were just what Corbett was looking for. Terry was mixing things up at whirlwind velocity, and throwing science to the winds. It was anyone's fight at this stage, but Terry fell into a trap, as Corbett feinted and suddenly sent his right out when McGovern was sidestepping. This blow just grazed McGovern's head, but a moment later Corbett feinted again and after a rattling exchange of blows sent his right over to the jaw and Terry went down and out. While the fallen champion was frantically trying to regain his feet the crowd yelled madly.

The referee declared that the young Denver man had won. He won on his merits, as he took no chances.

Terry was crestfallen after he returned to his dressing room. He said:

"Well, you can't tell how things can be accounted for. I hope to make another match with Corbett and I am more than confident that he will not be able to put it over me again."

"Young Corbett" was very demure when he emerged from his dressing room. At first he was reluctant to talk, but finally said:

"I was sure I could beat McGovern, and my opinion was based on what I had seen and heard of him. I felt that I had him from the first punch, but I was cool headed all through. When I began to sting him he lost his head, and when he lost his head it was all over. I had him right there and with a right swinging uppercut I landed the blow which won the battle."

Young Corbett will remain here for some days. Dave Sullivan was one of the first to send a challenge to the winner as soon as Charlie White, the referee, announced his decision.

Round 1—McGovern tried for an opening with his left and sent the right to Corbett's jaw. They clinched. In the mix-up both landed lefts. They exchanged lefts on the face and McGovern, rushing again, sent his left to the body, and right to the head. Corbett was short on his leads, and Terry bored him to the ropes with a hard right over the heart. McGovern ducked a left swing and landed right hard on the eye, forcing Corbett to the ropes. Corbett came back pluckily with a left on the body, which was countered with a right over the heart from his opponent. McGovern led again with his right, landing on his opponent's shoulder and Corbett came back with a hard right over the heart, sending McGovern back. But the Brooklyn boy retorted with right and left, only to be met with a swing on the jaw which sent him on his back. He jumped to his feet immediately and went at his opponent hammer and tongs, on the chest and face, forcing him to his knees. Corbett got up and the round ended in one of the hottest mixes on record with honors about even.

Round 2—McGovern rushed in with a left to the body and the men clinched. A rapid exchange of rights and lefts followed. Corbett was on the defensive and met Terry's rushes with straight left jabs. Suddenly he brought up his left, uppercutting McGovern and sending him to the floor. McGovern took five seconds of the count and came back like a wild man, with left and right swings. Science was thrown to the winds, and the boys began slugging. McGovern was very wild and they made a half circle of the ring, fighting in this manner. At this stage it looked like anybody's fight should one of the vicious swinging blows land. While Corbett kept his head and seemed to be in better, his body blows were apparently no stiffer than those of McGovern. However, he kept on forcing McGovern across the right ring and finally Terry forgot his defense. He simply saw a hurricane of blows coming toward him and there was no guarding on his part. Suddenly a right swinging uppercut landed squarely on the point of his jaw and McGovern went down and out. He was not rendered unconscious, but it was evident to all present that he knew the championship had taken wings, and he made wild efforts to regain his feet. Referee White called off ten seconds while McGovern valiantly struggled. Corbett stepped back in obedience to the referee's gesture although he evidently was in doubt as to his fallen opponent's condition. McGovern had given him such a gruelling argument that he was for the moment dubious as to whether the Brooklyn boy might not be able to come up again and renew the battle. But it was all over and in a few minutes the new champion was in his dressing room receiving the congratulations, while McGovern was wondering how it all happened.

After the fight a purse of $10,000 was offered by the Twentieth Century Athletic club of San Francisco, for another fight between McGovern and Corbett and McGovern accepted the offer.

### SURRENDER OF COLON.

By Associated Press.

Colon, Nov. 29.—The terms of surrender agreed upon at yesterday's conference held on board the United States gunboat Marietta and at which the commanding officers of the Marietta of the British cruiser Tribune, and of the French cruiser Suchet, Lieut-Commander McCrea, of the Machias, Captain Ferry of the Iowa, Generals Alban and Jeffries, representing the government of Colombia and Senor de la Rosa, who represented the Liberal party, were present, are briefly as follows:

Senor de la Rosa agreed to surrender the Liberal soldiers now at Colon with their arms to Captain Perry at noon today; Captain Perry in his turn agreed to hand over these men and their arms later in the day, to General Alban, who in turn guaranteed life and liberty to all men recently in arms against the Conservative government of Colombia. The surrender of arms was to be bona fide in every respect.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning a large number of marines and bluejackets from the Iowa, Marietta and the Machias landed at Colon and proceeded to the barracks. Here the arms belonging to the Liberal soldiers were taken over by the Americans in the presence of Captain Perry, the commanders of the warships above mentioned, the American, British and French consuls at Colon and a large concourse of people who sympathized with the Liberals in their surrender.

The Liberal guard patrolling Colon this morning appeared sad and downcast. Their behavior, however, has all along been most praiseworthy and it is not at all an exaggeration to say that they have gained the respect of a large portion of the community and especially of the foreign element during their short administration of Colon. Later in the day General Alban accompanied by officers of the Conservative government of Colon arived here from Panama, and Senor de la Rosa representing General Domingo Diaz, whose secretary he is, surrendered himself and the Liberal troops to the Conservative general, in the presence of Captain Perry and the naval and consular officers above mentioned.

For years past the harbor of Colon has not been so crowded as it is today. Five men-of-war and several German, Italian and British merchant and passenger steamers, as well as other vessels are in port. The men-of-war are moored to the wharves. The only flag-bedecked ship in the harbor is the Colombian Conservative gunboat General Pinzon. When General Alban received the surrender of the Liberals the Pinzon blew a series of noisy quick and irregular notes from her fog horn, indicative of her joy at the proceedings. She is now lying quite close to the docks. General Alban is on board.

The majority of the American marine and bluejackets have returned to their vessels. The Suchet has landed a detachment of marines on the property of the French canal company. American marines are still guarding the piers and the railroad station.

Over 200 men entered the city with General Alban. De la Rosa, on handing Alban his sword, said:

"I accept the conditions of the treaty to safeguard the lives and liberty of my soldiers in Colon. As for my brother and myself, we personally decline to accept the conditions of this treaty."

### ANNUAL REPORT OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

(By the Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Salt Lake, Nov. 30.—The annual report of the Rio Grande Western railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, which heretofore has not been given out, was received here today. It shows that the gross receipts from operation were $4,907,207, an increase of $396,694. Operating expenses were $3,223,239, an increase of $507,230. Net earnings, $1,683,968, a decrease of $110,626. Of the gross receipts $3,643,239 were from freight and $1,066,384 from passenger traffic. After providing for four quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. each, interest on bonded debt, taxes, etc., there remains a surplus of $380,315. The report, though showing a decrease in the net earnings shows a great improvement in the physical condition of the road. Heavy purchases of new rolling stock have been made and many miles of rails replaced with heavier steel. Much mopey has also been spent in the improvement of the roadbeds, straightening out curves, etc. Expenditures for these improvements caused the increase in operating expenses shown by the report.

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# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, Colo., Dec. 2.—In a lengthy decision the supreme court this morning denied the attorneys for the corporations a re-hearing in that part of the revenue suit relating to the authority of Judge Dixon of Pueblo to issue an injunction restraining the state board of assessors from sending out the assessment rolls to the various counties. It will be remembered that some time ago the supreme court—Judge Campbell not sitting—held that Judge Dixon had no authority to issue a restraining order against the assessors. Since Judge Campbell has returned, the corporation attorneys requested a re-hearing of the case. Today's decision denied them that privilege.

It will be remembered that the assessors and attorney general were cited for contempt of court, but the two members of the court that were sitting disagreed. Arguments on Chief Justice Campbell today, but they were deferred until next Saturday morning. The men were cited for having sent out the assessment rolls after Judge Dixon had issued an order restraining them from doing so, and after the supreme court had by implication at least, warned them from sending out the rolls.

A number of attempted assaults occurred in this city last night, which served to keep the police department engaged from sundown to daybreak. An attempt was made to assault Mabel Nelson, a 10-year-old girl living at 41 Winne street, at 8:30, but the attempt was frustrated. At about 9 o'clock an unknown man slipped up behind and dealt Edith Meria two hard blows on the head while she was standing in front of her home at 2242 Clear avenue. The force of the blows drove her through the front window of her home and her assailants fled. A few moments later, Mrs. J. J. Walker, of 1827 Platte street, was seized from behind while she was carrying some kindling to the house, but her screams brought rescue, and the man darted away in the darkness leaving her uninjured. In just a few moments, another assault was reported from 51 Winne Street. This time the man entered the home of 14-year-old Hattie Hughes and attempted to commit an assault after she had retired. Her smal brother came to the rescue and his screams awakened the neighbors and the man fled. All four of the attempts were made within a few blocks of each other, and by 10:30 nearly every person in that part of the city was looking for the man, but he was not apprehended. One arrest has been made. The suspect gave his name as George Chiolero, but he has not been identified as being connected with the crime.

Some time ago James E. Merwin who is now assistant attorney general of the state was district attorney of Boulder county. The board of county commissioners was politically opposed to him and after he had served one year, fixed his compensation at $1 per year. He brought suit for $1,000, but the lower court found that the state law places in the hands of the county commissioners the power to fix the salary of such an officer, and decided against him. He carried the matter to the supreme court and that body decided today that the decision of the lower court was correct; therefore his only compensation for the year's work will be $1.

Young Corbett, who won the victory over Terry McGovern at Hartford, Conn. last Thursday, has telegraphed a friend in Denver as follews: "Arrange a Christmas dinner for the newsboys of Denver at my expense. Nothing is too good for the kids. Will leave here December 15th and be present at dinner."

As this is the second dinner that is being prepared for the boys, they will no doubt spend a very pleasant Christmas.

The contestants who have been for the past four days trying to break the will of Watson W. Moore, gained a complete victory this morning. The jury returned a verdict setting aside the will, and ordering that the property be divided among the legal heirs.

The estate is valued at from $10,000 to $20,000.

The receipts of the secretary of state's office for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1901, were $151,338.30 as against $93,005.17 last year. An increase of $58,333.13.

Among the articles of incorporation filed today were papers for the North Star Gold Mining company of Cheyenne to operate in El Paso and Teller counties. The company has a capitalization of $150,000. Its directors are C. D. Taylor, Z. J. Gervais and H. J. Meaghter.

Burglars last night entered the residence of Frank Tower, 1220 South Sixteenth street and secured two fine gold medals given Mr. Tower when he was a major two years ago. They also secured an emerald ring and a diamond, besides $24 in cash.

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Denver, Dec. 3.—The committee appointed by the city and the committee appointed by the insurance men met today and began the adjustment of the loss occasioned by last Saturday night's fire. In the meantime the city officers are conducting their business in the Chamber of Commerce building. The city officers have decided to increase the tax levy of the city by one mill which will increase the revenue $144,000. The amount raised will be applied toward toward securing better fire protection. It has been decided to rebuild the city hall, and a committee has been appointed to draft plans for the rebuilding of the structure.

The loss occasioned by the fire in the carpet sore of Croke & Thome last night will amount to $80,000, $50,000 on the furniture and $30,000 on the building. The building and stock is insured for $75,625. The origin of the fire is supposed to be a defective electric wire. The two fires coming so close together has emphasized the fact that Denver needs better fire protection.

News comes from Rome that Rev. Father Malone of this city will soon be given the title of Monsignor. This honor is one of the most desirable that can be bestowed by the pope except that of bishop. The announcement has not been officially made yet, but Father O'Ryan of this city is authority for the statement that the honor will be bestowed. The fathers in Denver do not place any credence in the story that Father O'Keefe and Father Malone have presented charges against Bishop Matz.

Rev. Father Michael F. Callahan of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral parish is ill at the cathedral residence, 1738 Logan avenue. His illness is only slight, but confines him to the house.

County Clerk Pulus Aichele has appointed Alderman Andrew Kelley to the position of deputy county clerk. He takes the place of Milward Hewitt, a Republican, who has held the position for years.

Gouldy Cronti, a 7-year-old boy, was caught on a wheel shaft at the West Denver pumping station and received injuries which may prove fatal. He lives with his parents on West Third street.

James W. Kline, an old resident of Montrose county, was removed to the insane asylum in Pueblo today. He imagines he owns the state capitol building.

The family of ex-Governor Cooper have caused to be hung in the governor's office a large oil painting of the late governor. There now hangs in the office of the governor, pictures of nearly all the ex-governors of Colorado.

The board of county commissioners have refused the petitions of all the corporations doing business in Arapahoe county for a reduction in their assessed valuations. The board acted on the advice of County Attorney Dunklee, who held that the commissioners are powerless in the matter. He holds that the board cannot reduce the values. As millions of dollars are involved, the corporations will doubtless carry the matter through the courts.

Edward Weatherhead, the 18-year-old son of Charles E. Weatherhead, was found dead this morning at the west end of the Sixteenth street viaduct. His death was due to heartfailure. He had been to a dance and after accompanying a lady home, started to his home. Nothing more was seen of him until his body was found this morning. In going home he was compelled to cross the viaduct and it is supposed that he ran across this, causing heart failure and death. There are no marks of violence or robbery.

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Denver, Nov. 29.—Attorney General Post filed his brief with the United States supreme court today in the Kansas water right question. The brief outlines the position of the state in the matter. It is signed by C. C. Post, Charles S. Thomas, L. M. Goddard, Platt Rogers and H. A. Dubbs.

Attorney General Post today celebrated his 50th birthday. He passed the day receiving and many of his old-time friends called at the state house to pay their respects. He was the recipient of a number of handsome presents, among them being an extremely large and fragrant bouquet of American Beauty roses, which was presented him by the occupants of the office. Every one wishes the "general" many happy returns of the day.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers Prisoners league, passed through Denver tonight en route to Canon City, where she will speak to the prisoners next Sunday morning. She will return from there to Colorado Springs and at that city will be the guest of Senator H. H. Seldomridge.

Papers were filed with the secretary of state today incorporating the Crescent Social club of Colorado Springs. The object of the club will be to advance social relations. The life of the club will be 20 years. Its incorporators are M. Kinney, P. E. McDonough and R. A. Christy.

A. H. Scholtz made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in his room at the American house this morning. Despondency caused the act. The attempt was made with the rusty blade of a pocketknife.

Attorney General Post today sent an answer to Governor Orman's question regarding whether or not Judge Thomas could hold the office of police magistrate while he was under an indictment, but neither of the gentlemen would give out the character of the answer. The governor said that the answer only covered a portion of the question under discussion. He said that the attorney general was ascertaining whether or not the law would justify his suspending Judge Thomas during the time he was under indictment. This would indicate that if such could be done the governor will suspend him and appoint some one temporarily pending the result of the trial. Nothing new has developed in the West Side court cases. The grand jury will meet again next Monday, and an afternoon paper is authority for the statement that indictments may be brought against some of the county officials.

Mrs. D. B. Shields of Cripple Creek is in the city trying to obtain possession of her 11-year-old daughter, who is living at the Peck mission. It seems that Mrs. Shields was at one time divorced from F. D. Kelly of Cripple Creek and that Kelly was given possession of the child. He placed it with a family on Broadway, who later placed it in the Peck mission. Kelly went to California and became ill and wrote his former wife to secure the child which she is now endeavoring to do.

The famous Watson W. Moore will case was begun in the district court today. Some of the heirs of the late Mr. Moore are attempting to break the will on the ground that he was not in his right mind when the document was signed. Today's evidence was intended to prove that theory. The case promises to be hard fought from start to finish.

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Denver, Nov. 30.— When asked this evening if the order regarding federal office holders as applied to the election and management of party affairs had been received in Denver, United States Marshal Bailey stated that it had not. He refused to discuss the matter until his office had received a copy of the order.

Governor Orman today appointed Rev. John Wohl chaplain of the second regiment Colorado National Guards. Mr. Wohl lives at Salida. He will have the title of captain.

The supreme court today announced that it would render an opinion in the revenue matter next Monday morning. The opinion will decide whether or not the re-hearing the writ of prohibition will be allowed. The court will also decide the contempt cases.

Arthur R. Griffith, a bookkeeper in the emloy of the Colorado Packing & Provision company, committed suicide in the office of the company at the Union Stock yards this morning. He recently came here from Chicago, but no reason is known for his act.

Game Commissioner Harris is determined to enforce the game laws of the state. He is now starting on a still hunt for those persons who are shooting on private game reserves without the game license. He will prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, who passed through Denver this morning on her way to Canon City to address the prisoners, will return here Monday and will deliver a lecture before the Women's clubs Tuesday evening of next week. Commander Booth-Tucker and his wife, who are considered the leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States will be in Denver December 14 and will conduct a number of Salvation Army meetings.

Camello Perri, a 12-year old boy, was the first of the passengers who were on the ill-fated Wabash train Wednesday night to arrive in Denver. He came in this morning and was cared for by the Wabash company until his relatives can be found. He was on the train with his uncle and both were coming to Denver. When the crash came and the flames began to eat their way toward the couple who were pinned down by heavy beams, the uncle shifted himself so as to be between the boy and the heat and thus remained until help reached them. When they were finally rescued, the uncle was dead, but the nephew was uninjured.

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Fowler, Colo., Nov. 29.—The officials of the Great Western Sugar company of Denver arrived in Fowler at 2:30 p. m. today. They came from Rocky Ford where they had spent last night and this forenoon. As they alighted from their special car they were met by the citizens' committee appointed sometime ago, consisting of D. E. Baleh, F. M. Welland, C. G. Ament, J. F. Outt, Jr., and G. P. Davenport. Three carriages were provided and the party were driven over the country, covering about 15 miles of distance. Many questions were asked and answered concerning the 12,000 acres of tillable land under the Oxford and Highline ditches, water right, soil, and beet acreage. After dining in their car the official met a large number of citizens in a mass meeting at Fraternal hall. Col. Dodge made a short address and remarks were made by a number of farmers regarding beet culture in this part of the state, the percentage and tonnage yielded. After adjournment of this meeting the officials met the local committee in private consultation and are still in conference with them.

The party consists of the president of the company, Mr. Chas. Boettcher, and Messrs. Col. Dodge, Page, McKinney, and Austin. Mr. McKinney is the expert agriculturist of the company. Mr. Kingy, the contractor was unable to accompany the party owing to the rush of work on the Eaton factory.

The party expect to leave on Santa Fe train No. 5 in the morning for Denver.

The Fowler football team gave an oyster supper this evening which was very well attended. The proceeds are to be used in defraying the traveling expenses of the team when playing out of town.

Dr. Sheldon has been appointed postmaster of Manzanola, to succeed Dr. C. N. Williams.

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By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 1.—A Republican special from Ouray says that the day shift of the Camp Bird mine struck when they came off duty last night, demanding that they be allowed to go and come from work on the company's time. Manager Benson said the demand was extraordinary and declined to submit to it. He said seven and a half hours per day would be added thereby to each man's time. The men withdrew their demand and returned to work at noon today.

## CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Nov. 29.—The majority of taxpayers of Cripple Creek today voted against the granting of an electric light franchise to Edgar E. Wade. The election was quite lively and both those opposed to the franchise and those in favor of it had carriages to carry the voters to and from the polling places. There were 640 votes cast, as follows:

| | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 1 | 122 | 107 |
| Ward 2 | 81 | 105 |
| Ward 3 | 30 | 36 |
| Ward 4 | 83 | 76 |
| | 316 | 324 |

Majority against the franchise, 8.

The active work of the Law and Order League of Teller County has compelled Sheriff Stewart to order the gambling houses in the county to suspend. The sheriff issued an order this afternoon compelling the games to cease. At 3 o'clock gambling was stopped at Victor and in this city, the games were closed at 5 o'clock tonight. In the smaller towns of the camp, gambling has also been stopped. The Law and Order league is a secret organization and now numbers some 500 members. It is stated by a member that the roll will include the names of 2,000 citizens inside of 30 days. During the past few months the organization has caused several informations to be issued against every gambler in the county. The gamblers when arrested have given bonds and continued their games. Last Wednesday night the league held a meeting at which Sheriff Stewart was present. The members of the league defined their position, and the sheriff was compelled to act in accordance with their wishes. The members of the league state that gambling in Teller county is closed for good, and that if any of the gamblers attempt to reopen the games, their paraphernalia will be confiscated.

The Denver & Southwestern combination which includes the lines of the Midland Terminal and Florence & Cripple Creek roads, has again been compelled to cut rates because of the strong competition of the new C. S. & C. C. D. road. Today the Denver & Southwestern announced a passenger rate of 50 cents to Colorado Springs and intermediate points, enective immediately, and a $3 rate to Denver via the Midland Terminal road and a rate of 50 cents to Canon City and Florence and a rate of $2 to Pueblo via the F. & C. C. road. Although it is not stated, it is understood that these rates are good returning. District Superintendent E. R. Walter of the Short Line stated tonight that the rate would not be met by his company.

Samuel Gale, Mrs. Anna Kemp, D. P. Sill and H. A. Mills, on behalf of themselves and other stockholders of the Central Consolidated Mines Corporation, commenced suit in the district court today against this corporation. William Whelan, E. J. C. Riley, Thomas Killeen, R. K. Hutchings and J. W. Nicholas. The defendants are four of the seven directors of the company, the other directors being D. P. Sill, H. V. Wandell and Hannon. The plaintiffs own 150,000 shares of the stock. They allege that on February 20, 1901, a lease was granted to N. A. LaBerge on the Happy Year lode, and that LaBerge sold a five-eighths interest in the lease to H. A. Mills. They further allege that these lessees contracted with J. G. Kite, E. J. C. Riley and A. C. Bayles for the sinking of the shaft to the 400-foot point. The contractors, they allege, incurred an expense of $6,000 and they believe that the defendants have bought the contract and intend to borrow $6,000 on the property. The plaintiffs ask that the defendants, if they have not already bought the contract, be restrained from doing so, and that any agreement now existing between the contractors be declared void.

A deed dated August 12, 1901, showing the transfer of lots 28 to 40 inclusive, in block 61, and lots 15 to 24 inclusive, in block 62, Goldfield, and improvements, including an ore sampler, and excepting the right of way granted to the F. & C. C. road, together with parcels of land in Fremont county, was filed with the county clerk today. This property was transferred from the National Gold Extraction company to the United States Reduction and Refining Co., the stamps indicating a consideration of $302,500. Another deed showing the transfer of the Sunnyside Nos. 2, 3, 4 and lode claims from A. F. Rassman to L. E. Martin, for a consideration of $1,000, was also filed.

J. H. Edwards commenced action in the district court today against Sidney R. Bartlett to recover that portion of the Ray and Royal L. M. lode claims in conflict with the Bartlett Nos. 2 and 3 lode claims. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant agreed to reconvey the territory in conflict after a patent, and he asks for a deed to the premises.

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Cripple Creek, Nov. 30.—The fire department was called out at 5 o'clock this morning to put out a blaze in Mrs. Florence Blue's rooming house at 510 East Myers avenue. When the department arrived the entire structure was in flames, and the report that several roomers were asleep in the building caused the firemen to adopt heroic means to extinguish the blaze as rapidly as possible. It was found that there was no one in the house. Fire Chief O'Brien, who esthmates the damage at $75, is of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A mining deed was filed with the county clerk today showing the transfer from The Hallett & Hamburg G. M. Co., to the Ajax G. M. Co., the Hallett & Hamburg lode claims, survey No. 8768, and the Orpha Nell lode, Survey No. 11674 and a small tract in survey No. 11674, known as tract D. The consideration named is $200,000, and the deed is signed by Joseph L. Hallett, vice-president and W. R. Barnes, secretary.

A runaway that nearly ended fatally took place on Fourth street about 5:30 o'clock this evening. A team of horses attached to one of the Watt's Mercantile company's delivery wagons started to run away on Golden avenue. The team came down the steep Fourth street hill at a great rate of speed and just after crossing Bennett avenue, crashed into a lumber wagon belonging to F. W. Jones. A small boy driving the lumber wagon team, was hurled fully 15 feet through the air by the collision, but luckily escaped without injury. The horses were bruised and the wagon badly damaged.

H. F. Woods, [illegible] and F. M. Woods, secretary, of the Gold Dollar Consolidated Mining company, today filed papers naming O. E. Wilcox as agent for the company and the principal office to be at Colorado Springs.

A document showing that a bond and lease on the Annie Rooney lode has been granted by A. C. Jaquith to Huger Wilkinson, was filed with the county clerk today. The lease runs for 18 months from July 16, 1901, and the bond is for $25,000, and can be taken up any time during the life of the lease.

In the county court today John K. Brewster, Jr., commenced action against John Anisfield to recover $460 and interest for services as a mining engineer.

A notice of dissolution of the Mineral Exploration company was filed with the county clerk today. The notice was filed pursuant to a meeting in Denver November 14, and is signed by Joseph Rudd, vice-president.

Sheriff Stewart today took Thomas Donovan to the state reformatory at Buena Vista where Donovan will serve an indefinite sentence for stealing copper wire from the Short Line.

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Cripple Creek, Dec. 1.—All trains on the Midland Terminal road arriving here today were from one to one and one-half hours late because of the increased traffic over this line. Fully 700 excursionists from Denver, Colorado Springs and intermediate points spent the day in camp, leaving for their homes tonight. Many people from Canon City, Florence and Pueblo came in over the F. & C. C. road and a large number from the camp spent the day in the valley towns. The Denver & Southwestern combination is not making many friends in the district by its slashing the passenger rate. The merchants of the camp are of the opinion that they will lose quite a little business because of the low rate, for the reason that the residents of the district will take advantage of the opportunity to go to the larger towns of the state to do their trading. Many are of the opinion that the efforts of the Denver & Southwestern to force the Short Line to the combine terms will never have the desired effect, but that it will act as a boomerang. How long the combination can afford to lose money is a matter that concerns the stockholders of the road. The local officials of the Short Line stated this evening that there was a slight falling off in the passenger traffic today, but that the road continues to do a nice business. The majority of the residents of the camp will continue to travel over the Short Line, preferring this road to the crowded excursion trains by round about way of the Midland Terminal route. The residents of the camp know that the combine lines want the old time exorbitant freight and passenger rate, but if support from the people of the camp will keep the rate at a fair figure, this support will go to the Short Line.

Cripple Creek Lodge No. 316, B. P. O. E. held beautiful and impressive memorial services this afternoon at the Grand opera house. The stage was appropriately decorated, in the center being a large floral piece in the lodge colors, bearing the legend, "Our Absent Brothers." A feature of the program was the music by the Elks orchestra of 18 pieces. The program rendered was as follows:

"War March of the Priests,".....
.....Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
"Providence"—Sacred Fantasia....
Orchestra.
Opening Lode—"Auld Lang Syne"
Prayer.—Chaplain E. M. Turner
Vocal Solo.—C. C. Griffin.
"Yester Thoughts," .....
Orchestra.
Oration.—Bro. G. Q. Richmond.
Vocal Solo.—Mrs. Bruno Hobbs.
"Jesus, the Newborn King,".....
(With Cornet solo.)
Orchestra.
Eulogy.—J. K. Hurd.
Quartet.—"O Lord Give Thine Ear Unto Me," .....Mozart
Misses Swift and Wisch, Messrs. Gardner and Griffin.
"Dead March in Saul,".....Handel
Orchestra.
Closing Exercises.

## PUEBLO

Pueblo, Nov. 30.—In conversation today Mr. John Lockin, secretary of the Pueblo Business Men's association said: "While I am not at liberty to give any names at present, yet it is practically certain that another large manufacturing concern has decided to locate in this city and that it will soon begin preliminary operations." It is not generally realized to what extent the association has been instrumental in securing industries for this city. During the past few months no less than eight or ten important concerns have been located in Pueblo through the enterprise of this association. Among the principal ones are the following: Steel wagon works, will employ 500 men, capitalized for $350,000, the buildings are now being constructed; Pueblo Oil Wells company, incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, now down 1,165 feet with good prospects and everything in good condition; new stock yards, with 40 acres of land well located, arrangements have already been made for packing houses to soon follow Acme Brick yards, $25,000 capital and valuable process. There are also 10 or 12 more institutions of importance which will, in all likelihood, come to this city for their home.

John Martin, 19 years old, an employe of the steel works was run over by a freight car in the yards there this morning and had his leg so badly crushed below the knee that amputation was necessary. The unfortunate youth was climbing over a loaded car when he slipped and fell to the ground. The wheels caught his leg before he could get it clear of the rails, tearing it so badly that his foot hung by a shred of skin. Martin was placed on a switch engine and brought to the Union depot where the C. F. & I. company's ambulance was in waiting to convey him to the hospital.

Special to The Gazette.

Pueblo, Dec. 1.—There will be no more public gambling in Pueblo. A week ago all the houses opened in full blast presumably with the consent of the mayor. Rumors of corruption were in circulation but according to other reports it was only a political turn and the mayor was carrying out a mistaken idea as to the wish of his friends.

This morning J. H. Bowen, and Link Gray, the two leading gamblers, came out with a statement that they had closed for good.

They also say, "We have received from the mayor no promise of immunity from punishment. The stand of many of the business men in the community has been two-faced in this matter and our action has been governed more by the implied indorsement of some of the reformers than by any conduct of the officials. We did assume, and rightly, it appears, that the result of the election would arouse the ire of the authorities that shut us down in the summer and that we would have no trouble in that direction. We merely banked too much on the protestations of some of the 'business men' and miscalculated the vigor of the opposition."

The fight has been a short but bitter one. The press, members of the clergy and citizens generally have carried on a vigorous campaign. The end has come from an unexpected source.

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Pueblo, Dec. 2.—E. L. Bogerty of Montreal, has been appointed superintendent of terminals for the D. & R. G. in this city. The freight business has become so enormously large in Pueblo that it has been absolutely necessary to relieve the superintendent of the division here of the details of the work of the yards. This is an important step in the railroad situation in Pueblo, and must result in the redeving of the congested condition of the freight trouble that the yards have been in for some time past. It is estimated that the D. & R. G. are handling about 80,000 cars per month here. Mr. Bogerty will be cordially received by the business community and all will wish that he may be successful in straightening out the yards which have been blocked more or less during the entire year.

Fred S. Harris, who has been assistant superintendent at this point, has been appointed superintendent of the Fourth division of the D. & R. G. with headquarters at Alamosa.

Information received from Canon City today indicates that a large crowd will come down on the D. & R. G. excursion tomorrow night to hear the Jefferson DeAngelis Opera company.

An average of 20,000,000 pounds of coal per day comes into Pueblo over the joint tracks of the D. & R. G. and C. & S. from Trinidad, Walsenburg and intermediate points.

Despairing of being able to serve summons in the contest suit on County Clerk Fairfax in person, Attorney F. R. McAliney this morning secured service by proxy on Deputy Clerk Richard Irwin. In reply to the summons the county clerk or his deputy must appear in court 10 days from this date. Attorney McAliney for the defendant says that he has determined to go ahead with the suit whether the county clerk puts in his appearance or not.

Yesterday at Holy Trinity church the 15th year of the pastorate of the Rev. E. P. Newton was celebrated. The Rev. Charles Martin of Denver, assisted in the service throughout the day.

Yesterday morning in Trades Assembly hall the carpet cutters, carpet layers, upholsterers and mattress makers of the city were formally organized into a union by the organization committee of the Trades assembly. A charter was received from the international union.

Last evening there was instituted in this city a local lodge of the B. B., more generally known as the B'Nai B'Rith, which is a Jewish charitable organization. An orphan asylum and a home home for the aged in Cleveland, also the Consumptives hospital in Denver, are the beneficiaries of this organization. Many of the prominent Jews of the city have enrolled themselves as members. Ben Bergerman presided at the meeting last evening and there were speeches by Alfred Muller, Meyer Friedman and Milton Ansenger of Denver, and several others. Forty-one members were installed. Among the visitors were M. Friedman, Milton Ansenger, S. Friedenthaul, William Hahn, J. H. Harris and J. Langer of Denver; M. S. Ratfield, L. J. Pelta, Charles Pelta, J. Silverberg, J. Gump, H. Berger, H. Scholmer, Phillip Starr, M. T. Myers, J. Oppenheimer of Colorado Springs; J. B. Flatow, M. Kohen, D. Rudmen of Cripple Creek. The lodge was installed by these people and the president of the grand lodge, Alfred Muller.

W. K. Dudley of Colorado Springs, was in the city today on business at the land office.

An increase of 25 cents a day has been granted to the sheet and metal workers in this city.

The Painters union, after thorough consideration of the matter, has decided not to spend any of its funds to send a delegate to the National convention of its craft, but that the money shall be invested in the stock of the Co-operative laundry, and $50 has been accordingly turned over to the laundry company.

Mineral applications were allowed today in the land office as foiows: Hector lode, by Guy Morris and John Thier; Mineral Rock lode, by Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Developing company, by T. J. Dugan, agent, both lodes in Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county.

### M'CLELLAND'S CHALLENGE.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—Billy Corcoran, manager of Jack McClelland of this city, has posted a $500 forfeit on behalf of McClelland for a fight with Young Corbett for a side bet of $1,000, winner take all, or any other terms satisfactory to the new champion.

## VICTOR

Victor, Nov. 30.—Harry A. Russell, a miner employed at the Strong mine, met with quite a painful accident this morning about 7:30 o'clock. While at work at the mouth of an ore chute he accidentally stepped upon some loose ore and fell down the ore chute a distance of 20 feet. The ore chute was small, impeding the momentum, and he landed upon his feet. His back is badly lacerated and he has a few slight scalp wounds. Russell was removed to his home on South Third street, where Dr. McKenzie attended him.

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Victor, Dec. 1.—At Miners Union hall this afternoon the local lodge of Elks No. 367, remembered their departed brothers by giving an interesting and impressive program. Every seat in the large hall was taken and the following program was rendered:

Orchestra—"Priest's March, from the Magic Flute."
Orchestra—"Light Cavalry."
Opening ceremonies by the lodge.
Opening Ode—"Auld Lang Syne."
Prayer by the chaplain.
Solo—"Who Treads the Path of Duty," Mr. William George.
Solo—"The Ransomed of the King," Brother James F. McNulty.
Eulogy—Judge J. W. Huff.
Vocal Solo—"Golden Threshold," Mrs. Marie N. Kyner.
Piano Solo—"Old Black Joe," Mr. Charles Alphin.
Oration—Brother John G. Taylor.
Recitation—"Over the River," Miss Bertha Van Norman.
Orchestra—"Palms."
Benediction—Rev. Father Downey.

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Victor, Dec. 2.—At the Vindicator No. 2 on Bull hill early this morning, an accident took place that resulted in Engineer Otto Holmes losing three fingers on his right hand, Fireman A. S. DeVen being seriously scalded by escaping steam, the almost complete destruction of the engine, the uprooting of the engine house and other damages to the surface workings of the mine that will require some time to repair. The accident happened while the cage was being lowered. It is stated that the engineer undertook to arrest the momentum of the cage, but that a defect in the machinery allowed the cage to travel with great speed down the shaft. The increased speed caused the drum of the hoist to separate into pieces, parts of it flying in all directions. A piece of the flying wheel cut the engineer on the hand, dislocating it, and so badly lacerating three fingers that amputation was necessary. Other pieces of the wheel tore through the roof of the engine house. The steam pipe leading from the boiler burst and A. F. DeVen was enveloped in a dense cloud of hot steam, and was very badly scalded. The cage dropped with a crash into the sump at the 15th level. It was a double-decked cage, and the fall of approximately 1,200 feet, badly demolished it. Dr. Shepherd was summoned, and Engineer Holmes was removed to the hospital and Fireman DeVen to his home, 1210 Victor avenue, Goldfield. DeVen is badly burned about the face, neck shoulders and arms, and is suffering much pain. The outcome of his injuries cannot be determined for several days. The work of repairing the damage to the Vindicator plant was commenced this morning.

A record for hoisting ore was broken at the Ajax mine on Battle mountain last night. During the 8-hour shift, the double decked cage made 428 trips from the lower workings to the surface and on each trip brought up two loaded cars. Approximately 1,000 tons of rock were hoisted. This is said to be the record in the camp for hoisting under similar conditions. The engineer on the shift was Ed. Carroll and the cagers Lee Weygandt and William Monroe.

Harry Curtis, a miner employed at the Independence mine, was struck in the eye by a piece of steel this afternoon. The eye was badly injured, but Dr. Chamberlain, who is attending Curtis, thinks that he can save the eyesight.

Charles M. McLaughlin, a miner 50 years of age, died of apoplexy this morning at his home on Eighth street. Deceased has been in the camp nine years. He leaves a wife and six daughters, three of whom are married. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The difficulty existing between the Trades assembly and the Pike's Peak Power company has been settled. She brick masons employed by the Pike's Peak Power company returned to work this morning, and the electrical workers also resumed work.

## GRAND JUNCTION

(Special Correspondence.)

Grand Junction, Dec. 1.—Professor Ira M. DeLong, one of the instructors in the state university at Boulder, spoke before the Mesa County Teachers association Friday night at the M. E. church. The subject of his talk was "Reading Culture."

The members of the local lodge of Elks held memorial services in the Park opera house Sunday afternoon. Sacred music was rendered by an orchestra. Prayer was offered by the chaplain of the lodge, William H. Moreland of Colorado Springs made an address on the origin, history and purposes of the order. J. N. Bunting, editor of the Daily Sentinel, paid a worthy tribute to the memory of the deceased members.

The Woodmen of the World camps of Mesa county will hold services at the Park opera house on Tuesday evening of this week. Head Consul Falkenburg of the Pacific jurisdiction, Denver, will be present and deliver a lecture on Woodcraft.

The delivery of mail by carriers was commenced in this city Monday morning. Postmaster Edwin Price says the order from Washington came as a surprise to him, as it was generally understood that the service would not start until January 2, 1902. Sixteen collection boxes will be placed in positions in various parts of the city as soon as they arrive.

Incorporation papers have been filed for the Rainey Investment company of this city, with James H. Rainey, president; N. G. Rainey, vice president, and secretary. The board of directors is composed of the two above named gentlemen and their brother, T. S. Rainey. The old firm of Rainey Bros. was established in 1889 and has always been one of the leading spirits for the upbuilding of Grand Junction. At present they are the agents for the Reed Investment company of Colorado Springs, who are heavy investors in property in this city.

The new Christian church at the corner of Eighth and Rood streets is having the finishing touches added and Rev. M. A. Thompson, the pastor, expects to announce Christmas as the date for the dedicatorial ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rainey, at their pleasant home on Fifth street, celebrated their crystal wedding Thursday evening. About 50 friends and neighbors were entertained.

The sugar refinery closed down for this season's run Saturday night. Five thousand tons of sugar beets were converted into granulated sugar.

The session of the Presbyterian church at its regular meeting extended a call to Rev. J. E. Weir, president of the Del Norte college. He has accepted the call and will commence his ministerial work in this city the first of the year.

F. S. Smith, who lives on the Pickett ranch near Whitewater, raised a turnip this season that was 26 inches in circumference and weighed nine pounds.

### THE UTES WANT TO LEASE THEIR LANDS.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, Nov. 30.—Indian Agent Myton of the Ute agency at White Rock, with five head men among the Utes, Big Joe, Tim Johnson, Martin Van, Verney Macu and John Duncan, today had a hearing before Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, and urged the granting of authority to lease their mineral and grazing lands. There is urgent need at the reservation for irrigation work, and the Indians are anxious to secure the revenue therefor by this means. The matter was taken under advisement.

### FRENCH BEET SUGAR.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The international revenue report shows that the beet sugar production for the month of October this year is practically the same as for 1900, but the deliveries for consumption have fallen off from 60,000,000 kilograms to 43,000,000 kilograms. The customs returns indicate that colonial sugars are largely replacing home grown sugar. The outlook for home growers and manufacturers is not so good as last year.


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### FIVE MILES OF HIGH FENCE.

Enclosure for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition About to be Built.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—Three contracts [illegible] for the construction of the fencing which will enclose the site of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903. The length is about two miles, enclosing nearly two square miles of land. One mile of the fence is to be an open barrier, with steel pickets eight feet high, separating the site from the remainder of Forest Park; three miles are to be of boards eight feet high topped with barbed wire, and the remaining mile will be of ornamental slabs made of cement strengthened with woven wire. The work is to be completed within 60 days.

Frederick W. Taylor, superintendent of horticulture, forestry and foods at the Pan-american exposition, who was also superintendent of agriculture, horticulture and forestry at the Omaha exposition, has arrived in St. Louis to take up his work in connection with the exposition here. It is understood that he is to be chief of the department of agriculture, which, at the Louisiana Purchase exposition will occupy the largest building ever constructed for any purpose, covering an area of more than 32 acres and having a circumference of more than a mile. Mr. Taylor is schooled in farming and horticulture and was prior to his exposition work a member of the faculty of the Nebraska State university, occupying the chair of horticulture.

The Missouri state building is to be an imposing edifice costing about $200,000, and the plans call for a permanent structure, which will be used as a musuem after the exposition. It is expected that the different sections of the state will contribute stone, lime, etc., for its construction, as the state produces every necessary material. The Hon. M. T. Davis, of Aurora, Mo., president of the Missouri commission reports that the plans for the building have been prepared by Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works for the exposition company, and that the commission has approved them without alteration.

Mrs. Richard P. Bland is announced as having been chosen by the executive committee of the World's Fair to act as hostess for the exposition at the Louisiana Purchase building at the Charleston exposition. Mrs. Bland is the widow of the once famous Missouri congressman, popularly known as "Silver Dick" Bland, on account of his activity in promoting legislation relative to silver coinage. Mrs. Bland has had a valuable experience as an entertainer in Washington society. Her present home is Lebanon, Mo. She will go to Charleston within a few weeks.


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# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR


## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Today the White House seems wonderfully close to the Far West.

"The splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains" have a new, powerful and sympathetic champion.

The message bears the imprint of the boundless faith and rugged patriotism which alone our western mountains and plains can inspire.

The rock has been smitten from which will speedily flow the stream of a new and mighty empire, greater in population and vaster in area than any which now exists. The Far West has at last a President of its own, and fortunate it is that the accident of birth and residence gives him the ear and confidence of the effete East. Irrigation of the arid lands is the one topic of discussion today.

Chicago already sees 50,000,000 of additional population tributary to its commerce. Today every western railway president and manager believes in bigger dividends in railway stocks than he did yesterday. Every man in whose veins courses the enthusiasm of the typical American is singing the praises of a President who so thoroughly understands the possibilities of the West.

The message meets with universal approval. Its broad patriotism, its rugged honesty, its strong conservatism, its careful handling of complex and delicate questions has aroused the most ardent admiration and the deepest confidence in the ability and wisdom of the President. Every honest industry feels amply protected, and all classes feel that the President has been fair and just in his treatment of their affairs.

The President's handling of the questions relating to anarchists, trusts, labor, immigration, reciprocity, merchant marine, inter-state commerce and our insular possessions is philosophical and statesmanlike, and shows an intimate acquaintance with and a deep study of the questions in hand. His recommendations about the army and navy show the far-seeing soldier and the wise ruler.

No President's message since the Civil War will be so widely read, and few messages in history are so well worth the reading.

The message is pregnant with good for Colorado. The President's life and experience in the West can now be made to redound to the benefit of the people of the entire nation.

The message comes up to the highest expectations of the President's friends and it will have a splendid effect upon every industrial interest of the country.

What a patriotic service after all the political enemies of Roosevelt rendered the country when in their anxiety to get rid of him as Governor of New York, they forced his nomination as Vice-President of the United States.

Verily, "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

I. N. STEVENS.

Chicago, December 3, 1901.

### THE MESSAGE AS LITERATURE.

Anyone who is not entirely inconsiderate can hardly fail to be struck with the high literary quality of this latest addition to American state papers. President Roosevelt has the advantage over his predecessors of being himself a successful author of national reputation. The message reads like a magazine article, and any editor would be glad to pay space rates for it as a comprehensive summary of American public affairs. Whatever else one may think of it, there will be no question that it is both authentic and original. The president "wrote it himself, with his own hand," and in style not less than in ideas it bears indisputable evidence of his authorship.

President Roosevelt is a man of ideas and a man who knows how to express them, clearly, forcibly and in a manner pleasing to his readers, and to this literary ability is doubtless due the absence of those dreary paragraphs in which the work of the various departments has been customarily summarized or reviewed. What President Roosevelt has to say of public matters represents his own opinions, and he leaves his readers free to gain from the several reports of the cabinet officers the figures and the facts. The message is well-developed flesh and blood and the skeleton is properly concealed.

### THE MESSAGE AND THE WEST.

President Roosevelt has often been called a "Westerner," and the message goes far to confirm the title. It does not belong to the president's account that the tendency of recent events has been such as to crowd western affairs into prominence, but surely no one who does not understand western conditions thoroughly, and enter heartily into the spirit and hopes of the west could write so understandingly and satisfactorily of these matters. The importance of the irrigation of the arid lands and the necessity of national aid thereto, the value of the western forest reserves and their close connection with the water supply, the need of scientific forestry, the preservation of the game animals, the best policy to be adopted in connection with our diminishing public lands, the proper treatment of the Indians in the effort to make them self-respecting and self-supporting citizens, the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, the construction of the Nicaragua canal and the transpacific cable, the development of our commerce in the Pacific—in all these matters the president writes as a westerner might do and takes a thoroughly western view. Not only that, but in matters of general interest to the country at large he is quick to perceive where the interests of the west are involved and to raise a voice of warning against any action that might prove injurious to our welfare or retard our development. Thus in discussing the matter of tariff revision he expressly states that the argument for a larger and a freer trade with foreign countries should not be made a pretext for injuring any of our native industries, and in talking of the necessity for modified tariff arrangements with Cuba he has visibly in mind the need of consideration for the beet growers of the western states.

### THE MESSAGE AND IRRIGATION.

By far the most important part of the message, as it concerns the people of Colorado and the west, is that relating to the irrigation of arid lands by the help of the national government. Upon this subject the president's views are especially satisfactory. He declares that the people of the west have as much right to expect the aid of the nation for their ditches and reservoirs as those of the east have for their rivers and harbors. He has a very definite and positive opinion as to the possibilities of the irrigable lands and their prospective value to the nation. There is no member of an irrigation association or delegate to an irrigation convention who could have framed this part of the message more in accord with the sentiments of the people of the west or in a way better calculated to promote their interests. In fact it may be said without exaggeration that the first message of President Roosevelt constitutes an epoch in the irrigation movement and that the subject now has a standing before the country that it never had before.

### SOLVING THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Of subjects not peculiarly western none will exceed in interest that of the "trusts," to which a considerable part of the message is devoted. President Roosevelt is fortunate in being the first to state in a clear and logical manner opinions upon this most important subject which must eventually receive the approval of a large majority of the thoughtful people of the country and determine the policy of the Republican party and finally that of the nation. Equally removed from demagogy and from subserviency to capital and corporations the president points out not only the dangers that threaten from these giant combinations, but also the perils of ill-considered suppression, or unwise interference, and after setting forth some of the general principles that should guide our efforts he suggests a simple, practical and easy step along the line we desire to take. This part of the message is excellent, and we commend it most strongly to the attention of our readers.

### PROGRESSIVE AND CONSERVATIVE.

To set forth in detail the various matters of which the president writes and to commend or criticise his views upon each would require more space than is given to the message itself, and it is not a short one. Upon all the important subjects now before the people the president has his opinions, and expresses them freely and forcefully. He writes of the navy as its former assistant secretary, and naturally emphasizes its importance to the nation and its value as a national defense. He writes of the responsibilities and the difficulties growing out of the war with Spain as one who was a loyal supporter of the McKinley policy, and as one who himself followed the flag to Cuba and assisted in delivering the people of the Spanish colonies from the tyranny to which they were subjected. He writes of the murdered president as one who knew and loved him and as one pledged to the carrying out of the policies inaugurated and so successfully forwarded by him. He writes of anarchy, its causes, conditions and prevention as one who has studied deeply into the subject and as one whose opinions will be indorsed by the American people without regard to section or party. He writes of the labor problem as one who believes that the foundations of the republic rest with the common people, and that the welfare of the people is the highest aim of government.

Only those will be disappointed in the message who have been expecting to find in it evidence of the blustering, truculent rough-rider as he has been portrayed in sensational caricatures and equally false and sensational newspaper articles. President Roosevelt has evidently taken the pains to set himself right with the world on this point, since it is proper and for the nation's interest that the world should know that the chief of our nation is not a swashbuckler, a fire-eater nor a meddler in the affairs of other nations. No part of the message is better written and none will receive more general approval, both at home and abroad, than that in which he speaks of the desire and purpose of this nation to live at peace with all the world and to pursue the development of our own interests with a due regard for the welfare of others and a proper respect for their rights and privileges.

President Roosevelt's message justifies the anticipations of his friends; it belies the predictions of his enemies.

If to be conservative is to proceed with due caution in the path of progress; if to be patriotic is to consider the highest interests of the largest number of one's countrymen; if to be American is to voice the sentiments and aspirations of the great body of intelligent and conscientious citizens of this republic, then President Roosevelt is patriotic, conservative and American, and this message is entitled to a high place among the written evidences of American statesmanship.

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There should be no abatement in the effort to secure the funds necessary for the new Y. M. C. A. building. That is one of the things that the city cannot afford to go without.

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The general opinion in Washington seems to be that Oklahoma will be admitted to the union this winter, while New Mexico and Arizona will have to wait. All three territories are qualified for statehood and they should be taken in together.

## THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Special to the Gazette.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Chicago is in fact the metropolis of inland America. With the great prosperity of the country, with the Pacific trade reaching unprecedented proportions, with a president at Washington whose heart is with the west, with the splendid plans being embodied into laws by the present congress for the reclamation of millions of acres of arid lands, it is small wonder that the enterprising inhabitants of this marvelous city see a future which will make it the greatest inland commercial city on the face of the earth if not really the greatest without regard to location.

The International Livestock exhibition opened here today with the finest display of live stock ever witnessed by any people any place. England and Canada are well represented in the exhibits, but nothing which they have shown surpasses the carefully bred stock of the Americans. One man remarked today as he passed the stalls filled with the perfect specimens of animal life: "Isn't it too bad that as much pains is not taken with the breeding of people as with the breeding of cattle?"

Colorado is well represented in the exhibition and better represented in the strong delegation of those interested in the cattle industry. Everywhere is heard the assertion that if the arid plains and valleys of Colorado were reclaimed by irrigation that it would be the richest agricultural and grazing state in the union.

Strangers are amazed when they are told that already our agricultural and live stock products greatly exceed in value, per annum, the output of the mines and that these products are superior in quality to those of any other section of the country. The men here are doing splendid service for the state in distributing information and it all falls upon friendly and interested ears.

No state in the union is attracting so much attention to its vast and varied resources as Colorado is. If the president urges national aid for storage reservoirs and the construction of national irrigation canals to reclaim the government lands in the west, all Colorado values will appreciate fully fifty per cent. Such works would mean a million and a half of population in the next decade and a stimulus to all development that would make us the richest community in the world at the end of the next twenty years. Every place one goes these days he is proud to acknowledge he is from Colorado and if he is indifferently inclined the universal song of praise will bring the color of pride to his cheeks.

The National Livestock convention which meets here tomorrow and the international exhibition will do a vast amount to stimulate the cattle industry throughout the west and Colorado will receive its due share of benefits.

Springer, De Ricqles, Ballentine and others are carefully looking after every Colorado interest, and after all states are more made by men than by conditions. One of the subjects to be announced at an early date in the Gazette will be the "Live Stock Industry of Colorado" and our own people will be amazed at its value and extent.

I. N. STEVENS.

## HELPING THE STATE TO GROW.

THERE are some people who are so constituted that they cannot see beyond the narrow limit of their own surroundings and circumstances. Like the savages who consider that every stranger is an enemy, their only thought of any one outside of their own sphere is of a possible rival in business or a competitor for the benefits they desire to secure.

Such an attitude, although nothing is more common among individuals and smaller communities, is absolutely fatal to any large measure of success either for a merchant or a city.

What would Colorado Springs be, for instance, if its interests and exertions were confined to the area extending from the foothills on the west to the sand hills on the east, and from the bluffs on the north as far down the valley as the unaided view can extend?

Under such circumstances Colorado Springs might be a hamlet of a few hundred people waiting for the coming of the day after tomorrow when something would turn up.

Fortunately that is not the spirit of Colorado Springs.

We have an altogether different theory of the way to go to work to build up our interests, and to make this a city of high rank in the west. We believe that this object can be attained only by helping the outside communities to develop and improve whatever resources or opportunities they may have worthy of attention. We are fortunate in having on one side the interest of a large number of capitalists whose surplus wealth may be utilized for such investments, while on the other we have an increasing familiarity with the resources and possibilities of our own state and the Rocky Mountain region, and a growing acquaintance with the people of the various districts, cities and counties.

It is by no means a matter of luck that within the past two years the relations of the people of Colorado Springs to those of the rest of the state have been notably changed. Such things do not come by chance. It has been the constant policy and aim of the Gazette in that time to do everything possible towards promoting acquaintance and friendly relations between this city and the rest of the state, and we have spared no effort possible along that line. In that time the Gazette has acquired a state circulation that is surpassed by not more than two of the Denver papers and that is many times greater than any previously held by any newspaper outside of Denver. The effect of such a circulation, supplemented by various editorials and special news articles that have appeared from time to time, together with the excellent state service that has been constantly maintained in these columns, has been to draw the attention of the people of the state to this city, and contrariwise the attention of ourselves and our friends to the state, in a way that never before existed. The names of our merchants, of our streets, of our leaders in thought and action in every department of public life have become familiar from one corner of the state to the other, while on the other hand in numerous cases, industry has been promoted, manufactures established, mines operated, farms improved, cities stimulated in their growth, and capital invested as it would not have been had it not been for the Gazette.

Such an achievement would not have been possible if the Gazette had not been a good newspaper, for only a good newspaper presenting reliable news in an attractive fashion could have commanded the interest and the attention that the Gazette has received, or exerted the influence that the Gazette has done. But even a good newspaper would not have reached the results that this one has unless it had had a specific purpose and had directed its energies consistently along that line.

Nor could such a result have been possible to any newspaper that was not honestly actuated by a desire to build up the best interests of the community. A newspaper that is the organ of any political clique or faction, or that is dominated by personal and selfish interests can never command the confidence of its readers nor the respect of the community in which it is published. The Gazette has been fortunate in having its ownership, as well as its management, confined exclusively to those who are actually engaged in the work of preparing and publishing the newspaper, and to this may be attributed no small share of its success both at home and abroad.

The success that has attended the efforts of the residents of Colorado Springs to assist in the development and growth of other parts of the state ought to be a sufficient encouragement for a renewed and larger work along that line.

Colorado Springs is to an important degree a center of capital and of investment. The number of strangers who first gain their interest in Colorado in this city is probably greater than at any other point in the state, while on the other hand Colorado Springs is coming to be more and more regarded by the people of this state as the center to which they may turn for aid in their undertakings.

At the present time it is easier than it has ever been before to gain a hearing for Colorado enterprises with eastern capitalists, and there never was a time when there was a better promise of rapid development in so many different parts of the state as there now is.

The Gazette, therefore, urges upon the people of Colorado Springs to make it a feature of their business policy to do everything in their power to increase their acquaintance with the resources and with the people of Colorado, and to use every effort to promote the growth of all sections of the state. By doing this we will undoubtedly be pursuing the course that will bring us the largest amount of returns for the future.

Colorado Springs with its unequaled resources of climate and scenery may naturally expect to hold its position as the chief health resort of the Rocky Mountain region. With its superior location, its favorable position on the railroads and the start it has already received in that direction, it ought to be the tourist center of the western United States.

Its educational advantages, its careful sanitation, its public works and institutions for the amusement, recreation and culture of its people, and the high moral and intellectual character of its inhabitants entitle it to first rank as a residence city.

But these things, important as they are, should not be the limit of our efforts and our hopes for the future.

Colorado Springs ought to be the investment and financial center of the Rocky Mountain region, and it may become so if proper efforts are made to establish the relations which will bind the other communities of the state with ties of common interest, confidence and esteem. What Colorado Springs ought to do along this line is not likely to be contested by any other community. Most of them are too closely occupied with their own selfish interests, and none of them has the foresight to see the success that may be won from such a broad-minded policy as the one we have been outlining.

The past policy of the Gazette will continue to guide its efforts in the future. It will aim to represent the people of the state to the people of the city, and the people of the city to the people of the state, and in so doing it will work for the best good and the most rapid progress of both of them.

## PROGRESS IN TEXAS.

THE SOUTHERN Industrial and Lumber Review, published at Houston, Tex., comes to us for November with a handsome illustrated number of 50 pages. The principal article is an account of a banquet given at the Rice hotel at Houston on November 12 nominally in honor of Hon. John H. Kirby, but in a broader sense the occasion was devoted to a celebration of the industrial and commercial development of Harris county and vicinity.

A fair idea of the subjects that are engaging the thoughts of the most enterprising men of that section of the country may be gained from the program of responses which was as follows:

1. Welcome—Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas.
2. Ecce Homo—Hon. R. C. Duff, Beaumont, Texas.
3. The Kirby Lumber Company, Conservator of Texas Forests—Mr. John E. Williams, Editor Lumber Trade Journal, New Orleans, La.
4. Texas and Its Possibilities—Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.
5. Men and Trees of Texas—Mr. J. E. Defebaugh, Editor The American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
6. The Texas of Today—Mr. Louis J. Wortham, Editor The Current Issue, Austin, Texas.
7. A Voice from Kansas—Hon. C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kan.
8. Suggested by the Occasion—Mr. James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner A. T. & S. F. Railway, Chicago, Ill.
9. Texas Progress in Verse—Mr. J. M. Lewis, the Riley of Texas, Houston, Tex.
10. Sensible Forestry—Mr. W. E. Barns, Editor St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis, Mo.
11. The Southwest—Hon. R. F. Broussard, Congressman 3d Louisiana District, New Iberia, La.
12. The Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition—Mr. Henry T. Kent, St. Louis, Mo.
13. The Nicaraguan Canal—Hon. R. L. Henry, Congressman 7th Texas District, Waco, Texas.
14. An East Texas Story—Mr. W. E. Adams, Woodville, Texas.
15. Rice vs. Cotton, Wheat and Corn—Mr. W. C. Moore, Liberty, Texas.
16. The Four Aces of East Texas—Mr. C. M. Rein, Editor Orange Leader, Orange, Tex.

Colonel R. M. Johnston, editor of the Houston Post, acted as toastmaster, and the speeches throughout indicate a clear and broad comprehension of the commercial and industrial possibilities of the southwest that is most encouraging to all interested in the welfare of that section of our country.

There are two aspects of the affair that will appeal with special interest to the people of Colorado.

The relations between the people of Colorado and those of Texas ought to be peculiarly close and friendly. Each state supplements the other in climate, resources and products. Each has what the other desires, and this alone is sufficient to insure large exchanges and close acquaintance. But these differences are not of a nature to cause separation for the reason that the problems before the two states are very similar. We are interested in the same subjects, we are advocating the same policies, we are endeavoring to secure the same legislation. What Texas wants, Colorado is also desirous to secure, and What Colorado wishes to gain, Texas will promote for her own interests.

And the other point is that such a condition as is indicated by the speeches at this Houston banquet cannot fail to affect most powerfully the political life and attitude of this southern state. Whether they know it or not, the men who made those speeches are Republicans, in sentiment, in feeling, in their hopes, in the plans they are executing, and in the policies they advocate. Such men under such circumstances cannot long be bound in the cnains of political traditions belonging to a totally different era. They must align themselves with their present interests rather than with their inherited prejudices, and realize that commercial and industrial progress and prosperity are synonymous with Republicanism.

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It is no surprise that the canal commission's report favors the Nicaragua route. Public sentiment in the United States has tended that way for some time past and the Panama plan is regarded as a stalking horse for the anti-canal obstructionists.

### Clinging to Their Heritage.

To most Americans accustomed to regard the translation of the scriptures from dead to living tongues as a step forward, the riotous opposition of the Athenian students to a version in so-called "modern" Greek seemed almost incomprehensible. It appeared to be a reversal of those liberal, not to say radical, ideas which in Europe commonly have their source and center in the universities.

When it is remembered, however, that there are, in a sense, two "modern" Greek languages, and when the difference between these is learned, the agitation becomes intelligible. The Athenian students were, in fact, clinging to their heritage and to their chief visible sign of connection with the men who made ancient Hellas glorious.

Overflowed by successive waves of Roman, Gothic, Slavonic and Turkish conquest, the tongue of Hellas became greatly corrupted in its home. Under Turkish rule the masses of the people had sunk into the depths of poverty and ignorance. Their speech even lost its classic name, was called "Romaic" and was filled with foreign words, chiefly from the Italian, Albanian, Bulgarian, and Turkish languages.

But during all these centuries patriotic and educated Greeks clung to their ancient speech, and spoke and wrote, if not the language of Plato and Sophocles, at least that of Lucian and Marcus Aurelius, of the Gospel of St. Luke and the Epistles of St. Paul. And when Hellas was at last freed from the Turk her patriot scholars set to work to purify the language of the people from these foreign intrusions.

In large measure they have succeeded. Could Euripides and Xenophon return to Athens, although the pronunciation of educated Athenians might sound as strange to them as modern English to Shakespeare, they would have no more trouble in reading the best modern Greek books than he would in reading good present-day English. This process of cleansing the Greek language necessarily takes time, and naturally has gone much farther in the written than in the spoken speech. It has gone so far, however, that it is probably safe to say that no Greek of grammar-school education finds the slightest difficulty with the original version of the New Testament.

The effort to have promulgated a version of the gospels in the every-day speech of uneducated Greeks was resented for two reasons. First, it was regarded as an attack on the purity of the language. In the second place every Greek looks forward to the time when Macedonia, at least, if not Salonica and Constantinople, will be Greek once more. But the Slavonic Bulgarians also desire these lands, and Queen Olga is a Slav. Hence the plan favored by her, however well meant, aroused political and racial jealousies as well as patriotic resentment.

After much disorder and the loss of some lives, the proposition to publish the scriptures in modern Greek has been withdrawn, and the Metropolitan Procopius, who sanctioned it, has been forced to resign. While the Athenian students may have seemed to make much ado about nothing, and the people may have been childish in their show of resentment, when we remember that to the Greek his language in its purity is the visible sign of a glorious ancestry, and the bark which bore his nationality through the tempests of centuries of foreign oppression, we must feel a certain sympathy with his resolute clinging to his heritage, and with a patriotism which, however misguided in methods, is animated by high ideals.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### The Loveliness of Childhood.

It takes a good deal of self-abnegation to win the friendship of a child. Gifts will not always do it. Gentleness, frankness, and good-humor go a long way, but a very potent aid is the ability to pretend. If the painter hopes to catch the fugitive charm he must put on the badge of the nursery and live its life. He must believe in the land of fairy and travel its perilous ways, he must be fresh in wonder and inventive in whim, and he must be very pure of heart.

For tenderness and loveliness and the purity of sentiment which lives in beauty are nowhere expressed so simply as in a little child. He stands as he was fashioned, unaltered from nature's mould. He twines the problem of existence with charm of form and character, and to catch his changing moods is half to solve the mystery of beauty. He is a divine possibility because he lies on the borderland between existence and the unknown.

The painter who deals with this problem must bring to it many qualities besides the desire to paint. He must have sympathy for childish character, he must surrender himself to the youngster's standpoint, he must put on humility, and, above all, he must approach in a spirit of equality. There are many artists too self-conscious, or too little in harmony with the artless joy of being a child, to understand and interpret him, many fail altogether to catch sight of the "clouds of glory" trailed "from that imperial palace whence he came." Such may be sensitive enough to the grandeur or the soft appeal of landscape, or they may feel moved to express the universe in other equally profound symbols, but I cannot escape the conviction that when painters turn for a language in which to utter their highest aspirations to the mystery and innocence of childhood as Brush, and Thayer, and Sergeant Kendall have done in their pictures, they are concerned as the reverent masters were with the deeper purport of life, and their choice is a happy augury for their future.—(From "American Portraiture of Children," by Harrison S. Morris, in the Christmas Scribner's.

### Madonnas of the Wayside.

To be sure it is not every mother who bends into the beauty of Madonnahood. There are types that it evades. But without seeking you may find it, and in truth the revelation oftenest comes unbidden. It has not infrequently come to me at moments when place and time were least hopeful. Looking up from a book or suddenly out door or window, or traveling down a "long, unlovely street," the old beauty and sentiment have appeared in undiminished appeal. It requires art-composition, color, design, to ennoble this into the accepted Madonna, but now and again all these elements combine, by an accident of nature, and you have the felicity, which stays long and blesses, of seeing the mother and child in an alien land, yet as authentic and touching as in mediaeval Italy.

One such vision I recall for its vivid reality. It was in the grimy lane of an industrial village. The young mother sat with her child on a low doorstep under the shade of a dusty maple. The clamor of great mills filled the air, and the sky was darkened by their smoke. Her roof was the forlorn shelter of an unbeautiful and meager life, but the humble doorstep, like the manger of old, had become the throne of motherhood, and its wretched surroundings were lifted into unassailable beauty.—(From "American Portraiture of Children," by Harrison S. Morris, in the Christmas Scribner's.

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I. N. Stevens is making the Colorado Springs Gazette the most powerful Republican newspaper in Colorado and is in the right direction, too. Our Denver dailies should try and make a break and take the aggressive side or they will soon be lost in the shuffle and be compelled to "go way back and sit down."—(Rocky Mountain Herald

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

## Western Interests Are Given a Large Share of Attention and Receive Vigorous Support—Full Text of Message.

We are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

Theodore Roosevelt

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

### No Personal Nor Political Motive.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

> If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

### Struck at the Nation.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the Army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the Presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

### No Baser Deed Recorded.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

### Resolute Action Demanded.

When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the Nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

### Method of Suppression.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a

> Nothing can take the place of industrial capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

"product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings, and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

### Crime Against the Race.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the Government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the President's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

> It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social benefit to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the body politic of crimes of violence.

## CAPITAL

### National Supervision Over Corporations Doing Interstate Business.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the Nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

### Serious Social Problems.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of laws, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person especially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

### Strength Should Not Be Fettered.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our Nation.

### Unwise Legislation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

> I regard it as necessary to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is possible to apply remedies.

### Real Evils Exist.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baneful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct the evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the greater corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

> Reciprocity must be regarded as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can be safely done without injury to our home industries.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representation as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safe-guarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

### Publicity the First Essential.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

### National Supervision.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National Government need not go as far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several States were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate Commerce Act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

### Secretary of Commerce.

There should be a Cabinet officer to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the first session of the Congress, and empowered to exercise such supervision over the matters mentioned above as may be found necessary. The creation of a Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce would be a step in the right direction. Such a bureau could be given the power to make publicity effective, and could act as an adviser and assistant of the Commission to be created to administer the Interstate Commerce Act. The work of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce should be conducted in such a way as to secure the fullest publicity consistent with the public interest, and should include in its scope the supervision of all corporations doing an interstate business, and should gather and furnish to the Interstate Commerce Commission such information as will enable it to exercise intelligent supervision over the business of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. Steps should be taken to secure uniformity in the State laws relating to corporations, and model laws should be suggested for adoption by the States.

> I regard it as necessary to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

## Importance of Irrigation of Arid Land Is Dwelt Upon at Length and National Aid Urgently Recommended.

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## LABOR

### Rule of Brotherhood Remains as the Indispensable Prerequisite to Success.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are not both well off it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislation and administration should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

### All Work Under "Fair" Conditions.

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes, and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the Interstate Commerce Law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The Government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed, and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

> The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success. In competition with the labor of foreign countries.

### The Most Vital Problem.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the Nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under the Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the State and the municipality than by the Nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule

of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to work can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

**Immigration Laws.**

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in an-

> In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact.

archistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

## THE TARIFF

### Reciprocity an Incident and Result of Preservation of Present Economic Policy.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

**Protection and Reciprocity.**

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

**To Secure Foreign Markets.**

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

## MERCHANT MARINE

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the Navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

## FINANCE AND CURRENCY

The Act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the National Banking Law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and com-

> In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. . . . We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

modities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of the right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this Nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

## AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

# IRRIGATION WORKS SHOULD BE BUILT BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual States acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single States would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the National Government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the National Government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with State laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the National Government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories in such manner as well enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the Nation does for the extention of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid States have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid States the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western States have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual State ownership of water.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the Nation's aid and cooperation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid State the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the Nation and the States, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the Nation to cooperate with the several arid States in proportion as these States by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

## THE FORESTS

### Preservation An Imperative Business Necessity---Reserves Should Be Extended.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water, or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation, and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

**A Needed Reform.**

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the Government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the Department of Agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the Departments of War and the Navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is

> No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America.

water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

**Game Preserves.**

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk, and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breed-

> All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

ing birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

(Here follows the portion of the message relating to irrigation, as published above.)

## INSULAR AFFAIRS

### Relations Toward Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

**The Interests of Cuba.**

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discused the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of educational interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

## THE PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our Nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

**No Desertion of Duty.**

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

**One Possible Error.**

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

**No Weakness Toward Banditti.**

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the Insurrecto and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the Secretary of War be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

**Additional Legislation.**

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

## PACIFIC CABLE

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable may be secured to the Government by contract with a private cable company.

## ISTHMIAN CANAL

### For Interest of Entire Country to Begin and Complete as Soon as Possible.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the Nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this Nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the

> The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as Democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test.

old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to support the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality with our the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures by providing for the building of the canal.

## MONROE DOCTRINE

### Should Be Cardinal Feature of Foreign Policy of All Nations of the Two Americas.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace, and this Nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

**The Cardinal Feature.**

The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his Annual Message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe Doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the New World nations.

**Commercial Independence.**

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

## THE NAVY

### Nothing More Important to the Honor, Material Welfare and Peace of Our Nation.

The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our Nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian Canal, we should need a thoroughly trained Navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our Nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be car-

ried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect . . .

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our Navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this Nation can possibly pay.

**To Keep with Honor.**

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

**Training in Advance.**

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the

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skill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets, and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

**Past Experience.**

Our present Navy was begun in 1882. At that period our Navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the Congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic Secretaries of the Navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upbuilding the Navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added; and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our Navy than of the Spanish Navy.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The Congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate; the Department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the Congress had authorized; the Secretaries of the Navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the Nation.

To send any war ship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

**Should Be Kept in Use.**

Even in time of peace a war ship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be manoeuvred in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battle ship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

**Need of Trained Crews.**

We now have seventeen battle ships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the Naval Academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the General Board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole Navy, under the Secretary. This General Board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a Nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

**Naval Militia.**

The Naval Militia forces are State organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the General Government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a National Naval Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval Academy, graduates of the Naval Militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels, and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive, and unarmed."

# THE ARMY

## Every Effort Should Be Made to Bring About Increased State of Efficiency.

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

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❖ if possible also a division of na- ❖
❖ tional guardsmen, once a year. ❖

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**Value of the Cavalryman.**

The proportion of our cavalry has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manoeuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the Army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the Army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by the law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the Navy.

**Survival of the Fittest.**

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the Army or Navy. Every promotion and every detail under the War Department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our Army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

Every effort should be made to bring the Army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the Army, as in the Navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

**Manoeuvres in Mass.**

Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice manoeuvres in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. These exercises might take the form of field manoeuvers; or, if on the Gulf Coast or the Pacific or Atlantic Seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the Army and Navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the Nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

**Reorganization Act.**

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the Army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the War Department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

**Militia and Volunteers.**

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the Army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

**The Veterans.**

No other citizens deserve so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united Nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the Nation was kept united. We are now indeed one Nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the Civil War will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to man can be attained as regards races where those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

# CIVIL SERVICE

## In Non-Political Positions All Applicants Should have a Fair Field and No Favor.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the Government has been immense. The navy-yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the Government, the great gain in economy, efficiency, and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

**Extending the Service.**

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the Civil Service Law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social, or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the Army and Navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

# CONSULAR SERVICE

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the Congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability, and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the Nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge, and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

# INDIAN AFFAIRS

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The General Allotment Act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture

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❖ I bespeak the most cordial ❖
❖ support from the Congress and ❖
❖ the people for the St. Louis Ex- ❖
❖ position to Commemorate the ❖
❖ One Hundredth Anniversary of ❖
❖ the Louisiana Purchase. ❖

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in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism, and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur; every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end

we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

# EXPOSITIONS

## One Hundredth Anniversary of Louisiana Purchase Should Be Made Noteworthy.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase was one of the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this Exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The National Government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

**Charleston.**

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an Exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily commend this Exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given to it. The managers of the Charleston Exposition have requested the Cabinet officers to place thereat the Government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the Congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

**Pan-American.**

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this Exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the President's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The Exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

**Smithsonian Institute.**

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the Congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the Institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the Institution, in accordance with the plans which its Secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological Park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

**Library of Congress.**

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by cooperation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

**Census Office.**

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now conducted should be made a permanent Government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic, and social science.

# POSTAL PROGRESS

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the Government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,631,198. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Post-Office Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

# AS TO CHINA

## Full and Fair Intercourse on a Footing of Equal Rights and Advantages to All.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the antiforeign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment, and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

**Full Reparation.**

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if

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necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the Emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies, and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

**The Open Door.**

The Chinese Government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese Government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai River and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals, and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

During these troubles our Government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the Empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order, and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the Empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

**Pan-American Congress.**

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the Congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the Congress the money remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this Government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the Congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our Nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 3, 1901.

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BEAUTY IS NEVER COMPLETE
without a thick, luxuriant head of soft, glossy hair, which is in truth "woman's crowning glory." The faithful use of Newbro's Herpicide never fails to produce hair of this character, for, by destroying the deadly germs that feed upon the oil of the hair root, it makes dandruff, falling hair and all scalp diseases impossible. It then promotes a new and thick growth to replace the old thin, brittle hair.
One bottle will verify these statements.
For Sale at all First Class Drug Stores.
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An attractive woman thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. When troubled with a costive habit, she takes a few doses of HERBINE to cleanse her system of all impurities. Price, 50 cents. Hetherington Drug Co.

# LEGAL NOTICES

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 9, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 25 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

I. A resolution will be offered and voted upon to reorganize the Gold and Globe Mining Company under the laws of Wyoming, with a capital stock of one million shares (1,000,000) of the par value of one cent (1c) per share, making the entire capital ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and of this amount seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) shares will be issued to the stockholders of the Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company in exchange for the seven hundred and fifty thousand shares which they now hold in the old company; each stockholder to receive an equal amount of the stock in the new company for their holdings in the old. The remaining two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shares will be placed in the treasury of the new company to be used for development purposes, as the directors may from time to time determine.

II. A resolution will be offered and voted on authorizing and directing the president of the Gold and Globe Mining Company to convey and transfer all its assets, consisting of both real and personal property, to the new company, which shall be known as the Gold and Globe Hill Consolidated Mining Company, and to receive therefor 1,000,000 shares of the stock of the new company.

We would suggest that you forward your proxies in due time, to the end that there may be as full a representation as possible at the stockholders' meeting on the 14th day of December, 1901.

By order of the board of directors

L. L. Aitken, Secretary.

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The deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Improvement company for the election of directors and such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at the office of John E. Lundstrom, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 27th day of December, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Channing Burnz, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 22, 1901.

First publication Nov. 27, 1901.

Last publication Dec. 6, 1901.

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The business known as Gene's Royal restaurant located at 21 E. Pike's Peak avenue, owned by Eugene W. De Ment and H. M. Stutsman, having been sold to other parties, the undersigned will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by the above firm or my former partner, H. M. Stutsman.

Dec. 2, 1901. Eugene W. DeMent.

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To the Stockholders of the Gold Dollar Mining Company:

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to action of the board of directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of this company is hereby called to be held on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1901, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 109 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The object of said meeting is to advise the stockholders of, and submit for their consideration the final action of the directors of this company taken under the authority vested in them by its articles of incorporation and the statutes of Colorado respecting the transfer of all its property, assets and effects to a company to be incorporated under the laws of the state of Wyoming, to be called the Gold Dollar Consolidated Mining company; said action of the directors being more fully set forth in the circular accompanying this notice and being an extract of the minutes of said board; and for the further purpose of submitting for the consideration of the stockholders the question of winding up the affairs of this company and its dissolution.

Books for the transfer of stock will close on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

C. F. Collins, Asst Sec'y.

J. S. Tucker, President

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share has this day been declared by the Arrow Gold Mining company, to be paid on Friday, November 29, to stockholders of record on that day. The books for the transfer of stock close on Wednesday, November 27th.

Charles Farnsworth, President.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

November 22, 1901.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

## SENATOR SELDOMRIDGE ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Hon. H. H. Seldomridge was asked last night by the Gazette for an expression of opinion on the message of President Roosevelt to congress and said:

"I am particularly pleased with the clear, forceful manner in which the message is written. Its style is fine and it is indeed a pleasure to read it. I shall read it again as I have little more than glanced it through as yet.

"I heartily approve of the president's position with regard to anarchy and the need for measures looking to the protection of our country against its growth here. It is a matter of the utmost importance and I think President Roosevelt has taken hold of it in the right way. I am greatly pleased, also, with his attitude and recommendations regarding irrigation. It shows what we all believed, that he is in touch with the interests of the west and I think it can be said that he is the first executive to thoroughly grasp this problem. I think his recommendation undoubtedly will go a long way with congress in its attitude toward what is commonly known as the arid west.

"I do not quite agree with the president in his feeling regarding the trusts. I am inclined to think that some definite action will have to be taken before the matter is satisfactorily disposed of.

"Upon the whole I am very much pleased with the message. As I said, I have not yet read it carefully, but I think it is a strong, courageous document and one of exceptional interest and helpfulness."

## HOUSE DETECTIVE PLACED UNDER ARREST.

F. A. Wilson, house detective at the Antlers, was arrested yesterday morning charged with having beaten D. P. Wight with a "black jack." The assault occurred late Monday night in the lobby of the Antlers and created considerable excitement at the hotel. Wilson will be given a hearing tomorrow morning before Justice McClelland.

About 11 o'clock Monday night Wight and a number of other men, including Wilson, were talking near the cigar stand in the lobby of the hotel, when the subject of dancing came up. The discussion waxed warm and Mr. Wight says it was ended by Wilson telling him to "shut up." Wight said he would not stop talking and it was then that the alleged assault occurred.

Wight was struck several times by a "black jack," and his face was badly bruised. He went to the home of Justice McClelland and swore out a warrant for Wilson's arrest. The warrant was served yesterday morning by Chief of Police King, and Wilson was arraigned before the justice. He furnished $200 bail for his appearance for a hearing tomorrow.

## JACOB CHANDLER IS POST COMMANDER.

Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., held its regular election of officers last night. The following were elected for the new term:

Jacob Chandler, Commander.

James Worley, Senior Vice Commander.

A. C. Patterson, Junior Vice Commander.

S. H. Moss, Chaplain.

Sidney R. Cone Surgeon.

B. F. Robinson, Officer of the Day.

I. H. Burt, Quartermaster.

D. S. Keiser, Officer of the Guard.

L. E. Sherman, Judge Advocate.

Otis Remick, Post Historian.

For delegates to the department encampment, the following were chosen: Comrades Worley, Huff, Moss, Woodworth; alternates, Comrades Mitchell, Fical, Dana, Cooper and Patterson.

The members of the post will give a supper to the ladies of the auxiliary societies on the last Tuesday night of this month.

The Colorado Springs post has increased its membership very greatly during the term of Commander Work, who is just retiring from office.

## SALIDA STONE CONSIDERED.

Before the city council decides just what material will be used in the exterior construction of the new city hall a thorough investigation will be made of the materials suggested. The exterior will be made of stone or Roman tile brick.

The buildings committee of the city council has already examined Trinidad stone and next Saturday E. G. Coray, building inspector, will visit the Kerr stone quarry, near Salida. The Kerr stone is being used in the new court house in this city and in a number of buildings in Denver.

It is said that two members of the buildings committee of the council favor the Roman tile brick. This brick was used in the construction of the St. Louis city hall, one of the finest public buildings in the country. Many persons think, however, that the new city hall should be built of stone and the question of what kind of stone will be used, if it is so decided, will be hard to decide.

One argument in favor of stone for the new city hall is that if it is built of that material it will be built of a home product. If the material is tile brick it will have to be purchased outside of Colorado. There is plenty of good, attractive looking stone in this state, but Roman tile brick is not made in this vicinity.

## EXCITING CHASE AFTER FUGITIVE.

The escape of a prisoner from Detective Atkinson at the police station last evening was followed by an exciting chase through the streets after the fugitive, who managed to elude a large number of pursuers. At the start of the chase the detective fired a shot to frighten the escaping prisoner into stopping, but the shot only made him run the faster.

The name of the man who escaped is not known by the police. He was quarreling all day with Sam Shellenberger, the newly elected constable, who runs an employment agency at Tejon and Huerfano streets. Shellenberger says the man owed him a fee and refused to pay it. He called Shellenberger names and about 5 o'clock in the evening Detective Atkinson happened along and arrested him.

The prisoner made no resistance at first. He went peacefully to the city hall and up the rear steps leading to police headquarters. Atkinson had hold of his arm. At the top of the stairway the prisoner wrenched himself free from the officer and gave a big leap down the front steps. He landed half way down the stairs and sad to the foot.

The man then ran out to Nevada avenue and Atkinson, who had started to follow him, drew his revolver and fired a shot into the ground in the hope of frightening him into surrendering. He did not stop, however, but ran at a 10-second pace up Nevada avenue.

J. O. Pell was driving up the street at the time and saw the escape. He whipped up his horse and started in pursuit. The man turned west on Pike's Peak avenue and the driver followed, calling to the people on the street to stop the fugitive. No one tried to stop him, however, but a big crowd was at his heels as he rounded the corner and turned north on Tejon street.

The fugitive ran into the alley back of Robinson's drug store and by the time the crowd, which was increasing rapidly, reached that place he had disappeared. It was learned afterwards that he went through another alley north to Kiowa street and was heading towards the Santa Fe railroad when last seen. He is believed to have left town. The police made every effort to find him.

The escaped prisoner is described as being a tall, well built man, dressed in a light colored suit and wearing glasses.

## EMBEZZLEMENT CASES ARE AGAIN POSTPONED.

The date for the trials of Moses T. Hale, former city treasurer, and Charles E. Smith, former city clerk, accused of embezzlement of public funds, has again been postponed. The cases were set for trial in the district court for December 10, but yesterday Judge Cunningham ordered a continuance until the January term.

The motion for the continuance was made by Deputy District Attorney Black. The attorneys for the defense made no objection, as they have been seeking a continuance. It is said that the delay in bringing the cases to trial is due to the fact that Gustav Krause, the expert who is examining the books of the defendants, has not yet completed his work.

This is the third time the cases have been postponed. At the opening of the January term of court another date for the trials will be set.

## SEEKS TO EXTEND CAR LINES.

Mr. W. S. Stratton intends to extend his street car line on the east and west sides of the city. An ordinance was introduced at last night's council meeting granting him right of way over parts of certain streets not contained in the original franchise.

Mr. Stratton is asking for the privilege because the residents of the sections concerned have asked him to run his cars along these streets. The new rights of way include the following parts of streets: commencing at the intersection of Wahstach and Platte avenues, thence east on Platte to El Paso street, commencing at the intersection of Pike's Peak avenue and Hancock street, thence south on Hancock to Cimarron street; commencing at the intersection of Walnut and Pike's Peak avenue, thence north on Walnut to Platte and east on Platte to Spruce; commencing at the intersection of Yampa and Walnut, thence north on Walnut to the city limits; commencing at the intersection of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street, thence south on Weber to Costilla street.

The Walnut street extensions provide for a car line that will cover practically the whole of the west side north of Huerfano street and will be a great boon to those living on Walnut and further west. The extensions over there also provide for a car line covering the extreme northern part of the west side. The Platte avenue extension will be a boon to that section of the east side. The Hancock street extension is to be a temporary line. The city and Santa Fe are at present tied up in the courts over the Costilla street undercrossing and until that is settled Mr. Stratton cannot go ahead with his cemetery and Prospect Lake line. This Hancock street extension will permit him to run south to Cimarron from the East Pike's Peak avenue line and thence pursue the course outlined in the original franchise to the cemetery and Lake. Hancock street is the easternmost street in the city limits.

Mr. Stratton has decided not to run clear down Wahsatch to Costilla but instead will run his Wahsatch cars around the loop from Pike's Peak avenue and thence down Weber to Costilla. It is intended ultimately to connect with the east side cemetery line at Costilla.

The city council last night ordered the new ordinance printed.

## STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held at the El Paso club in this city last night at which the Colorado State Bankers' association was organized. It includes representatives of the leading financial institutions of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Leadville, and the membership will be thrown open to bankers of the state at large, with a general invitation to join. The association will be incorporated under the laws of Colorado, papers to be filed with the secretary of state within a few days.

Representatives of the four leading banks of Denver went to Pueblo yesterday and last night came back to Colorado Springs, bringing with them Mr. R. E. Brown of the Western National Bank of Pueblo. The Denver delegation consisted of Dr. D. H. Dougal of the National Bank of Commerce, G. B. Berger of the Colorado National bank, J. C. Mitchell of the Denver National bank, and Thomas Keely of the First National. Mr. A. V. Hunter of Leadville also was present and the Colorado Springs bankers at the meeting at the El Paso club were Messrs. J. A. Hayes, president of the First National bank; A. Sutton, cashier of the same institution, and A. G. Sharp, cashier of the Exchange National bank.

The organization is designed to promote the interests of the bankers of the state in both business and social relations. It is proposed that there shall be a meeting once each year, which will include a convention lasting probably one day, and close with a banquet in the evening. At this convention matters of importance to the banks and banking men will be discussed, questions where concerted action would result in mutual advantage will be considered and acted upon, and all matters in which the members of the association have any mutual interest can be discussed at length. No definite action regarding a place of meeting for the first convention was taken, but it was practically agreed that it should be held in the spring or early summer of next year, and once each year thereafter.

There was an election of officers which resulted as follows: President, J. A. Hayes of Colorado Springs; vice-presidents, Thomas Keely of Denver, B. B. Brown of Pueblo, and A. V. Hunter of the Carbonate National of Leadville; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Sharp of Colorado Springs.

The membership of the association will be open to all persons directly engaged in the banking business in Colorado. The association is similar in nature to the bankers' associations that exist in practically every state in the union. It has been in contemplation by the bankers of Colorado for some time, and the idea was consummated at the meeting held for this purpose last night.

## MORE CLAIMANTS FOR SAM STRONG'S MONEY.

If present indications are to be depended upon the estate of Sam Strong, which has already been the target for more legal darts than generally find their course toward any one defendant, is not yet through with litigation. A large number of cases aggregating a big sum of money have been settled, but there are others to come in now and make claims. A series of claims in various stages of preparation for litigation includes one by T. G. Clemmons, commonly known as "Doc" Clemmons in Cripple Creek. He will ask for $10,000 on the ground that he never received compensation for the services he rendered the late Sam Strong in the trial of the case in which he was accused of blowing up the Strong mine.

Clemmons had charge of the gathering of evidence for the use of Sam Strong during the trial and in this work claims that he traveled from British Columbia to Mexico. He had 18 witnesses in his care during the trial and claims that he paid a hotel bill at the Windsor hotel of $1,100 for them. During the trial these witnesses were drawing full pay as miners and their expenses were paid in Denver.

The next claim will be that of Mrs. F. E. Hunter, who was the first wife of Sam Strong. She will ask for $7,000, which she claims is due her for the care of two children for five years.

Harry Reese, who was an associate counsel in the cases against Sam Strong has a claim for $4,200.

J. E. McArthur, another attorney who did legal work for Mr. Strong, has a claim for $1,200.

All of these claimants set forth that in the settlement of the estate an effort is being made to freeze them out of what is legally due them. Reese and McArthur, as attorneys for the estate, are familiar with it and will make a hard fight for satisfaction of their claims.

A. H. Martin, who has been working to effect a settlement of all the claims against the estate, which were considered valid, laughs at all these claims with the exception of that for the care of the children.

"The grandmother," he says, "took care of the children at a time when she could not very well afford to and is entitled to something, and at the present time we are trying to settle the matter. Clemmons was very well paid for the services he rendered Mr. Strong."

## DARSKEY-ECKBERG.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized Thanksgiving night at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. P. Eckberg, 632 East St. Vrain, by Elder W. H. Lee of the People's Mission church. The bride was Miss Josephine Eckberg and the groom Joseph C. Darskey. The bride was very tastily attired in a cream lansdoun trimmed with serpentine lace, chiffon and satin, and carried and wore white roses.

The bridesmaid, Miss Hattie Eckberg, was dressed in white silk mull trimmed with valenciennes lace and wore white carnations. The groom and best man were attired in the customary black. The house was decorated very prettily with smilax. The young people will be at home to their friends for the present at 632 East St. Vrain.

## KEYS-SYKES.

At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Marion Sikes, at 3:30 p. m., November 28, 1901, Miss Flora Sikes was united in marriage with Mr. Oscar M. Keys of Cripple Creek, Rev. C. W. Cunningham officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Keys took the afternoon train for Cripple Creek, where they will be at home to their friends at No. 125 Hayden avenue, after December 10.

## COLEMAN TO BE TURNKEY.

Sheriff-elect W. R. Gilbert, left last night on the Rock Island for Panora, Ia., where he will spend a month visiting, before returning to Colorado Springs to assume the duties of the office to which he was elected last month.

Mr. Gilbert yesterday morning announced the last of the appointments that he will make when filling the positions incident to the office that he is to fill. H. C. Coleman, a colored man residing in the southeastern part of the city, is to be appointed turnkey at the county jail.

Mr. Coleman has been a resident of the city for some time, having been engaged in the drayage business while here. He is an experienced officer, having had some years experience as a member of the police department of the city of Pueblo.

The appointment, as is the case with all made by Mr. Gilbert, meets with the hearty approval of the persons who are in a position to know their advisability.

## CHASE WON OUT.

The Town and Gown club held a highly successful golf tournament on the club links east of the city yesterday. There were a number of contestants from the club members and a large crowd of onlookers were on the grounds to witness the sport. The tournament was for a cup given by the club especially for yesterday's contest and was won by L. A. Chase with a net score of 35 strokes. The lowest gross score was made by W. K. Jewett, who made the nine-hole course in 2. The following are the tabulated scores:

| | Gross. | Net. |
|---|---|---|
| L. A. Chase | 47 | 35 |
| F. E. Bryant | 45 | 38 |
| W. K. Jewett | 42 | 41 |
| H. R. Wray | 53 | 42 |
| Mrs. Farnsworth | 60 | 42 |
| H. E. Armstrong | 49 | 42 |
| D. C. Allen | 50 | 43 |
| H. D. Davis | 48 | 43 |
| H. G. Lunt | 57 | 45 |
| Dr. Patterson | 60 | 45 |
| F. M. Taylor | 52 | 45 |
| J. F. McIntyre | 51 | 47 |
| W. E. Frenaye | 61 | 47 |
| F. A. Mattocks | 51 | 47 |
| Atherton Noyes | 62 | 48 |
| W. Scott | 59 | 50 |

Withdrew—Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hamp, Mr. Aldrich.

## J. W. GARRETT WON.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Nov. 28.—Ideal weather greeted the members of the Victor Gun club and visiting sportsmen at the range just east of the city today. Fifty turkeys were shot for and nearly every contestant secured a prize. There were a large number of spectators on the ground and the program as carried out was a great success. Some fine scores were made in the shotgun events, the winners being as follows: 15-bird contest, won by J. N. Thomas, with a score of 15; 20-bird contest, won by A. A. Jones, who broke 18 birds. In the first 25-bird contest, W. W. Shemwell, Mr. Razie and J. N. Thomas each scored 24. In the second 25-bird contest, A. A. Jones and F. P. Fryberger each scored 24. In the 50-bird contest, J. W. Garrett and W. W. Shemwell each broke 46. The sweepstakes of 65 birds was won by J. W. Garrett, who broke 63 birds. In the double of five pair A. A. Jones scored eight and W. E. Dingman and J. N. Thomas each scored seven. In a special contest of 10 birds, A. W. Huff and John Ferguson each broke the limit and in the contest to clear the tie, Huff won.

## NEFF-PECK.

A very pretty home wedding occurred last evening at the residence of H. B. Neff at No. 30 South Wahsatch avenue, the contracting parties being Mr. Neff's only son, Frank Richards Neff, and Miss Lily Mae Peck of Independence, Kansas.

The wedding took place at 8 o'clock and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Braislin, D. D., of the First Baptist church of this city. The bride was attractively dressed in a beautifully tucked white mousseline de soie gown and was given away by her father. The ceremony was witnessed by intimate friends and relatives of the two families and afterwards an informal reception was held. Numerous handsome presents were given to the happy couple and among them were a fine piano from the bride's father and house furnishings from the father of the groom.

The parents of both parties are well-to-do. Mr. Neff being the well-known mining man of this city, with heavy interests in the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Peck, the father of the bride, is a prosperous hay and grain merchant of Independence, Kansas.

The newly married couple will not take a honeymoon trip, but will be at home to their friends at their residence, No. 10 South Wasatch avenue.

## KIRBY-KAMPE.

Miss Genie Kampe, daughter of Mrs. F. D. Kampe, and Mr. John Marvin Kirby of this city were united in marriage by the Rev. Benjamin Brewster of Grace church last evening at 5 o'clock in the bride's home, 108 North Wahsatch avenue.

The house was prettily decorated with palms, ferns, smilax and kinnikinnick, also chrysanthemums, roses and carnations.

The bride wore a gown of white taffeta and chiffon, beautifully tucked and trimmed with lace and insertion, and carried bride's roses.

The bride's sister, Miss Edna Kampe, maid of honor, and Miss Florence Dorr, bridesmaid, wore white mull over green taffeta and carried bunches of white carnations tied with green satin ribbon. Mr. Julius Kirby was best man and Mr. Pierce Kampe groomsman.

The bride formerly lived in Cincinnati, but has resided in the Springs for about six years. She has a large circle of friends here. Mr. Kirby is the junior partner in the firm of Wright, Lilly & Co., brokers, and is favorably known in business circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby went to Denver to pass their honeymoon. They will be at home to their friends in a week or two at 128 North Nevada avenue.

## MASI-GOSSARD.

The marriage of two well-known Colorado Springs people took place in Denver yesterday. They were Miss Lula Mae Gossard and Mr. William Matthew Masi, Jr. They will be at home at 1441 Court place after December 15.

Mr. Masi was formerly associated in business here with his father, Mr. William Matthew Masi. Mr. Masi, Jr., is now with Hymans, a well-known cafe and confectionary firm.

## COMMISSIONERS ISSUE BILL OF INSTRUCTIONS.

There is a difference of opinion between the county commissioners and some of the justices of the peace of the county concerning the payment of costs for proceedings in criminal cases. The justices present their bills of costs for such cases every three months to the commissioners, who often disallow the costs in some cases. The commissioners say that the county is asked to pay costs in many prosecutions which are trivial. The justices say they have not the time to make investigations as to every prosecution begun before them.

The commissioners yesterday forwarded to the various justices a number of rules governing the payment of costs in criminal proceedings. The justices are instructed to issue no warrants for felonies or misdemeanors except on the order of the district attorney or his deputy. In misdemeanors the justices are asked to make an investigation as to the good faith of the complaining witness before issuing a warrant. The county will not pay the defendants' costs in criminal cases. According to the rules made by the commissioners, who quote the statutes in support of them, when a defendant is bound over for trial all necessary witnesses must be put under bonds to appear in court.

## MRS. BOOTH'S WORK.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, whose fame as a worker in the reformation of criminals and as a lecturer is world-wide, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and last night addressed one of the largest audiences that ever crowded the First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Booth is a brilliant talker and her sympathy with the men for whom she has done so much adds to her eloquence when she talks of them.

Mrs. Booth came here yesterday from Canon City, where she organized one of her prison leagues. The "Little Mother," as she is known by the thousands of prisoners she has befriended, has now 14 leagues, which means that she is in personal touch with 20,000 men. Her methods of organization are well known. Her Hope halls, one in New York and the other at Chicago, are places where convicts released from prison are cordially received until they can begin a new life.

Two years ago Mrs. Booth visited the Canon City penitentiary and talked to the prisoners there. She has been in correspondence with some of them since.

"I organized a volunteer prison league there today," said Mrs. Booth, after she arrived in Colorado Springs. "The further work of organizing will be in the hands of the chaplain and I cannot say yet how many members we will have."

Mrs. Booth is a graceful matron, with a charming personality, and easily won the interest and sympathy of the audience at the church last night. It was unfortunate that the church could not accommodate all who sought to hear her. Hundreds were turned away.

For nearly an hour Mrs. Booth talked of her work in the reformation of criminals, relating many anecdotes of her experiences.

Mrs. Booth is the guest of Senator and Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge. She will address the Colorado college students this morning and this afternoon will be given a reception at the residence of Mrs. Francis W. Goddard. At 8 o'clock this evening she will address another meeting at Perkins hall.

## DAIRYMEN ORGANIZE.

Representatives from 13 local dairies met last evening at Labor Union hall and formed a temporary organization. The dairymen decided to make their new association an auxiliary of a proposed union of their employes. They also fixed a scale of prices for the sale of milk, the scale being the same as that printed in last Sunday's Gazette.

Next Wednesday evening the dairymen will meet with their employes and permanent organizations will be formed. Only three of the big dairies in this vicinity were not represented at last night's meeting and it is expected that at least one of the three will come into the new organization. The drivers and milkers employed by the dairymen have signified their intention of joining the union suggested by their employers. Under this plan the employers and employes will be brought closer together. The employes of all the dairymen in the combine will be paid union wages.

The dairies represented at the meeting were as follows: Austin Bluffs, Roswell, Swiss, Horn, Cochran & Massey, Airgood & Patrick, Union, Dickerson, Cloverdale, National, F. Alig, Knowlton and Wyfield. The dairies not represented were the Rustic Home, Sinton and Broadmoor.

At the meeting last night it was decided to invite all customers of the members of the association to visit their dairies and make thorough inspections of them.

No officers were elected last night and no name for the association was decided upon. The organization will be made permanent next Wednesday evening. The meeting is called for 6:30 o'clock.

## COURT NEWS.

Mrs. Jennie Dunn, widow, whose only child, Norman Dunn, aged seven years, was run over and killed by cars on the Rio Grande railroad under the Huerfano street viaduct over two months ago, yesterday began suit against the railroad company for $5,000 damages. The complaint was filed in the district court.

The accident occurred September 26, last. It is not known whether the boy was playing on the railroad tracks or not, but his mother alleges in the complaint filed yesterday that the accident was due entirely to the negligence of the company. She says that Norman was crossing the tracks when he was struck and run over by one or more cars.

The boy was on his way home from school at the time. He was injured so badly that he died several hours later in St. Francis' hospital.

Julia E. Carson filed suit in the county court yesterday against her husband, William H. Carson demanding absolute divorce and the custody of their three children, the oldest of which is 9 years of age. They were married at Husted, in this county, in 1889.

There will be no proceedings in the county court until Judge Orr returns from a two weeks' visit to his old home in Kansas. The docket for the December term has been cleared.

## NAPOLEONIC MUSEUM.

### The Most Conspicuous Man of all History and His Sale of Louisiana.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—The proposition is being seriously considered to have a Napoleonic museum as a feature of the World's fair. In as much as Napoleon sold the Louisiana territory to the United States and the World's fair is held in celebration of the centennial of that event such a museum is regarded as a very appropriate feature for the exposition. While it may not be possible to obtain the originals of some of the more valuable Napoleonic relics, it has been ascertained that many most interesting things are available. Napoleon is the most conspicuous man of all history, and the widespread interest which clusters about his memory will tend to bring to this proposed western shrine innumerable persons curious to see the things that were his, and to study his marvelous career from material things close at hand.

Former United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, president of the National commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has suggested the stationing of a regiment of United States soldiers on the grounds during the exposition, where they would be maintained at the same cost as at an army post. They could act as a guard to the government and foreign exhibits. By having different regiments to succeed one another at intervals, an opportunity would be given a great many soldiers to see the fair, and a model encampment of regulars would be an interesting sight for visitors. The adoption of this suggestion would be apt to lead to a week of military parades, in which crack regiments of militia from all the states would participate.

The power of the Texas legislature to appropriate money for a World's Fair exhibit being in doubt, there is a movement on foot to have Governor S... appoint a state commission to p... organization extending into every... of the state for the purpose of ... $200,000 by private subscription, ... use the money for a Texas exhibit at St. Louis. Former Lieutenant-Governor Gibbs, of Dallas, who is pushing the movement, has conferred with the general officers of all the railroads in the state and says they will duplicate the amount raised by subscription, so that the Texas exposition fund $200,000 should be raised by other contributions.

The Iowa commission of the ... fair has visited St. Louis to choose a site for the Iowa building. Thomas Sivers of Burlington has been added to the commission.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy will meet in St. Louis in 1903.

The World's fair commission of the Indian Territory has undertaken to raise $100,000 by popular subscription for a territorial exhibit.

Representatives of St. Louis singing societies in the North American Sängerbund met November 20 and organized an executive board for the National Sängerfest, which is to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase centennial in St. Louis in 1903.

Honorary World's fair commissioners of Arkansas are favoring an appropriation of $150,000 from the state for representation at the exposition of 1903.

The Southwest Miners' association of Los Angeles, Cal., has begun the preparation of an exhibit for the World's fair, which is to contain many novelties, including cabinet specimens of gold, sapphires and onyx.

Kansas teachers are preparing to have the work of all grades of the public schools at the World's fair, and will also display pictures of many of the principal buildings of that state.

The Wisconsin board of commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase exposition held its first meeting at Madison, November 19. Ex-Governor Hoard, the head of the Wisconsin dairy industry, was elected president; William Gender, of Milwaukee, vice-president; Senator J. H. Stout, of Menominee, treasurer. Prof. W. A. Scott, of the Wisconsin state university, acted as secretary, pro tem., the intention being to fill the office permanently with a salaried secretary. The commissioners favored a far better exhibit for St. Louis than has been made at any exposition heretofore.

The Missouri society of New York city is to have its annual banquet December 7, and expects President Francis and Vice-president Corwin H. Spencer, of the Louisiana Purchase exposition company, to respond to World's fair toasts.

The Missouri state conference of charities and corrections, in session at Columbia November 19, adopted a resolution approving and endorsing the establishment of a Hall of Philanthropy as the women's memorial at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in 1903.

The National Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been in session all the week at St. Louis, working on rules and adjusting the question of authority between the National Commission and the local company. Regarding the report that a postponement of the fair was necessary, President David R. Francis said to the commission: "All talk of postponement and all declarations that postponement is necessary are made without the sanction of the Exposition authorities. Every official of the company is firmly of the opinion that the fair will be entirely ready to open May 1, 1903."

## PREPARING TO MUSTER IN NEW COMPANY.

The new militia company will probably be mustered into the state national guard next Wednesday night. There are now 70 members in the organization which will be known as company I. The regular drill last night at Weber hall was well attended.

Captain Southard said last night that his command is ready to be mustered into the state troops. If Adjutant General Gardner finds it possible to be in Colorado Springs next Wednesday night the company will be mustered in then. Other officers of the national guard who are expected to attend the ceremony are Brigadier General Chase, Inspector General Sweeney and Colonel Smith, of the Second regiment.

It will cost the state about $4,000 to fully equip Colorado Springs' new military organization. The finances of the guard are not in the best condition and for that reason there has been a delay in mustering in the new company.

One of the principal items of equipment is that of fire arms. The company will be furnished Winchesters of the standard pattern used by the state guard.


What Kind of Eggs?

are likely to be used for glazing coffee? If you knew, you would be sure to demand

**Lion Coffee**

which is never contaminated with any glazing of any sort, either eggs or glue—just pure, fresh, strong, fragrant coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.



**Dr Price's Baking Powder Cream**

Superlative in strength and purity

**Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.**

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are imitation baking powders sold cheap by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.



**DO YOU WONDER**

Why is it that Polin's sell their goods so cheap? There's no mystery about it. We were once manufacturers of Cloaks, Jackets, Skirts and Suits. We do not buy from the wholesale houses like other dealers but go to New York and into the factories there and get our goods at factory prices. We have an immense stock and sell as cheap in our mail order department as we do if you were present in the store. Write to us if you cannot call.

YOU CANNOT BEAT THESE PRICES:

**Norfolk Suits**

Made of all wool venetian cloth, in black and season's fashionable colors. Beautiful drop skirts with jackets trimmed to match. Everywhere you are asked $15.00 for like quality—come here and get them for ..... $10.00

Other charming suits at $12.50, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

**Ladies' Waists**

All wool flannel waists—black and all colors. Corded front and back. Stock collar, bishop sleeves— worth $2.50. Only ..... $1.50

**French Flannel Waists**

In all colors. Strictly tailor-made, buttoning front and back. Some have cluster tucks others cording and tiny pearl buttons. $4.00 values ..... $2.50

Other fine waists at $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

**Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!**

We have no competition in this line. Black, blue and all colors. Circular flounce, trimmed with bands of stitching— $5.00 kind for ..... $2.85

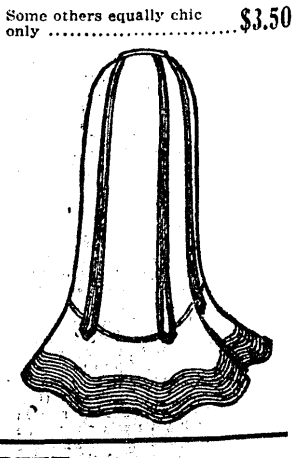
All wool cheviot dress skirt with circular or graduated flounce, elaborately stitched; $6.50 values for ..... $3.50

Other skirts at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00.

**Ladies' Trimmed Hats**

Our trimmed hats this season have created a sensation. Never have they been so rich, so elegant, so stylish— Never have we been so successful. We are showing hundreds of them; no two alike—showing hats for which you would pay from $10 to $15 elsewhere, at ..... $5 to $7

Some others equally chic only ..... $3.50



**POLIN'S,** 118 SOUTH TEJON STREET, Women's Hatter and Clothier Exclusively.

# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

## EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

WHY free thee, soul,
For things beyond thy small control?
Do but thy part, and thou shalt see
Who will have charge of these and thee.
Sow thou the seed and wait in peace
The Lord's increase.
—Kate Putnam Osgood.

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AT LAST, the memory of Dorothea Dix, one of the greatest of American women, is to be perpetuated by a monument.

In 1899, the Dorothea Dix memorial association was organized for the purpose of disseminating the knowledge of her life-work and character and the decoration and preservation of her birthplace, Hampden, Maine.

The site has been secured and as soon as the funds have been raised the place will be improved and the surroundings made into a park.

It is hoped that the work can be inaugurated by April 3 next, which is the centenary of Miss Dix's birth. Already a fair has been held at Hampden in aid of the fund.

Last year the association succeeded in having a bill introduced into congress for the appropriation of $10,000 for a Dorothea Dix monument. It was reported back favorably by the library committee, but in the rush of business it was laid on the table in the senate.

It is hoped that the passage of the bill may be secured this year, as Mrs. Seedy, the president of the association, will herself go to Washington in its interest.

Miss Dix devoted much of her life to the alleviation of the suffering of the insane. She was at first a Boston school teacher and then an army nurse in the civil war. Later, as she was returning from church one Sunday she chanced to overhear the conversation of two men who passed her on the street, in relation to the inhumane treatment accorded to lunatics in the jail at East Cambridge, Mass. Aroused by what she had heard, Miss Dix began a work which became one of national scope.

She visited every jail and almshouse in Massachusetts, and in a memorial to the legislature exposed the state of things which she discovered and much as done for the amelioration of the suffering.

For nine years Miss Dix tirelessly besieged other states in the union in the interest of the cause she had so near her heart. At her death the sum of her life work included the founding of asylums and the raising of $3,000,000 for humane purposes.

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One of the newest projects of the Englewood Woman's club is to undertake to furnish hot lunches at the Englewood High school. In doing this they have the full co-operation of the Chicago educational authorities.

Dr. Thomas Grant Allen, of the school extension movement, says that lunches should be provided in every school. Children cannot grow to their complete stature without proper food and he expresses the belief that, as a rule, the large children are the bright children.

"I have observed," said Dr. Allen, "that a great many of our professional men owe much of their success to being big and healthy. The importance of a good physique can hardly be estimated. One of the first considerations for the school boy is to make him a big, healthy animal. That is the great reason why school children should be well fed.

"It is not alone on this observation of successful men the idea is based, but on actual measurement. The child study department has measured children and found the large child is brighter and does better school work than the small one. I mean the average large child, because, of course, there are many exceptions to the rule.

"Measurement has shown that a boy increases in weight from 79 pounds at 12 years to 123 pounds at 16 years. During this period of rapid growth the question of proper food is most important. You cannot expect much fruit from a growing tree, neither should much be expected from the boy. Nurture is the still necessary principle. It is an injury to crowd the child during the period of growth."

Superintendent Cooley, although a man of large and robust physique himself, was not inclined to agree with Dr. Allen about the part it plays in the success of the professional man. He thought it too hard on the little men. "I am quite convinced," said Mr. Cooley, "that a warm luncheon at noon is an important demand of High school pupils and those who cannot go home at noon. The lunchroom established at the Medill High school some time ago has proved highly successful. The physical welfare of the school children is considered important by all educators. Yet lunches at noon will not increase every boy's stature as much as he would like, and there still seems to be a chance for the small men."

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Judge Palmer of Denver, has again had a chance to distinguish himself by expressing certain sentiments on the woman question. This time it was in connection with the divorce suit of Mrs. C. G. Richards against George V. Richards, the charges, non-support and cruelty.

Mrs. Richards, a quiet little woman, testified to repeated acts of cruelty, such as having her husband throw a cup of tea over her thus ruining a gown, etc. As to swearing at her, that in season and out. Finally, the last straw proved to be a dancing party at Martine's academy which Mrs. Richards attended accompanied by a friend. Mr. Richards was furious and appeared upon the scene, making demand that his wife should return home at once. Then on the way his language was very abusive and besides pushed her along when he thought she did not go fast enough.

Mrs. Richards' statements were largely corroborated by her friend and as the husband did not put in appearance there was no contest. The jury gave a verdict for Mrs. Richards without leaving the box.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Lindsey said, in part:

"Divorce is asked for on two grounds, non-support and cruelty. It is said that defendant failed to provide proper support for the plaintiff during the last year.

"You must understand, gentlemen, that a husband is not required to keep his wife in luxury. When a woman marries a man she undertakes to live with him in his station in life. If he has provided her with the living that was within his means then he has fulfilled his obligations.

"Concerning the allegations of cruelty, wholesome punishment is good for some women. If the defendant wanted his wife to go with him and she refused then he had a perfect right to take such means as would compel her to accompany him, although he should not strike her. Home was the proper place for her, and not a dance hall. It is also charged that the defendant swore at the plaintiff. Swearing need not necessarily constitute cruelty. Some women would only laugh at an oath while others would suffer acutely. It is your duty to decide these questions."

A woman most certainly does agree by the act of marrying a man that she will be content with what the husband's station in life affords. If he really fulfills his obligations, that is not non-support and cannot be made a cause for action. But, what about the assertion, "wholesome punishment is good for some women."

Granted that this is so, who shall administer it? If the eminent jurist advocates such a course how long will it be before many a frail little woman will be fleeing for her life? Are irresponsible, violent-tempered husbands to be encouraged by such incendiary declarations? No, "self-preservation is heaven's highest law," and many a coward of the masculine gender might begin to quake, "conscience makes cowards of us all" lest he be made to take a dose of the same remedy recommended as "good." Turn and turn about is fair play.

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The death of the "terrible ameer" of Afghanistan recalls the experiences of Miss Lilias Hamilton, the doctor who passed several years in Cabul as his medical adviser. She was practicing in Calcutta, says the New York Tribune, when the ameer became curious to see and talk with an English woman doctor, and sent to invite her to visit his capital. It seemed a somewhat hazardous experiment, but as it was likely to prove interesting, Miss Hamilton consented to go. She soon reached a friendly footing with her royal entertainer, who was graciously pleased to be amused by her English independence.

"Ah," said the monarch one day, when he was taking her into one of his harems, "you treat me like a dog!" By which the ameer merely meant that his medical attendant was not in the habit of crouching and quailing in his presence. "Just follow me and you will see how our women treat me." When Miss Hamilton asked him how many wives or slaves he had, he replied: "How many? God knows!"

Her presence in the capital of such a country was viewed with suspicion and jealousy by many eyes. The sultana openly said, "You are a butcher, not a doctor." And all because of her skill with the knife and the bone-saw. Dr. Hamilton thought it wise never to see a patient in a harem. If any of the women wished to consult her, they came out. Neither did she ever eat food prepared in the harems. In this she followed the example set by the ameer, who always insisted, when Dr. Hamilton had prepared broth or other invalid food during his occasional illnesses, that she should taste it first herself in his presence. At all other times the court taster fulfilled that duty.

Although the kindest of hosts, after his fashion, the ameer was an exacting patient. On one occasion, after attending him for a number of hours, the doctor went to her room to rest. She was awakened almost immediately by a page, with a request to go to the ameer at once. Hurrying to him, she was asked if he might have a peppermint.

Dr. Hamilton, after her return to England, gave an interesting account of her experiences with the ameer, who talked freely with her upon all manner of subjects. She spoke of him as having an inquiring mind, with a power of corrosive criticism which it was not wise to combat too openly. There was little love lost between him and the white races, of whatever nationality. "Here I am," he said, on one occasion—they always talked in Persian—"shut up in these mountains and surrounded by foes. I am just like a poor goat shut up in a cave with several mouths to it. If I go out on one side, a wolf is ready to devour me. If I go out on another, it is a lion. On another, a man with a knife is ready to cut my throat."

The ameer was, when he chose, most agreeable, refined, and courteous. He was a master of the art of flattery, and wasted much of it upon Dr. Hamilton. The indifference to human life and suffering, innate in ruler and subjects alike, sometimes made her stay at the court rather painful. She had some very bad moments, and not seldom ventured to argue with the terrible ameer, and even to intervene on behalf of unfortunate wrong-doers. But he was nearly always ready to argue the point.

Dr. Hamilton was not allowed to have any English books or papers, but lived luxuriously in a large house of her own. She had an English nurse with her, "hakims" the compound native herb remedies, and a guard of soldiers to keep her numerous patients in order, as she had a large though unprofitable practice.

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Mrs. Emma Morton, a guest of the Hotel Plaza at Oak park, is the fortunate possessor of a tiny black-and-tan toy terrier which was presented to Mr. Morton by President McKinley when he was governor of Ohio. The little animal is now nine years old, and the last of a pedigree noted for diminutive proportions and acute nervous intelligence. Mr. McKinley owned the father and mother of Desdemona, Mrs. Morton's dog, and that lady now intends to offer it to Mrs. McKinley as a souvenir she will highly prize. Mr. McKinley himself was so fond of the tiny creature that after losing the parents he applied to Mr. Morton for one of her progeny. But Desdemona is the last of her race, and at that time her adopted family could not bear to part with their cherished pet. Now she may prove a source of comfort to that gentle soul in deep affliction, her sprightly ways being a constant attraction. Her intelligence is unusual, being accentuated by her age. She easily recognizes the difference between the outdoor costume of her mistress and her home dress. If Mrs. Morton is dressed for the street Desdemona leaps from her velvet cushion and finds her own coat, and pleads to have it put on. Her pedigree entitles her to a prize at every bench show of toy dogs.—(Chicago Record-Herald.

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Gentle, kindly, compassionate, encouraging words; speak them freely to gladden your friends' hearts. And do not keep them for those you meet occasionally, but use them at home; they will often fall like dew on a parched field. No one knows as well as a young girl how much the words, "I love you," can do to give happiness. Mother values them as much as your lover does. Do not forget to tell her.—(Mrs. Clement Farley.

### A Woman's Conclusions.

I said if I might go back again
To the very hour and place of my birth;
Might have my life whatever I chose,
And live it in any part of the earth;

Put perfect sunshine into my sky;
Banish the shadows of sorrow and doubt;
Have all my happiness multiplied,
And all my suffering stricken out.

If I could have known in the years now gone
The best that woman comes to know,
Could have had whatever will make her blest,
Or whatever she thinks will make her so;

Have found the highest and purest bliss
That the bridal wreath and ring enclose,
And gained the one out of all the world
That my heart as well as my reason chose;

And if this had been, and I stood tonight
By my children lying asleep in their beds,
And could count in my prayers for a rosary,
The shining row of their golden heads,

Yea, I said, if a miracle such as this
Could be wrought for me at my bidding, still
I would choose to have my past as it is,
And let my future come as it will.

I would not make the path I have trod
More pleasant or even, more straight or wide,
Nor change my course the breadth of a hair,
This way or that way, to either side.

My past is mine and I take it all;
Its weakness—its folly if you please;
Nay, even my sins, if you come to that,
May have been helps, not hindrances.

If I saved my body from the flames
Because that once I had burned my hand,
Or kept myself from a greater sin
By doing a less—you will understand;

It was better I suffered a little pain,
Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting warmed me back from death,
And the sting of sin withheld from crime.

Who knows its strength, by trial will know
What strength must be set against a sin;
And how temptation is overcome
He learns who has felt its power within.

And who knows how life at the last may show?
Why, look at the moon from where we stand,
Opaque, uneven, you say; yet it shines,
A luminous sphere, complete and grand.

So let my past stand just as it stands,
And let me now, as I may, grow old,
I am what I am, and my life for me
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold.

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### The North Wind.

The broom of the north wind has swept
through the sky,
Summer's gone.
In the hard whitened sunshine the clouds
whirling high
Hurry on.

The heart is swept bare of the dreams of
the spring
By a breath.
The loss of one sweet irreclaimable thing—
Is this death?

The poor storm-racked rose-tree, her petals all shed,
Answers low,
"From the branch whence each autumn I
lay down my dead,
Roses grow."
—Mabel McIlvaine in Transcript

## CONCERNING FASHIONS

ERMINE will certainly be conspicuous on evening gowns. A pretty white mousseline de soie has bands of it put on in waves about the bottom of the skirt and shoulder bands on the corsage, attached in front by bunches of roses and falls of creamy lace. The foundation of this gown is pale pink, for colored foundations seem to have survived the summer to appear in the winter evening frocks, and the sash is a twist of pink panne, says a recent Paris letter.

The capuchin hood of fur falling over a frill of lace is new and cannot fail to be popular. There are a number of oddities in furs. There is a collar that, falling in stole pieces in front, has a little sack that serves as a muff. The best return for a small investment in fur is probably one of the little Directoire collars that may be worn with different gowns and jackets and which may be changed by the addition of a lace collar. Perhaps the loveliest thing seen as yet is a coat of the Empire shape of sealskin, the skirt, falling below the knees, pleated on the close bolero top. There is an open vest of guipure turning over the fur sides and making a high standing collar. The fur garment has a flat collar cut low about the standing collar, and a triple collar over the shoulders. The sleeves, slashed on the outside of the arms, have little lace undersleeves.

Small pleated jackets held well in with a belt of cloth or satin are beginning to appear on the streets as an accompaniment to the pleated skirts that are undoubtedly the early autumn success. A bright drab cloth made in this fashion has a belt of black satin and capuchin collar of the same over a fall of coarse ochre colored lace. The jacket is straight in front from the bust, the belt passing beneath and fastening behind with a single gold button, the last word in belt fastenings. The skirt is kilt pleated, stitched to the knees, where it is trimmed with stitched bands of black satin arranged in criss-cross fashion. Below this the pleats hang over an independent foundation.

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The fact that the tailors are insisting on a short skirt, one cut to reach to within three inches of the ground, shows that they regard these skirts as designed strictly for walking. In writing of fashions, particularly of Paris fashions, says a Paris letter, it seems impossible to avoid an appearance of contradiction. Not alone the tailors, but the dressmakers, including high authorities, say that short skirts are correct for all daytime use, yet it must be admitted that few of them are seen on the street. The well dressed women that one meets walking in the shopping district of the Rue de la Paix of an afternoon, or in the Bois in the morning, are wearing, as a rule, long garments over skirts that most decidedly touch the ground, and certainly at the Grand Prix the women who were walking in the pesage inclosure wore all long and some trailing skirts. However, the word of the dressmakers is that the short skirt is the proper thing, and it may be only a question of a short time before all Parisiennes will ardently adopt it. Such sudden freaks are not unknown in this city.

A novelty is the fashion of lining fur capes with mousseline de soie, either finely pleated or shirred. The effect is, of course, lovely when the gown is thrown open, and on some of the capes, cut longer in the back than in front and with big loose sleeves, the lining is visible at all times. This lining is sometimes continued in a frill of the thin stuff which finishes the garment. While upon the subject of fur capes mention might be made of one shape decidedly odd. It is cut tight to over the shoulders, and then flares out in a full ruffle. Of the small garments in fur the stole neckpiece is perhaps the most popular. Muffs show nothing new in shape, but a great deal of trimming, often a mixture of tulle, chenille and ostrich feathers. Ostrich feather muffs to accompany the boas which are now so popular are also frequently seen.

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Among the many new and beautiful shades shown for this season beige and brown are given the greatest prominence. The former comes in many shades from one that is really a rich cream to the dull string shade that has been seen in fashionable linen gowns during the past summer. This line also includes the delicate tans which are almost standard shades, says Modes.

There is such an immense variety of browns that it is almost impossible to describe them. One line of red browns is especially appropriate for juvenile wear, while the rich olive tints are much sought after. Burnt braid is a new shade that is almost black, while cocoa and coffee browns are rich and stylish.

Blue is always a stylish color, and comes close to brown in popular favor. Royal marine and huzzar which have a rich and truly blue hue are more used than the darker tones which are very somber.

Reds run from a vivid geranium to deep garnet, which will be worn for long outside garments as well as entire cloth gowns. Reds are usually combined with black or white.

Gray and violet are not to be neglected in the season's selections. The palest shades of the former are almost a blue white. They run through the pink and amethyst tones to a dark steel and gun metal which is extremely dull, having no luster whatever. The violets shade from palest lavender to deep royal purple, that is to be much worn by the ultra-fashionable in connection with sable and ermine furs, producing truly regal garments.

For evening there are delicate shades of yellow, turquoise and pale blue, dainty pink and old rose, coral and lime or willow greens. These colors, although light, do not possess any of the almost faded qualities that were seen in the pastel shades. Many women cling to these neutral tones, but generally speaking, the light colors as well as the dark have a strong, distinctive tone.

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An all-black hat is always a safe investment for the average woman, besides being very becoming. There is such a large assortment of trimmings suitable for black hats that one may have almost any kind of flower in black, also birds, wings and fancy feather ornaments.

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In such high favor is embroidery that the very kindergarten stitches are honored in the observance. A handsome white silk waist brocaded in a tiny pattern which serves for a background has embroideries of cat-tails," small, done with white rope stitch, all over the waist. The veriest beginner can do the stem stitch. No shadings are required. And filling-in is not much smarter than mere outline, unless one can do the stitches which the Japanese and Chinese use in their embroidery; those which gives such soft effects, says Margery Daw.

So far conventionalized designs are more in vogue than those which aim to reproduce the appearance of the natural flower. Kensington stitches, with the colorings, say, of wild roses, are likely to give an effect of standing out too much from the dress. Harmony of gentle contrast is the rule with the new embroideries. This precaution once in mind, embroidery may be combined with lace, spangles and applications of many materials.

An artistic and lovely method is to emphasize some portion of the brocaded pattern by working the design itself at intervals. A white brocaded satin waist has the nondescript design picked out at regular intervals with black embroidery, silver spangles and coral nailheads. These emphasises are made into medallions by surrounding them with oval shirrings of coral tulle against black. The waist is to be worn with a white satin skirt at a formal dinner.

One of the strange fancies of fashion is a return to the "habit" back, the close-fitting skirt which went out only recently, charged with immodesty. But the new "habit" back is made with a difference. There are lines to break its width, and the skirt otherwise is cut to flare from a point a dozen inches below the belt. An irrestible example of the new smooth back comes on a garment which has a bolero front and a princess back. The long line at the back would give height even to a little woman. Some skill is required for making such a dress, inasmuch as the back is of one length from neck to train, while the bodice and skirt are separate and disconnected at the front. The skirt closes at the left hip.

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Regarding fashions for children, Modes says:

French dresses, which have been worn for such a long time by little tots, are being made in sizes for 10 and 12-year-old children. While the smaller sizes may be quite snug on the hips, those made for larger sizes must be loose enough to allow for freedom of action, consequently, they are usually in blouse effect. Some of the skirts are gathered, and others arranged in box plaits which are flatly pressed at the waist, and flare stylishly around the bottom.

Charming little jackets and reefers are shown for fall wear. They are simple but beautifully made. Red light green, and biscuit broadcloth of a glossy quality are trimmed with broad collars of lace, applique, or cloth elaborately braided. They are usually made with sacque back and slightly double breasted fronts which fasten with pearl or fancy buttons. A novel feature of the season is an adjustable plastron which fastens at the back and affords extra protection during cold days. These plastrons are of velvet or the same material as the coat, and elaborately braided.

Girls from 12 to 16 are no longer wearing sailor collars on their jackets. These are very smart on summer boleros and reefers, but a strictly tailor-made effect seems to be more in evidence at present. The fitted back with loose double breasted front is shown now in separate jackets, also those which come with skirts in the same fabric, making attractive tailor-made suits for general wear.

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For tiny children from one to four years it is best to keep their frocks entirely in white with colored ribbons if variety is desired. Pale blue and pink are usually considered baby colors, and a very delicate shade of yellow, also narrow black velvet ribbon, are also used on baby frocks. The latter is extremely effective but many do not like to put black on little folks. White French flannel and serge may be used for children's dresses when it becomes too cold for fine lawn and muslin, although some mothers make up dresses of pique and linen which are quite warm.

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Large picture hats of black mohair braid or soft black felt are profusely decorated with short black feathers, forming a coronet around the crown, and a huge velvet bow, which is fastened with a gold or rhine stone buckle. They may be worn with any color dress or coat and are especially becoming to youthful wearers, whose fair skin forms a strong contrast to the black hat which droops in undulating lines around the face.

### A Lullaby.

You go to sleep, young feller
This ain't no time of day
To set up straight and stare
And stare around that way
Them moonbeams on the carpet
Ain't nothin' you can git,
Them's just to show the angels
Has got their candles lit
You want 'em? Well, to-morrow
I'll get 'em if they keep
But now it's nearly mornin',
So you jus' go to sleep

No, sir! You can't be hungry,
You needn't jerk and fret,
I'm certain sure it was a
An hour since you et
There, now, I ketched you, milia,
You little rascal, Shame!
To try to work your daddy
With such a low-down game
No, never mind explorin',
You ain't no call to creep,
You stay here an' be quiet
An' try an' go to sleep

You see them stars out yonder?
Well, all o' them is eyes
That belongs to little angels
Way up there in the skies
An' all them little angels
Ain't got a thing to do
But just set up in heaven
An' keep them eyes on you
They'll see your eyes wide open,
An' starin' when they peep
In through the window at you
You better go to sleep

I don't know what you're talkin',
Your lingo's Greek to me,
But you know what I tell you,
That's easy for to see
An' I'm just gettin' tired
O' peckin' you all night
An' talkin' with you, fetch,
A smilin' with delight
I get to work tomorrow
An' don't for you to keep
Me up all night a-talkin'
To make you go to sleep

There there, do I feel that way
I'll tell you what I'll do
I know there ain't nobody
You need me all you want to,
You jest lemme stay a
You don't be mighty sorry
He made his baby cry
You need your nap, pore feller,
But she's a-goin' over
Bear Bride tee-total sunday
There, there, now go to bye
Portland Oregonian.

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In the days when the "bread-loaf" was dear, careful mothers had a set of thrift sayings which are certainly heard in this time of the big, cheap loaf. Crumbs were regularly swept up and kept for some useful purpose. If a child threw crumbs in the fire the old-fashioned mother lifted a warning finger and said: "If you throw crumbs in the fire you will be scorched." Children were told that the better part of a loaf was the crust and when a child was sent to the shop for bread, the order was to ask for "a crusty loaf." If a child left its crust came the warning: "Yes, my lady, for my lady, you'll want for a loaf some day. You'll find hunger a sharp thorn."—(Notes and Queries.

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Prominent women in the most exclusive society circles of the North side, Chicago, especially along the Lake Shore drive, are experiencing a revival of religion, which has resulted in the establishment of a bible class with William R. Newell, assistant superintendent of the Moody Bible institute, as its teacher, says a contributor to the New York Herald.

This class meets every week in the hall of the Lincoln Cycling club. There were present recently about 50 women, who represented in the aggregate possibly $50,000,000. Such smart turnouts, such stylish hats and rare feathers, such tailor-made suits and elegant gowns have not been seen at a bible class before for years.

Before the day's study was taken up the latest revision of the New testament made public for the first time that day, was freely discussed. The class was undecided as to whether to adopt the new version or stick to the old form. The fact that Chicagoans were largely interested in the rewriting of many of the passages had apparent weight with the class. Many were deeply impressed with the new version, and intimated that they would adopt it.

## HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

WHEN from each blessed home
go up thanks of the nation;
When unbroken the joy round
each well-laden board
When the laugh, and the joke, and the
baby's oration,
Make each moment the Day brings a
jewel to hoard.
Then I, the big berry of the bog,
Where the Will O'Wisp is lantern
to the frog,
Am the sauce of the Day No one
can say me nay,
I'm the Thanksgiving beauty from
the bog!

When the Parson sonorously asks down
a blessing,
And the Grandfolk look proud o'er each
inch of their line,
When the limit of girths is attained
within dressing,
And praise rings for all things from
soup plate to wine
Then I, blushing berry of the bog
Where the Will O'Wisp is lantern
to the frog,
Am the sauce of the Day No one
can say me nay;
I'm the Thanksgiving beauty from
the bog!

Song of the Cranberry, Charles McIlvaine in Table Talk.

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EVERY woman who takes an interest in domestic arrangements considers her kitchen with as much care as her parlor. Whether large or small, just as suitable appointments are needed. If small and with only one window, it should be painted in a very light tint. If the room is large and airy, the woodwork may be a little darker. The floor may be painted with two or three coats and then allowed to harden. Very desirable is a smooth pine shellacked or well-fitted linoleum of a durable color, which may be frequently washed and wiped once in a while with kerosene.

In kitchen comforts there are some necessities, such as ample closets, of which there should be three. One for coarse china and porcelain of a finer sort, another roomy place for tins, graniteware, iron utensils and other conveniences, the third for odds and ends of every-day use. The china closet may be made by placing some three or four narrow shelves in the inside woodwork of a closed door. This gives a decorative effect, the tints of the china acting as a bit of color for this working room. Or wider shelves may be placed over the stationary washtubs in the apartment kitchen and then dressed with white shelf paper, for large platters, soup tureens and the like. The upper shelves may have a curtain, hung on rings to a narrow wooden rod. This same drapery may decorate the lower half of the window, with a linen shade above.

Among the comforts for the hand an easy chair and [illegible] are necessities. A small rack does excellent service for holding cook books, newspapers, etc., and should be found in every kitchen.

In kitchen appointments nothing is more whole-some than the porcelain sink made in one piece. Of course, in every-day, moderate houses it is seldom found, but for the perfect kitchen it should be there.

If possible have a corner closet somewhere. It can be built by a carpenter and painted by some member of the family. Its drawers are for the holding of towels, dusting sheets, work aprons etc., while the shelves supply a place for preserves, pickles and dainties for winter use.

The perfect kitchen boasts of three tables, a large, substantial one of pine, without cover, which should be scrubbed every day. The other two smaller, one with a marble top for the making of bread and pies and one covered with white oilcloth for preparing food, cleaning fowls and vegetables, useful in the never ending details of good housekeeping. Every kitchen should have a standing tray, where dishes for each course are placed when taken from the table, or desserts kept up to the point of serving.

For dressing the closets narrow oilcloth in black and white, pinked on the edge is best, because when soiled it can be washed. It should be carefully adjusted and tacked on all edges except the front so it will not roll up.

Among contrivances of a useful nature is an ironing board which, when not in use, becomes a seat. It may have a hinge, screw, bracket or the keeping of holders, wax, etc.

Among new designs is the kitchen cabinet, or portable closet, full of japanned holes for spices, bins for flour and meal and other ingredients used in cooking. In some of these portable affairs there is a wooden shelf which forms a table, and closes when not in use. These closets take up but little space and are movable anywhere.

For the keeping of meats, milk, butter, ice, etc., the tiled refrigerator surpasses anything yet invented. It is lined with pure white tiles, inside and out, and fitted up with all the conveniences required.

Yet with all these new additions for excellent housekeeping there is still a homely fascination in the old-fashioned farm house kitchen, with its rag carpet, its dried herbs hanging on the wall, its ancient clock and looking glass, its wooden or split bottom rockers. The window shows a lace curtain and a ginger jar filled with garden blossoms. It is a room which speaks of cosiness and comfort, and of the never-surpassed old-fashioned cooking.

Brasses, as knobs, handles and such as are used upon modern furniture, are commonly lacquered, so can be cleaned with alcohol and a soft cloth. Damp the cloth in place of wetting it and rub quickly. Unlacquered brass can be cleaned in various ways. One of the best is to wash it well in warm soapsuds, then rub with salt and vinegar, using a flannel swab, and polish afterward with dry whiting and a clean cloth. Take care not to let the acid and salt touch the wood. If the brass is either open or intricate it is better cleaned with tripoli mixed to a soft paste with sweet oil. Rub hard and quickly polish afterward with tripoli in powder.

The light that shines the farthest shines the brightest near at home.—(Selected.

❖ ❖

Omaha Teacher Can any of the class explain to me why the way of the transgressor is hard?

"I guess it's cause it's traveled so much."—(Omaha World.

❖ ❖

Mother—No, Johnny, you have had pie enough.

Johnny—Mother, it is impossible to have enough of your pie!

He got another piece.—(What to Eat.

AN ENTRANCING GOWN.

A beautiful model seen at the Horse show: It is black thread lace over blue taffeta. At the foot is an accordion ruffle of net. The entire gown has an applique design of heavy white lace spangled in silver. Rosette of net and ends of net at the center of front of waist.

# MINES AND MINING

## ACACIA RECEIVING GOOD INCOME.

The new strike recently made in the Hines lease on the Burns claim of the Acacia company is holding out well. In drifting west from a winze sunk from the 500-foot level one foot of $60 ore was struck after 15 feet of drifting, and since that time 10 feet more of drifting, with the same grade of ore, a fluorine quartz, still in the breast. In the Falvey lease, east of the winze, a drift on the same vein has exposed a good body of $35 ore, which is now being broken and shipped.

From the 500-foot level Lessee Hines has just closed a shipment of 50 tons of $70 ore.

Returns have just been received on a lot of 130 tons marketed by Owenby, which showed values of $80 in gold to the ton. The same lessee is now saving another shipment.

Altogether five lessees are shipping from this claim, and the company is receiving very respectable amounts as royalty on the ore produced. Last week something like $1,500 was received by the company, and the income for November will amount to upwards of $3,000.

On the company's Morning Star claim R. P. Russell, who is working the property under lease, has started drifting from the 200-foot level, and expects to open the vein in a short time.

## GOOD ASSAYS ON FAVORITE.

The Favorite Gold Mining company, operating its Nugget claim on the top of Battle mountain, has just encountered a streak of black manganese which is very promising. It is only a seam in the rock, but the management is hopeful that it will widen into a vein, and even at the present time it is yielding assays as high as $51 in gold to the ton.

The company has been working this claim on its own account for four or five months, and has been doing good development. The shaft was sunk from a depth of 80 to 180 feet, and then drifting started. It is the intention to explore the ground well at this depth, and then sinking may be resumed. From the very favorableness of the claim's location it would seem as if much might be hoped for.

The company, it will be remembered, sold its Favorite lode, which at one time entitled the stock to a place in the mines list on 'change, and it is with the money received from that sale, left over after the dividend was paid, that the company is now prospecting the work on its remaining property.

## ELKTON HAS A NEW STRIKE.

Word was received in this city yesterday morning, and the information was confirmed later in the day by the officers of the company, that a good strike has been made in the sixth level of the Elkton mine. Few particulars, however, had been learned up to a late hour yesterday, save that the find was made in the main vein at a distance of something like 1,000 feet north of the shaft, which location lends considerable importance to the development. The vein has been varying between three and five feet in width, and it is understood that the assays from the shoot just opened run between three and five ounces in gold to the ton.

A good strike was reported a few days ago north of the shaft in the seventh level, although the shoot is probably one [illegible] The developments north of the shaft are giving considerable satisfaction to the management of the company, as this portion of the property has not been the productive part of the mine for some time. The strike which was made a few weeks ago in the seventh level was made considerably south of the shaft, and it is in this direction that the very rich ore has always been found. There are many nice ore bodies opened up in the mine now which assure a good production for some time to come, although it is understood that the water situation is still somewhat ominous, especially as it regards the opening of the eighth level.

## DECLARES $30,000 DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Last Dollar company recently met in New York and declared the first quarterly dividend which the company has paid since last February, when payments were suspended owing to the fact that the company had been buying considerable machinery and doing heavy development work. Since that time an important discovery has been made at considerable depth in the mine, and the property has taken rank as an important producer. The present dividend is at the former rate of two cents a share on the 1,500,000 shares for which the company is capitalized, and is to be paid on December 10. This will bring the total amount which the company has distributed up to $120,000.

The Last Dollar company owns two claims on Bull hill, adjoining the Modoc mine, which is another dividend payer. The discovery referred to in the foregoing paragraph is one of the most important deep finds made in Cripple Creek this year, very high grade ore having been opened in the 1,050-foot level, and since that time the shoot has been encountered in the level 100 feet deeper, and the values have proven fairly consistent.

## FINE SHOWING ON THE COPPERHEAD CLAIM.

The showing in the workings of the Copperhead claim belonging to the Mineral Point Mining company is very gratifying to the management of the company. This property is situated on Mineral hill. A trial shipment of 25 tons of ore will be sent out from these works as early as Tuesday of next week. It is expected that the ore composing this shipment will run better than $20 in gold to the ton. This shipment has been saved from the rock that was taken out in the sinking of the shaft which has now reached the depth of 100 feet. At the bottom of the shaft there is a well-defined vein of about 40 inches in width from which assays have been obtained that run as high as $1,826 from selected samples.

## PROMISING STRIKE ON AGNES.

A very promising strike has been made by the lessees on the north end of the Four Brothers claim of the Agnes Gold Mining company. The ore was opened in a crosscut which had been started from the bottom of the 100-foot shaft for the granite contact; and right at the contact assays were obtained from the first. The values which are now being encountered as the work proceeds are very high ones; and if they continue the property can be credited with a very good strike and will be able to begin shipments at an early date.

The lessees have been working this block of ground for some weeks with great persistence and thoroughness, and are very much encouraged over their discovery. They are pushing development work as rapidly as possible, with the end of proving up the value of their find, for at the present time it cannot be determined whether it is an important discovery or not. From the action of the stock in declining on the exchange it would appear as if there was not much confidence in the discovery, although the market is not held responsible in these days.

On the south end of the claim the lessees who are working at a depth of 200 feet are saving another shipment of $30 ore. They have a small amount of it in sight, and are doing some development to open up the shoot further. The shoot is the same one from which lessees on the Mable M. property, adjoining the Four Brothers, made a considerable production.

## LESSEES ON PROGRESS SAVING GOOD ORE.

Good ore is being saved from the west end of the Gold King claim on Gold hill, belonging to the Progress Gold Mining company. This property is under lease to Iowa capitalists. The workings on this property are next to the Anchoria-Leland territory. A short while ago the lessees suffered a loss by an accident to the shaft and at that time two men fell some 60 feet. The shaft has been repaired and ore is being saved from the depth of about 150 feet, where there is a very good showing. No shipment has yet been made, but the office here has received returns on assays that have run a high as $130 per ton. Indications in the workings are of a pleasing nature and it is thought that it will not be long before regular shipments will be commenced.

## STEADY SHIPMENTS ARE MADE FROM MOON-ANCHOR.

The old Moon-Anchor property consisting of about ten acres on Gold hill, was commenced to be worked on the company's own account about a month ago, after having been idle for a long period. Steady shipments are being made from the workings by the company on the ninth level where a big body of ore was opened up about two weeks ago. The ore at the point averages about $40 in gold to the ton. The pay portion of the vein has been opened up and is found to be about five feet in width. The management has drifted along the vein for nearly 30 feet. This property is one of the old time producers of the camp. At one time it was a heavy producer and has $261,000 in dividends to date. It is gratifying that this old property is again becoming a regular shipper.

The lessees at work on the eighth and seventh levels are also in ore.

## GOOD STRIKE MADE ON CLARA D. CLAIM.

A good strike has been made at the 500-foot level on the Clara D. lode belonging to the Lexington Gold Mining company. The ground is under lease to the Lexington Leasing company. Developments at the depth of 300 feet has uncovered a vein of quartz about 30 inches in width that averages about $40 in gold to the ton. The leasing company is now at work drifting on the new vein. Ten tons have been vased as the drift was driven and a shipment of 30 tons by way of trial shipment will be sent out at the beginning of next week. The lessees are very much pleased with the showing they now have in their workings and are confident of making a good clean up in the operation of the lease.

## RECENT FILINGS OF DEEDS AND ARTICLES.

James McLellan has sold to C. B. Scott, J. J. Frey and J. L. Johnson his interest in the Wonder lode. The consideration could not be learned.

Adolph J. Zang, president, J. F. Campbell, F. L. Seiger, David Rubidge and A. E. Carlton, directors of the Anaconda Mining company, Wednesday filed a certificate of fully paid-up stock with the county clerk and recorder at Cripple Creek.

Articles of incorporation of the Little Gem Gold Mining and Leasing company were filed with the county clerk and recorder. The incorporators are J. E. Murdock, Patrick Boylan and H. S. Rankin. The company is incorporated for $10,000.

A mining deed was filed for record Wednesday, transferring the Bonita lode from J. W. Proudfit to M. Taylor Pine, the consideration being $5,000. Deeds were also filed transferring the Nettie May lode from J. M. Auld to G. E. Auld and a one-half interest in the Buckskin Joe claim from J. S. Cahill to Robert Lynch. The considerations were nominal.

Articles of incorporation were filed Wednesday by J. G. Murdock, Patrick Boylan and H. S. Rankin, the incorporators, for the Little Gem Gold Mining company. The capitalization is $10,000, and the directors for the first year are the above named and V. G. Funk and T. J. Ragsdale.

## SOLITAIRE PAYS STOCK DIVIDEND OF SHARES.

The Solitaire Gold Mining company will pay a stock dividend of 800,000 shares today of the capital stock of the Bonnie Nell Consolidated Gold Mining company. One share out of the new stock will be exchanged for two of the Solitaire company. This amount of stock will be in payment for a part of the property of the Solitaire company.

## ARROW PAID $55,000 DIVIDEND YESTERDAY.

The Arrow Gold Mining company was called as ex-dividend on the exchange on the calls of yesterday. The reason for this was that the company paid a dividend of $55,000. This being five cents a share. The amount having been earned from the sale of the property. This stock along with the Orphan stock will be taken off the board on Monday. The latter being temporarily taken off on account of the threatened litigation, while the former company is practically wound up, and the stock now is of no value.

## GOOD STRIKE IN 330-FOOT LEVEL OF EL PASO.

In a drift 500 feet from the shaft at the 330-foot level a good strike has been made. The body of ore encountered is 16 inches in width and the assays obtained from point shows that the ore runs over $100 in gold to the ton. This strike has been made in the Kimberly portion. Some drifting has been done and the vein will be followed out to open the ore as much as possible without stoping. Mr. S. S. Bernard is in the district at present looking over the property of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company.

## NOVEMBER DIVIDENDS $216,650.

The dividends paid in November come to considerably less than the usual monthly total, due to the fact that none of the quarterly distributions fell due during the month. The total, however, is considerably increased by the fact that two companies paid dividends from money resulting from the sale of property. This last source of income, which so swelled the dividend figures last year when there were so many companies selling their properties and dividing the profits, has been much less this year; but the dividends which have been paid have represented the actual mining in Cripple Creek more creditably than ever before. With only a few exceptions, two of which in the Arrow and Orphan companies came last month, the profits distributed this year have been from the mining of gold instead of the sale of property.

The dividends paid in November were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrow | $ 55,000 |
| Consolidated Mines | 19,000 |
| Gold Coin | 30,000 |
| New Zea and Cons. | 7,650 |
| Orphan | 100,000 |
| Strong | 25,000 |
| Total | $216,650 |

## THREE LESSEES ON PRINCE ALBERT PRODUCING ORE.

The Prince Albert Gold Mining company has its property on Beacon hill worked by three sets of lessees. All three are doing good work and are producing ore. The lessee that is doing the most work is the Beason Mining and Leasing company which is operating on block 10. The output of this concern for the month of November will amount to 150 tons of $20 ore. On block No. 11 of the Benson claim, Burt & Co. are getting out ore that runs from $20 to $30 in gold to the ton. These lessees expect to send out a shipment the early part of this week. Lessees Head and associates are operating a lease on block 12 which is the old workings of the Prince Albert company. They will send ourt a shipment today.

The indications in all three of these workings on this property are very favorable and it is thought that they will be able to make regular shipments from now on. This is one of the old properties of the district and being situated in an excellent position has produced a large amount in the past.

## LESSEES ON HAPPY YEAR HAVE FINE SHOWING.

Lessees Riley and associates, who are working a lease on the Happy Year claim owned by the Central Consolidated Mining company, have now a splendid showing of ore in their shaft which is 115 feet below the tunnel level. They have followed the ore body to this depth and it has widened out gradually until it has become six feet in width and assays have been obtained without sorting that ran from $20 to $30 in gold to the ton. When the depth of 150 feet has been reached a station will be cut and a drift sent along the vein. This property is situated on Bull hill and is south and west of the Hoosier property. The present indications give promise of the workings here turning out to be a bonanza.

## TRIUMPH LESSEES HAVE ORE AS HIGH AS $160.

A shipment of one carload of ore will go out in a few days from the Tarkinson lease on the property of the Triumph Mining company, which is located on Battle mountain. The ore is in three grades, running from $24 to $160 in gold to the ton. The majority of it will run on the average of $60 per ton. There is little ore in the shipment that is of the greatest value as stated above. The Triumph property is now being worked by new lessees and sub-lessees. The upper levels of the main workings are sub-let to good parties who have a good backing. Lessees Opdyke and associates are putting down a new shaft on the property.

## RECENT SHIPMENTS FROM MINES AND LEASES.

A production of about 70 tons a day is being made from the Legal Tender, owned by the Golden Cycle company. The ore is averaging about $35 a ton.

King & Whiting, working on the Independence Consolidated, made a shipment of 40 tons of two-ounce ore yesterday and five tons of $100 rock.

The output from the Free Coinage this month will be about 500 tons of an average grade of $60. The best ore is coming from the Neville lease on the Pinto. A shipment of 35 tons will be sent out tomorrow from the Mercer lease on the Wilson, owned by the company. Ten tons of it will run about $125 and the balance about $30.

Weaver & Steelsmith, constituting the Findley Leasing company, are reported to have encountered a fine body of sylvanite ore in the 800-foot level. They will endeavor to make a heavy production from the mine during the life of their lease, which expires on January 15.

The McDade lease on the Pharmacist will send out tomorrow a graded shipment of 30 tons, which is estimated to return from $30 to $60 a ton. A new ore house will be built by the lessee next month and shipments will then be heavier.

The total output from the Vindicator company workings for the present month will be about 1,800 tons, of an average value of $40 to the ton. The lessees on the different blocks of the company have been generally engaged in new development work, and their output will be light.

## NEW HAVEN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the New Haven Gold Mining company was held yesterday in the offices of the company in this city and the old board of directors and officers was re-elected by a good representation of the stockholders, represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The reports submitted to the meeting showed that there was about $1,600 in the treasury, and that good work was now going on in the property. The company owns the Eclipse No. 1 claim on Raven hill, adjoining the Joe Dandy; and during the last two years something like $12,000 has been produced by lessees. Of this amount $4,000 was produced in 1900 and $8,000 in 1901.

A good strike was made some time ago in the first level of the new workings, from which most of the ore has been shipped; and the lessees are still making occasional shipments from that part of the mine. There is a lot of 10 tons of smelting ore out now which has not yet been settled for, and some ore is now being saved. The lessees recently started to sink the shaft below the 200-foot point, and sinking is now in progress. No further stop will be made until the 300-foot point is reached. The prospecting which has been done in the 200-foot level has failed to disclose the ore shoot from which the operators have been producing in the first level.

There are several good veins crossing the New Haven property and good ore has been found in several different places in the mine; but always the values have been more of a sensational than a substantial nature. It is thought that when greater depth is acquired, the ore will be more regular and permanent. The property is in the hands of strong lessees who are working with a plant of machinery.

## C. C. CONSOLIDATED MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company was held yesterday noon in the offices of the company in this city and the following board of directors was re-elected to serve for the ensuing year: J. F. Humphrey, Irving Howbert, J. A. Hayes, John G. Shields and D. I. Christopher. This is the board which has managed the affairs of the company for several years.

A large representation of the stock attended the meeting, and reports were presented by the different officers which showed the affairs of the company to be in a satisfactory condition. The reports are to be printed and given to the public at a later date.

Briefly the report shows the property to have been fairly well developed during the year, although the Florence claim, under the company's work, had shown no ore. The strikes on the Colorado Boss claims furnished some very agreeable information to impart to the stockholders.

Lessee Terrill on the No. 1 is now sinking a shaft on his ore and is now down to a depth of 30 feet where he finds that the shoot is pitching out. He will probably follow the ore to sink a straight shaft later, after he has got it developed. He is also going to crosscut from the bottom of an old 50-foot shaft.

On the No. 3 claim the lessees have opened a good body of ore and are now saving a second shipment. Returns from this ore were received a week or so ago which indicated values of about one and one-half ounces. Several papers in the state in mentioning the returns confused them with those of the ore opened on the other lease which runs much higher.

The new board of directors has not yet met to elect officers, but it is thought that the old officers will be re-elected.

## SOME SHIPMENTS MADE IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

The total output from the Burns of the Acacia company made by lessees will approximate 250 tons of an average value of $60. The best showing has been made by the Monarch Leasing company, operating on the main workings. This concern has recently started to crosscut at a depth of 600 feet for the ore shoot in the 800-foot level. The lessees sent out a good-sized shipment on Monday.

The True Blue Leasing company, working on the Mitchell, owned by the Pinnacle company, and situated on the north slope of Bull hill, sent out a shipment yesterday of about 50 tons of ore. This block of ground was worked for a long time under lease by Charles J. Moore, the mining engineer, who managed to take out enough ore to pay the running expenses. According to assays the ore will run in the neighborhood of $70 a ton.

A 35-ton shipment was sent out yesterday from the St. Clair lease on the Wilson of the Free Coinage company. The average value of the ore will be about $60 to the ton.

A small shipment of ore will go out tomorrow from the Santa Rita, on Squaw mountain.

## NOVEMBER OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 30.—The output of the district for the month of November shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the camp, and is indicative of what Cripple Creek is capable of maintaining in the way of a steady production. The tonnage shipped from the district during the month, amounts to 52,075 tons with a gross value of $2,169,750. While the existing condition in the stock market is exceedingly uninteresting and dull, the ore producers of Cripple Creek are plugging away at an enviable rate of production. The year of 1901 will show an increase about in proportion to the increase of other years over preceding ones, and is the biggest in the history of Cripple Creek. The production fell below the $2,000,000 mark in only a few months of this year, assuring over $25,000,000 total. Besides the production table, the dividend record shows up to better advantage than ever before. The next year will be ushered in with every possible advantage offered to the shippers, particularly those with low grade propositions. The reduction companies have spent an enormous sum lately in remodeling their plants in order to have three facilities for treating the ore that has been going over the dump since the first shipments from Cripple Creek were established.

The heavy tonnage treated by the United States Reduction & Refining company since its organization shows that the shippers of Cripple Creek ore appreciate the genuine efforts of the milling trust to build up a better mining camp. The National mill will resume operations somewhere near Christmas, and the Metallic will be started at a later date. The smelters are doing well at this time, and the average grade of the ore treated by these mills is higher this month than it has been for a long time past. The table of figures as furnished by the different plants is as follows:

| Plant— | Tons. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colo.-Philadelphia & Standard | 25,000 | $30 | $ 750,000 |
| Union | 5,000 | 29 | 145,000 |
| Doreas | 2,500 | 35 | 87,500 |
| Economic | 4,575 | 30 | 137,250 |
| Smelters and miscellaneous. | 15,000 | 70 | 1,050,000 |
| Total | 52,075 | | $2,169,750 |

Lessees Rankin and Ragsdale, operating the Gold King fraction of the Savage company, have just encountered a six-inch streak of ore running from two to 18 ounces in gold to the ton, and the vein matter surrounding the rich streak is of good shipping grade. The strike was made in the 300-foot level at a distance of about 75 feet from the shaft. The lessees are screening the width of six feet next to the streak and will make their first shipment next week. It will consist of a carload of ore expected to average about $40 per ton.

Kirk & Company, operating the Clara D. of the Lexington company, on Gold hill, today sent out their third shipment from the lease since finding ore. This consisted of a 10-ton carload that will average about $40 per ton.

The True Blue company, operating the lease on the Mitchell block of the Pinnacle company's property, will close a two carload shipment of smelting grade ore tomorrow. The leasing company has been getting good returns from the shipments sent out from the strike made several weeks ago. No returns have been received yet from the carload shipment made last week. The lessees now have a good ore house constructed and will be able to ship steadily a good grade of ore for some time to come. The ore body is holding out well at the 150-foot depth. The Helen B. company, leasing a block of the Arapahoe claim of the Jerry Johnson company, on the north slope of Ironclad, is now engaged in drifting both ways on the vein from the 100-foot level. The crosscut run out from the shaft, located the vein but the pay shoot was not there, and the lessees are of the opinion that it dipped off abruptly from the 80-foot level where it was last opened.

The True Blue company intends to install a compressor on the lease on the Cable Consolidated company's property on the extreme south slope of Beacon hill. The property adjoins the Gold Dollar and Prince Albert and good shipping ore has been opened in the tunnel through which the leasing company is operating. The ore exists at an actual depth of about 320 feet from the surface, and as soon as the compressor is put in an attempt will be made to produce regular shipments. Another shift will be put on commencing tomorrow.

Lessee Steelsmith, on the main workings of the Rose Nicol company's Battle mountain property, has cut a brand new vein in the 400-foot level. Mr. Steelsmith has been putting through contract work consisting of 300 feet of crosscutting to the north, in order to catch the veins running through Battle mountain and Bull hill. The lead that has been cut gives assays running below pay, but a drift will be started on it in the hopes of finding a pay shoot at this depth. Mr. Steelsmith is spending a good sum of money in development work on the Rose Nicol ground.

## STRIKE ON THE MIDGET.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 2.—An excellent strike has been made in the Midget company's property. At the 600 foot level the winze sunk from this depth is in smelting grade ore and the high values that are at present found in the bottom appear to be permanent throughout. So far little work has been done on the Midget outside of a small amount of sinking and it is difficult to determine the full extent of the strike.

Cunningham, Wilson & Co., leasing the Eclipse of the New Haven at the summit of Raven hill, are making a steady output of screenings, which return values of about two ounces in gold to the ton. The lessees sent out a carload last week, and have another carload of the same grade ready to go out tomorrow. The ore is coming from the 300-foot level, where the lessees have done a small amount of work. Sinking has just been resumed in the shaft, it being the intention of the lessee to get to the 400-foot depth as quickly as possible.

Wood & Conners, leasing on the Twin Sisters on Raven hill, are prepared for some rapid sinking in their new shaft, which is down to the 75-foot depth. The new plant of machinery is in good working order. The shaft is to go to a depth of 175 feet, where the lessees expect to cut the main Twin Sisters vein and ore shoot on its dip.

The Sunset-Eclipse company is installing a new 200-gallon pump.

The output from the Stratton's Independence for the month of November amounted to 8,900 tons of ore of a grade about $35 average. The mine is increasing its rate of shipments, and has sent out an average of about 375 tons during the past three or four days.

The Bull Hill sampler of the Cripple Creek Ore Sampling company settled for 11,000 tons of ore during November. The average grade of the mineral was close to $45 per ton.

The Sunset-Eclipse Cons. Co. is to have better railroad connections. The spurs from the Midland & F. & C. C. are to be built in connecting with the ore house and coal bunkers within a short time, when the Eclipse will get back to its old shipping position.

## FINE ASSAYS OBTAINED WITHIN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Last week it was stated in these columns that the Miller Young Brokerage and Investment company of Cripple Creek were prospecting for gold within the limits of the town of Cripple Creek. They have sunk a shaft to the depth of 25 feet near C street and Bennett avenue and found a vein a foot and one-half in width. Assays have been obtained from the vein that run as high as $1,780 in gold to the ton.

On account of the nearness of the shaft to a dwelling and the annoyance caused by the shooting this shaft has been abandoned and a new one is being sunk a short distance away. The new shaft will be sunk to the depth of 50 feet and then a crosscut driven to catch the vein. In the event of these operations striking into ore it will be one of the most important developments made within the immediate vicinity of Cripple Creek. The ore will probably be found on the contact between the porphyry and a basalt dike that is known to exist in this locality.

In the meantime the Miller-Young people have been quietly obtaining the mineral rights to about 200 acres on the property that surrounds the place where the fine assays were obtained.

## NEW SPEARFISH MILL WILL SOON BE DONE.

The Spearfish company has been working strenuously in the erection of the new mill at Ragged Top, S. D., and now the framework is all but completed. The old mill was destroyed a very short time ago. The managers of the company have lost no time in replacing the plant. The machinery for the mill is on the way. Mr. D. N. Heizer of this city, who is largely interested in this company, states that barring delays the new mill should be in running order by the first of February. The dimensions of the plant will be as follows: Tank room, 64x144 feet and the gold room 70x100 feet. In addition are several other rooms such as the boiler room, crushing room and others.

## BONBRIGHT & CO.'S MARKET LETTER

November 29, 1901.

The one cheerful market happening of a dull and holiday-broken week was the handsome recovery in Elkton. In the face of several strikes of importance, which added greatly to the present and prospective value of the property, the stock had gradually declined under the influence of heavy selling. The occasion for the nervousness of which this selling was the expression is hard to determine, for surely the outlook for the property was never brighter. The present production and the cash and ore reserves fully warrant the increase of the dividend rate to 4½c quarterly; and we believe this increase will soon be made. The water situation is no longer a cause of apprehension.

The announcement is made that the Last Dollar company is to re-enter the ranks of the dividend payers after being out for ten months. At a recent meeting of the board of directors a dividend of 2c or $30,000 was declared, payable December 10, and it is thought that the company will be in a position to maintain these quarterly dividends regularly. The shares have recently been selling around the 60 mark, and with the flattering prospects of the company they should prove a good investment at this figure. The temporary discontinuance of dividends was not due to the physical condition of the property, for this is very flattering indeed, but the company recently made large investments in machinery. Below the 1,000-foot level the Last Dollar company is mining some of the richest ore ever taken from the Cripple Creek district. While this high-grade ore does not exist in large quantities, yet a good body of smelting ore is also uncovered, and shipments are being steadily maintained.

The past week has seen Portland shares drop considerably, due most probably to the prevailing dullness of the market. The company is now making the heaviest output in its history, and is shipping about 300 tons per day. Ore is being shipped from every level of the mine, but the heaviest production is coming from the lower levels. At the 1,100-foot point only one of the five main veins has been developed to any extent, but work on this vein is proving most satisfactory.

It is a fact full of encouragement that the lessee is again becoming increasingly in evidence at Cripple Creek, nearly all of the recent strikes having been made by these developers. Among the important ones are those on the Rhinoceros of the Gould company, Colorado Boss of the C. C. Consolidated company, Climax No. 2 of the Little Puck company, Deadwood, Lone Star and Kitty M. of the Anaconda company, Morning Star of the Acacia company, Lansing of the Pinnacle company and the Rose Maud. Cripple Creek owes much to lessees and the gravitation toward renewed interest in the system is one of the most hopeful signs about the camp.

A report is current to the effect that a good body of shipping ore has been opened on Cow mountain near Gillett. This section of country was the scene of much activity in the earlier days of the camp but although considerable prospecting and development was done at that time the results were not in the least encouraging. Now it is said that a good body of pay ore has been encountered in a tunnel on the Bedford Gold and Copper company's property at a distance of 650 feet, and assays as high as $64 in gold to the ton have been obtained. A little more systematic prospecting in the "outside" belt of Cripple Creek may bring marvelous results.

# STATE MINING NEWS.

## OURAY DISTRICT.

Preparations for the winter's work on the Blaine group are nearing completion. These properties are located at the head of the Dallas on the north slopes of Mount Sneffels, and consist of forty claims. The main tunnel cuts the mountain at a depth of near 2,000 feet. The vein now being driven for is supposed to dip considerably as it is expected to cut an ore body each succeeding shift. The new boarding and bunk houses will contain many conveniences. Baths, commodious toilet rooms and a library compose some of the added comforts. A force of from 12 to 14 men will be employed during the winter. A wagon road to the mines was recently completed. Ridgway, fifteen miles distant by road, is the shipping point.

A 1,200-foot cross-cut is being run to drain the main workings. Ore on the surface of the present workings is in place and in quantity, according to Manager J. J. Carmichael, who was interviewed in brief at the Beaumont hotel the first of the week. The gold and silver values increase as depth is gained. Many of the veins in the famous Sneffels district can be traced during late summer across Sneffels peak and the divide into the north slope and the Blaine group. A blowout of iron and porphyry appears to compose a large part of the hog-back that spurs from the base of the range proper. Theoretically, some of the veins of the great Virginius group cut through and intersect this blowout. A large volcanic vein crops through a part of the west Sneffels district from north to south, and from another point of view may have a tendency to cut off the easterly and westerly bearing leads from entering the Blaine territory.

Papers were drawn up and mailed, it is said, the first of the week, for the sale to an English company of the Guston, Yankee Girl, American Belle, and other well known adjacent properties. A tunnel is to be run one-fourth of a mile or more to tap the old workings of the Yankee Girl, which has remained idle many years for various reasons, one of which is the condition of the water in the mine which is heavily impregnated with sulphuric acid that eats out pumps, pipes and other machinery about as fast as installed. Leasers have received orders to cease work within 30 days from time of notice by the American Belle company. This is further evidence in support of the assertion that a sale is pending as above stated.—Ouray Herald.

## ROUTT COUNTY.

Colorado Fortune Oil company is the name of a new corporation, having their office in room 204 Quincy building, Denver, Colorado.

This new company has 2,080 acres of oil land in Twenty-mile park, about 13 miles from Steamboat, and is capitalized at $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share.

The officers of the company are: President, George Bell, president of the George Bell Jewelry Manufacturing Co.; vice-president, D. W. Shea, of the Shea and Foster Retail Grocers; secretary, E. H. Mather, secretary of Uncle Sam Oil Co., and manager of the Western Oil Investment Co.; assistant secretary, E. S. Gardner, special representative of the Northwestern Life and Saving Co.; treasurer, C. H. Emmons, real estate and loans; manager, B. X. Dawson, oil expert.

E. S. Gardner was here for a few days last week and after visiting the property he said to the Pilot representative: "I have seen several of the different oil properties of this county, but in my opinion ours is the best. Mr. Dawson located our property in Twenty-mile park last spring and I am perfectly satisfied with his choice."

It is the purpose of the company to float part of their stock at present at 25 cents per share, the money received for it to be used in buying machinery for the property. They intend getting the machinery in here before winter sets in and then run right along. B. X. Dawson, well known here, having been manager, last season, for the Northwestern Oil Co., will manage the property, while they will import an expert oil driller.

Mr. Gardner is very enthusiastic over the outlook and says that the company means business and intends to spare no money in their attempt to find oil.—(Steamboat Pilot.

## GILPIN'S NOVEMBER OUTPUT WAS 323 CARLOADS.

The production of Gilpin county for the month just closed shows an increase over that of the month previous and also an increase over the same month of last year. The ore shipments including tailings and concentrates for the month of November from the Black Hawk depot were 323 cars or 5,976 tons, an increase of 10 cars or 196 tons over November of 1899. The indications for the coming month's production and the closing of the year that has been a successful one for the mining interests of that district is that it will be the banner month in production. The shipments so far show quite an increase over those of last year.

## A CRESTONE MINE MAKES A VALUABLE SHIPMENT.

Yesterday the Cleveland mine of Crestone sent out a valuable carload of high grade ore. The ore is consigned to the smelters at Pueblo and the ore composing the consignment will run better than $150 per ton in gold. The gangue of this ore is hematite. The Cleveland mine is situated just north of the town site of Crestone and now employs 25 miners on the property, the workings of which are down to the depth of 400 feet. It is the intention of the management to continue regular ore shipments from now on, besides sending their low grade ore to their mill north of the town on North Crestone creek. There are several tons of low grade ore on the dump at the mine, but the mill will be kept busy for another month with the Garfield ores. The capacity of the plant is limited to 25 tons per day.

The Crestone mining district is one of the oldest districts in the state, having attracted prospectors as early as 25 years ago. It is located on the western slope of the Sangre de Christo range in Saguache county. Its railway connection is made at Moffat on the Denver & Rio Grande.

## LEADVILLE.

Operations have been resumed on the property of the Big Evans Mining company, which is using the old Hoffer shaft near the Boston smelter as a base of operation. The delay was caused by the failure of gallows timber to arrive, but it has since reached its destination, and the frame work is now about complete, ready for the installation of the machinery. The gallows frame will be 60 feet high, as large as any in the camp. Oregon pine being used. It is the intention of the company to erect a large plant of machinery, capable of going 1,000 feet if necessary. It is expected that there will be some water, but nothing like what might have been expected ten years ago before the down town besin was partially drained. The proposition is one of the most important in the district, for it explores a piece of territory heretofore opened up only in a small way. The Hoffer shaft has proved up a regular formation, with a good mineralized contact. This country simply requires capital to develop an ore shoot, and the Big Evans company, amply backed by Boston people is fully able to push the enterprise to a successful completion.

Attention has been again directed to Iowa gulch on account of the extensive operations mapped out by the Keystone Mining company, which has secured the old Rex group. This company is composed of Pittsburg, Pa., capitalists, the local representative of the company being Mr. Stevenson, who has been looking after the preliminary work preparatory to an active campaign on [illegible] of the best known groups in the camp. The company is going about the work in a businesslike manner. Two 100 horse power boilers, just from the factory, are now being moved on the ground, and will be placed in position at once. The pumps are already in the shaft, together with water and steam columns, etc. New buildings will be erected as soon as possible, and by the first of the year operations should be well under way. The Keystone group, as this block of claims will hereafter be known, is one of the most favorably located in Iowa gulch. There is an extensive bench of ground here, showing the regular Leadville formation, and the drill records of the company which operated here in 1891 are of such a satisfactory nature as to warrant the belief of a large body of oxidized ore being found, to say nothing of the sulphides that are below. The tract is just below the famous Lillian property on Printer Boy hill, and the shaft has been sunk a depth of about 400 feet to the lime. This is the first time in eight years that any systematic attempt has been made to work the ground, and no great difficulty is expected in handling the water, which shows a noticeable decrease. The new boilers purchased by the company are among the finest ever brought to the camp, and all the other machinery will be equally as efficient. The gentlemen back of this enterprise have been for many months quietly preparing to explore this territory on a large scale, and the delay has simply been due to the desire on the part of the company to be assured of ample means to carry the work to completion.—(Herald-Democrat.

## GILPIN COUNTY.

Another mining sale has been completed, the consideration covering an amount of $75,750. Mrs. Etta M. Bowen of Chicago, has conveyed to the National Tunnel M. & M. company a two-sixth interest in and to the Illinois, Merrimac and Lexington lode claims in Lake and Russell districts, the consideration being $10,000. The same party has also conveyed to that company a group of 10 lode claims and a three-fourths interest in the Everett lode, all situated in Gregory, Lake and Russell districts—two mining deeds—the total consideration being $75,750. Another deed has been given that company from Albert Oechsler and Fred W. Stevens, each conveying an one-sixth interest in the Illinois, Lexington and Merrimac lodes, the consideration being $5,000.

This company during the past year has been working a portion of the property through two tunnels, namely, the Wabash and the National, both being situated in Enterprise mining district in Black Hawk. The latter tunnel is equipped with a gasoline engine, power drills, air compressor and other appliances for prosecuting developments as rapidly as the nature of the ground passed through will permit. The company is composed of Chicago people, with Mr. C. W. Baldwin as one of the principal stockholders. He is no novice at mining, having had a large experience in mining in the state of California. John Brohl of this city is the mine foreman at the National tunnel. The company is working quite a force of miners and have taken out considerable ore, tests from which by concentration methods have proven highly satisfactory, the concentrates meeting with a heavy sale at the sampling works and smelters.

The Town Topics Gold Mining company, under the management of Mr. Draper, will soon declare its fifth dividend since the organization of the company. A large proportion of the smelting ore that is taken out contains gold values of a high grade.

The announcement made by an officer of the United States Reduction and Refining company, that the mills of that company in a short time will be prepared to handle ores at a profit running $6 per ton. The official states that the method of handling the ore of a low grade has been constantly improved; hence the low rate of treatment.

The well known mining engineer, Harry Paul, arrived here last Saturday morning from Leadville for the purpose of resuming work on the great Mammoth vein. Developments will be continued through the west shaft, which is equipped with a splendid up-to-date steam hoister, air compressor, power drills, etc., for continuing developments along economic and businesslike lines. As the mine has been idle for some length of time it will require several days to put the plant in proper order. As soon as this is done developments will be continued with as large a force of men as can be profitably employed.

The Luciana Transportation Tunnel Mining and Drainage company, last Friday filed its incorporation papers with the secretary of state. The directors named are W. W. Kirby, Joseph F. Lilly, C. H. Dudley, Herbert A. Riedel, John M. Kirby, William R. Barnes, Joseph A. Wright; capital stock, $2,500,000; to do a general mining, milling and smelting business, chiefly in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties; principal offices at Colorado Springs.

Charley Hanks has secured an option and lease on the Woods lode at the head of Leavenworth gulch, Russell district, and has returned to Central City with the intention of working that property.

The mine is filled with water at present. He will unwater it and resume work upon the mine. It is well known as a producer of uranium ore, which ore contains a very desirable gun metal. He expects to be in full operation by the first of December next.—(Gilpin Observer.

## CREEDE DISTRICT.

The Del Monte mine is now making regular shipments of high grade ore taken from their north shaft. This property can now be listed as one of the big mines of the camp and as soon as their apex question is settled the property will come into prominence of no small standing.—(Creede Candle.


**Of Benefit to You.**

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During a long illness I was troubled with bed sores, tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and was cured." Cures piles, sores, and burns. Beware of counterfeits. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

**ESTERBROOK'S PENS**

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

Send 20 cents for 12 assorted pens.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

# TAX SALE NOTICE

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at public sale at the office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the

**20th Day of December, A. D., 1901,**

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said County, on which the taxes for the year 1900 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to-wit:

## LANDS

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Chas., Est. of | NW SE¼ West of D & R G Ry and S of tract owned by Mrs C H Limbach Est. | 15 | 11 | 67 | 12 | | |
| | SW SE¼ Except D & R G Ry and town of Monument. | 15 | 11 | 67 | 37 | | |
| | SE SW¼ Except reservoir. | 15 | 11 | 67 | 31 | 310 | 10.90 |
| Aiken, C. E. | Part NE NE¼ Beg 694½ ft S and 333 ft W of NE cor, run W 300 ft, S 100 ft, E 300 ft, N 100 ft to beg. | 24 | 14 | 67 | .. | 30 | |
| | Part NW NE¼ Beg 140 ft N and 280 ft W of SE cor said tract, run N 150 ft, W 50 ft, S 150 ft, E 50 ft to beg. | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 130 | 8.25 |
| Allen, Ethel | Part SE NE¼ Beg at point on S B'd'y line Cheyenne Canon road, S 80 deg 20 min, W 176 ft distant from a point on E B'd'y line said Sec 961.5 ft N of E¼ cor, thence S 80 deg 20 min, W 100 ft, thence S 16 deg 15 min, E 306.8 ft, thence S 85 deg 25 min, E 50 ft, thence N 80 deg 5 min, W 351.5 ft to place of beg. | 25 | 14 | 67 | | 330 ½ | 5.00 |
| Allen, Scott | N½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NW SW¼ | 22 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 22 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 2.20 | 10.70 |
| Avery, L. W. | Part of Beg at a point on center line of Sec 33, distant 151.7 ft Wly from SW cor of lot 2, blk M, of the recorded plat of the city of Austin Bluffs, thence Wly at right angles to said line 208.7 ft, thence Nly 521.75 ft, thence Ely at right angles 208.7 ft, thence Sly along said center line 521.75 ft to beg. | 33 | 13 | 66 | 2½ | 90 | |
| | Part of Beg at a point on center line of Sec 3, distant 151.7 ft Nly from S W cor of lot 2, blk M, of recorded plat of Austin Bluffs, thence at right angles to said line and S 89 deg 37 min, E 389.7-10 ft, thence Nly 0 deg 23 min, E 216.4 ft, thence N 30 deg 23 min, E 399.07 ft, thence N 59 deg 37 min, W 393.21 ft, thence S 59 deg 58 min, W 379.83 ft to said center line, thence S 0 deg 23 min W along center line to beg, except 1 acre sold to Teilborg, in the SE cor of said property recorded in book 302, page 340. | 33 | 13 | 66 | 6.698 | 2050 | 71.85 |
| Armit, J. L. | Part SE¼ Beg on highway on E bank of Southerland Creek at NW cor of Weniger's lot, run S 15 deg 10 min, E 251 ft to S line Weniger's lot, thence W 32 ft, thence N to beg. | 4 | 14 | 67 | .. | 20 | 1.35 |
| Austin, Emma R. | Und¼ of SW¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | | 13530 ½ | 223.80 |
| Baird, Geo. H. | SE SW¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | 40 | 90 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | 120 | 100 ½ | 3.35 |
| Bannigan, M. P. | Part of Beg at N line Huerfano St, 125 ft W of D & R G right of way, run W 50 ft, N at right angles to Huerfano St to Monument Creek, E 50 ft, S at right angles to Huerfano St to beg. | 18 | 14 | 66 | | 220 | 12.45 |
| Barnes, W. R. | W½ NW¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 6 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 6 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | SE¼ | 6 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | NE SE¼ | 23 | 16 | 66 | 40 | 40 | 14.55 |
| Barnett, A. M. | SW NE¼ | 12 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 12 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 12 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 130 | 6.10 |
| Barnett, S. A. | S½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 64 | 200 | 510 | |
| | SW NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 23 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 26.95 |
| Barrows, J. W., Agt. | S½ SE¼ | 34 | 12 | 67 | 80 | 65 | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 35 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 35 | 12 | 67 | 120 | 310 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 35 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 35 | 12 | 67 | 120 | 95 | 12.10 |
| Beattie, Phoebe J. | S½ SE¼ Lying on W side of D & R G Ry. | 36 | 13 | 67 | 65 | 220 | 7.30 |
| Beck, Celestia E. | SE¼ | 1 | 12 | 60 | 160 | 130 | 4.00 |
| Beck, Marcellus L. | NE¼ | 12 | 12 | 60 | 160 | 140 | 4.25 |
| Bell, Launcelot | Part SW SW¼ Beg at intersection S line Illinois ave, town of Fountain, with the E line | 5 | 16 | 65 | .. | 10 | .75 |
| | SW SW¼ Thence W along S line Ill ave 120 ft, thence S 50 ft, E 129 ft, N 50 ft, to beg. | 5 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| Bennett, H. I. | W½ NW¼ | 6 | 13 | 63 | 77.15 | 60 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 1 | 13 | 64 | 80.27 | 70 | 4.85 |
| Bestol, Wm. W. | NE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | SE SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 270 | 10.60 |
| Bible, Thomas | S½ SE¼ | 35 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 35 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 140 | 5.55 |
| Birkins, C. S. | NE¼ | 32 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 130 | 5.00 |
| Bishop, W. W. | NW¼ | 36 | 11 | 65 | 172.82 | 450 | |
| | NE SW¼ less 12 acres to Taylor | 30 | 11 | 65 | 28 | 20 ½ | 3.30 |
| Black, Ephraim M. | E½ NE¼ | 8 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 9 | 14 | 65 | 160 | 140 | 4.75 |
| Blackmer, Henry M. | W½ NE¼ | 35 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| | SE NE¼ | 35 | 16 | 65 | 120 | 160 | 2.00 |
| Blomgren, Chas. | S½ NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 11 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 11 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 210 | 8.20 |
| Bodfish, Martha A. H. | S½ SW¼ | 32 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 37 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 70 | 4.35 |
| Bolles, Richard J. | Part of NE NW¼ Beg at NE cor lot 8, blk D, Mayfair add to Colo Spgs, run thence Wly along N line said lot to the NW cor thereof, thence Nly along W line of said lot, extended to a point 50 ft S of Astoria St, thence Ely 190 ft to point of beg. | 7 | 14 | 66 | .. | 60 | 2.95 |
| Bozich, Frank | NW¼ | 23 | 12 | 60 | .. | 40 | 1.35 |
| Brewer, Schrader Co. | Part of All that part of E½ of E½ NW SW¼ lying N of A T & S F Ry right of way. | 20 | 14 | 66 | 4.93-100 | 3590 | 80.70 |
| Brockhurst, Wm. | SE NE¼ | 31 | 12 | 63 | | | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 31 | 12 | 63 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 32 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 130 | 5.05 |
| Brown, A. P. | NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 210 | |
| | SE NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | NW NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 63 | 121 | 100 | |
| | SW SW¼ | 30 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 10.90 |
| Burk, Mrs. Rebecca H. | SE NE¼ | 30 | 12 | 63 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 30 | 12 | 63 | 80 | 120 | |
| | NW NW¼ | 29 | 12 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 5.35 |
| Buzzard, S. M. | NE NW¼ | 7 | 14 | 64 | 40 | 40 | |
| | SE NE¼ | 1 | 14 | 64 | 40 | 40 | 2.90 |
| Campbell, Alex | NE¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | 320 | 590 | 18.95 |
| | NE SW¼ | 13 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| Campbell, Chas. E. | NW¼ | 6 | 11 | 60 | 162.18 | 140 | 4.25 |
| Campbell, G. L. | Part SW NW¼ Beg at a point on S line of said tract 865 ft E of W¼ cor said Sec, thence E 400 ft, N 400 ft, W 400 ft, S 400 ft to beg. | 32 | 13 | 65 | 3.673 | 150 | 5.30 |
| Capchos, Joseph | NE SE¼ | 17 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 17 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 17 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 160 | 6.50 |
| Casady, Mary J. | SW SW¼ | 27 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 350 | |
| | SE SE¼ | 28 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 35 | |
| | NE NE¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 35 | |
| | NW NW¼ | 34 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 60 | 14.25 |
| Castle, E. J. | SW SW¼ | 25 | 17 | 65 | 40 | 115 | 3.60 |
| | NW SW¼ | 26 | 17 | 65 | 40 | 10 | .75 |
| Chadwick, John H. | Part NW NW¼ Beg 20 rods S of NE cor of NW NW¼, run S 16 rods, W 3 rods, N 16 rods, E 3 rods to beg. | 26 | 14 | 67 | .. | | |
| Chapman, C. M. | NE¼ | 9 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 160 | 5.25 |
| Childs, Phoebe L., Guard | N½ SE¼ | 31 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 32 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | |
| | Und½ W½ | 5 | 12 | 65 | | | |
| | Und½ SE¼ | 5 | 12 | 65 | 242.32 | 300 | |
| | Und½ NE¼ | 8 | 12 | 65 | 80 | 110 | 17.60 |
| Clifford, J. C. | SE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 64 | 40 | 30 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 7 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 7 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 590 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 64 | 116.24 | 90 | 19.55 |
| Cline, Mrs. Harriet | NE¼ | 34 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 140 | 5.35 |
| Collals, C. G. | SE¼ | 20 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | 4.00 |
| Collins, Charles W. | SW¼ | 14 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 260 | 6.45 |
| Colorado City Land and Imp. Co. | Part S½ NW¼ Except blks 401, 412, 413, town of South Colorado City. | 14 | 14 | 67 | 70 | 1350 | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 14 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 160 | 67.05 |

## LANDS---Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado Springs Coal and L. Co. | All | 15 | 13 | 66 | 642.28 | 2810 | |
| | W½ | 15 | 13 | 66 | 320 | 1070 | |
| | SE¼ | 15 | 13 | 66 | | | |
| | W½, exclusive of Ry and county road right of way | 15 | 13 | 66 | 160 | 1500 ½ | 22.40 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SW SW NE SW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SW SE NE SW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | NE SE NE SW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SE SE NE SW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SW NW NE SW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Conrad, Chas. A. | NW¼ | 3 | 12 | 64 | 160 | 800 | 19.70 |
| Cook, Geo. W. | Part of SW¼ Beg at a point 234 ft W from SE cor of S½ SE NW SW¼, Run Nly 134 ft, Wly 150 ft, Sly 134 ft, Ely 150 ft to beg, except the W 50 ft thereof. | 6 | 14 | 66 | .. | 240 | 12.30 |
| Cook, G. W. | NW SW¼ | 16 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 16 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 16 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 200 | 12.30 |
| Coonrad, Chas. A. | SW¼ | 24 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 260 | 12.85 |
| Coppinger, John H. | NW¼ | 11 | 13 | 61 | 160 | 150 | 4.50 |
| Cowell, Nancy L. | Part NE NE¼ Beg at a point in Fountain Creek 963 ft W and 594½ ft S of NE cor said tract, run E 250 ft, N 150 ft, E 150 ft, N 285½ ft, W 485.2 ft to center of Fountain Creek, thence Sly along center of said creek to beg. | 13 | 15 | 67 | 1 | 200 | 5.15 |
| Crissey, Mrs. L. E. | Part of Beg at a point on N side Cheyenne Canon road, 210 ft W of point on E line of NW NE¼, S 234 ft of NE cor of NW NE¼ said Sec, thence N 50 deg 30 min, W 351 ft, S 39 deg 50 min, W 50 ft, S 50 deg 30 min, E 347.75 ft to point on N side Canon road, N 11 deg, E 52.5 ft to beg. | 35 | 14 | 67 | 41.100 | 160 ½ | 3.15 |
| Cross, Geo. W. | SW SW¼ | 9 | 11 | 67 | 40 | 60 | 2.40 |
| Culbertson, W. L. | E½ NW SE SW¼ | 17 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | NE SW SW¼ Being that part lying N of Costilla St extended. | 17 | 11 | 66 | 4.509 | 100 | 29.50 |
| Curtis, Eusley | SE¼ | 6 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 460 | 14.60 |
| Daniel, Mrs. J. | S½ NE SW¼ | 20 | 13 | 65 | | 40 | 1.30 |
| Darmody, Thomas | NE¼ | 5 | 14 | 64 | 160.81 | 160 | 6.30 |
| Davis, H. W. and S. J. | E½ SW¼ | 8 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 8 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | 4.90 |
| DeGraff, C. H. | N½ and N½ SE¼ | 28 | 15 | 65 | 160 | 205 | |
| | NW¼ | 28 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 28 | 15 | 65 | 240 | 240 | 14.10 |
| DeGraff, C. H. | Part of Beg NE cor SE SW¼, run W 28 rods to line of D & R G Ry, SE along said line to E line SE SW¼ Sec 30, N to beg. | 30 | 13 | 65 | 5 | 310 | |
| | NW NE¼ | 31 | 13 | 65 | 40 | 360 | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 30 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 30 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 30 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 30 | 13 | 65 | 20.2 | 2000 | 69.85 |
| | Less 18 acres to railroad. | | | | | | |
| De La Vergne, E. M. | Part NW SE¼, part SW NE SE¼ | 19 | 14 | 66 | .. | 2500 | |
| | SW NE¼ SE NW¼ N½ SE¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | 140 | 160 | 120.00 |
| Diamond One Land and Cattle Co. | N½ SE¼ | 13 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 13 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 110 | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 13 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 13 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 110 | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | NE¼ SE¼ | 25 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | NE¼ SE¼ | 25 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 19 | 12 | 66 | 118 | 1400 | |
| | Less 42 acres belonging to Ehrich & White for reservoir and D & R G R. R., also | | | | | | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 30 | 12 | 66 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 8 | 11 | 66 | 40 | 40 | 47.35 |
| Dipp, Chas. | Part of the SW¼ Beg at point N 35 deg 45 min, E 482 9-10 ft from center, SW¼ 25, 14, 67, said pt being SW cor of tract heretofore deeded to Ellz Sturm, as per book 115, page 318, El Paso Co. Records, run S 67 deg 30 min, W 133 65-100 ft, N 446 54-100 ft, N 82 deg 30 min, E 186 65-100 ft, S 1 deg, E 446 4-10 ft to beg. (Mag. Var. 14 deg 25 min. E.) | 25 | 14 | 67 | 1⅞ | 360 ½ | 8.55 |
| Dodson, John W. | SE NE¼ | 17 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 17 | 12 | 64 | 80 | 80 | 2.80 |
| Donnally, P. L. | SE¼ | 12 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 280 | |
| | SW¼ | 7 | 12 | 62 | 157.78-100 | 150 | 18.50 |
| Donovan, Susan M. | E½ NE¼ | 29 | 14 | 66 | 80 | 2660 | |
| | NW¼ | 28 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 28 | 14 | 66 | 240 | 1130 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ NW SE¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | 180 | 810 | 105.25 |
| Dorance, Maude | Part S½ N½ SW¼ | | | | | | |
| | NW SW¼ E 100 ft by 141 ft, being tract 23, page 33. | 6 | 14 | 66 | .. | 140 | 8.10 |
| Dorsey, Laura G. | SE SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 67 | 40 | 80 | 3.15 |
| Doubleday, W. G. | N½ NW¼ | 1 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 1 | 14 | 67 | 122.24-100 | 160 | 3.50 |
| Drayton, Richard S. | SE¼ | 27 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | NE¼ | 34 | 12 | 62 | 320 | 600 | 23.45 |
| Dunn, Jennie | E½ NE¼ | 35 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 35 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 140 | 5.85 |
| Dyer, Eva H. | SW NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | 160 | 240 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | 240 | 340 ½ | 20.30 |
| Dyer, Eva H. | SE NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | 160 | 170 | 6.90 |
| Dzures, Geo. | W½ NW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 230 | 13.65 |
| Eads, C. E. | SW¼ | 11 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 130 | 4.25 |
| Eads, C. E. | NW¼ | 14 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 260 | 9.45 |
| Edling, John | NE¼ | 15 | 13 | 62 | 160 | 140 | 6.40 |
| Ehrich, Louis R. | Part NW¼ E of county road | 26 | 13 | 66 | 80 | 160 | |
| | S½ S½ S½ | 24 | 13 | 66 | 80 | 80 | |
| | S½ SE SE¼ | 23 | 13 | 66 | 20 | 20 | |
| | Part SW SE¼ Beg at ¼ cor between Secs 26 and 23, run N 47 deg 30 min, E 805 ft, E 605 ft, S 660 ft, W 1,320 ft to beg. | 23 | 13 | 66 | 15 | 29 ½ | 3.05 |
| Ehrich, Hayes, Hulbert and White. | E½ NE¼ | 8 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 9 | 14 | 67 | 120 | 100 | 3.90 |
| Fagan, Mary E. | E½ SW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 210 ½ | 4.10 |
| Fleal, Chas. | SE¼ | 32 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | SW¼ | 33 | 13 | 63 | 320 | 710 | |
| | Lots 3 and 4 of S½ NW¼ | 4 | 14 | 63 | 159.61-100 | 120 | |
| | SW¼ | 33 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 120 | 32.30 |
| Field, Dayton | SE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 63 | 120 | 350 | |
| | SW SW¼ | 5 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 40 | 12.80 |
| Fitch, E. Luella | Part E½ SW¼ Beg at a point 229 ft S of center of SW¼ of said Secs 25, 14, 67, run E 30 ft, thence N 229 ft N 2 deg 25 min W 171 ft to S side of road leading from Colo Spgs to Cheyenne Canon, thence Wly along S line of said road to the W line of NE SW¼ said Sec, thence S to beg. | 25 | 14 | 67 | | 40 | 1.55 |
| Forbes, Emma B. | Part of All that part of the 12½ NW NW SW¼ and W¼ NE NW SW¼ lying N of right of way of A T & S F Ry, containing SE SW SW NW¼, and SW SE NW NW¼. | 20 | 14 | 66 | 6.17-100 | 400 | 9.45 |
| | | 20 | 14 | 66 | 5 | | |
| Ford, C. D. | W½ SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NW¼ | 28 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | 9.45 |
| Ford, Mrs. H. E. | S½ NW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 120 | 4.15 |
| Ford, L. C. | SW NE¼ | 16 | 15 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 16 | 15 | 66 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 16 | 15 | 66 | 160 | 130 | 5.40 |
| Fosdick, H. M., Jr. | NE NW¼ | 16 | 11 | 67 | 40 | 50 | 2.15 |
| Frame, J. R. | SE¼ | 9 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 210 | 7.80 |
| Fraser, Ann Florence (a minor). | That part of S½ SE¼ and NW SW¼ Embraced in what is known as De-Witt Park and desc as follows: Beg at point 118 ft E of SW¼ cor said park, thence N 133¾ ft, E 100 ft S 133¾ ft, W 100 ft to beg, being lots 4 and 5, blk 3, De Witt Park | 6 | 14 | 66 | | 560 | 28.25 |
| Gatley, Etta M. | Part of NW SE¼ Beg at NE cor blk 5 add 1 to Eastonville, thence N 60 ft, W 125 ft, S 60 ft, E 125 ft to beg. | 28 | 11 | 64 | | 10 | 80 |
| Gibson, S. E. | N½ SW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 145 | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 75 | 7.70 |
| Gibson, Wm. | S½ SW¼ | 14 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 170 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | 8.45 |
| Giles, Edith W. | SW NE¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | 158.20 | 210 | 6.45 |
| Gillmore, E. C. | N½ SW¼ | 9 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 9 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 9 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 180 | 7.20 |
| Glew, Edward | NE¼ | 34 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 110 | |
| | SW¼ | 26 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 160 | 11.40 |
| Gorman, James | N½ NW¼ | 34 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 34 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 34 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 230 | 8.90 |
| Gortner, H. D. | NW NE¼ | 132 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 70 | 3.00 |
| | NE NW¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| Grand View Add. Co. | All that portion not platted of N½ | 9 | 14 | 66 | 151 | 3000 | 97.00 |
| Gray, Arthur | NE NW¼ | 6 | 11 | 65 | 43.86-100 | 50 | 1.85 |
| Green Mtn. Falls Town and G. M. Co. | NW NE¼ | 8 | 13 | 68 | 40 | 70 | 2.85 |
| Greenlee, G. W. | NW¼ | 34 | 17 | 66 | 160 | 230 ½ | 2.75 |
| Groner, Con F. | S½ SE¼ | 28 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 28 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 28 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 180 | 6.20 |
| Grosskreutz, Elise B. | Part NE SW¼ S and E of C R I & P Ry. | 1 | 11 | 61 | | 110 | 4.10 |
| Guthrie, J. A. | SE¼ | 30 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 190 | 7.15 |
| Gwillim, Thos. | W½ NW¼ | 29 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 29 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 200 | |
| | SE¼ | 29 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | 13.65 |
| Hackman, A. B. | Und ¼ int in SW NW¼ | 17 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 17 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 17 | 12 | 68 | 40 | 40 | 1.55 |
| Hall, Ernest L. | N½ SE¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | SE SE¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 27 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 190 | 7.95 |
| Hall, Mrs. Lillian | Part of NW NE¼ Beg 140 ft N and 230 ft W of SE cor, run N 150 ft, W 50 ft, S 150 ft, E 50 ft to beg. | 13 | 14 | 67 | | 300 | 15.30 |
| Hardin, W. C. | SE SE¼ | 32 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 33 | 15 | 65 | 76.81-100 | 170 | |
| | Part of Beg at cor of S K Roberts and B F Strang, on line between Secs 5 and 6, 16, 65, run N 6 rods, W 35 rods, S 6 rods, E 35 rods to beg. | 6 | 16 | 65 | 1.9-10 | 20 | 6.70 |

## LANDS---Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harman, John M. | Part of Beg on W line of W½ NW¼ 7, 14, 66, 307 ft N of ¼ Sec cor, run E 137 6-10 ft to W line of Valley Ave to a point, thence W par with 1st course 50 ft therefrom 129 7-10 ft, thence Sly 50 ft to beg. | 7 | 14 | 66 | | 110 | 7.35 |
| Harrison, R. G. | S½ SW¼ | 7 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 7 | 11 | 62 | 1.9 | 100 | 3.30 |
| Hastings, Fred R. | Duplatted tract as follows The N 132 ft of NW NW SE¼, 19, 14, 66, being a small triangular tract lying E of Nevada Ave and W of Lowell's sub. | 19 | 14 | 66 | | 10 | .75 |
| Hewitt, Mrs. N. B. | N½ NE¼ | 10 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 80 | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 3 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 120 | 6.90 |
| Hinch, W. F. | Part of Beg at point on E bdy line said Sec, 31 rods N of SE cor of NE¼ of said Sec, run thence N along E bdy line 80 rods, thence W 210 rods, thence S 40 rods to the N bdy line of SE NW¼ said Sec, thence E along said N bdy line to N bdy line of SW NE¼, said Sec, 67 rods and 19 links, thence S 55 rods, thence E 84 rods 6 links, thence N 6 rods, thence E 58 rods to beg. | 6 | 16 | 65 | 1.00 | 1080 | 35.10 |
| Hollins, W. D. | N½ SE¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | SE SE¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | 110 | 200 | 7.10 |
| | Except 10 acres in E½ to W. A. Davis. | | | | | | |
| Hogg, H. M. | Part of SW SE SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | And NW NE NE¼ Beg at a point on N line Columbia St 154 ft E of intersection of said N line Columbia St with E line Wahsatch Ave, run N 100 ft, W 27 ft, S 100 ft, E 27 ft to beg. | 7 | 11 | 66 | | 250 ½ | 7.45 |
| Holden, Est of Stephen | E½ NE¼ | 13 | 12 | 65 | 80 | 90 | |
| | SW SE¼ | 13 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 65 | 80 | 100 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 6 | 12 | 65 | 80 | 70 | |
| | Part NW¼ Beg at NW cor Sec 4, run E 13.63-100 chains, S 15 deg 8 min, W 16 81-100 chains, S 78 deg 52 min, E to E line NW¼ said Sec 4, S on said E line to a point 3.1-100 chains, N of center of N 78 deg, W line of said Sec, thence N to beg. | 4 | 11 | 65 | 97.22-100 | | |
| | Part of NE¼ Beg at NE cor said Sec 5, run W 81-100 chains, S 15 deg 15 min, W 31 19-100 chains, S 78 deg 45 min, E 17 5-10 chains to E line said Sec, thence N 23 4-10 chains to beg. | 5 | 11 | 65 | | 500 ½ | 17.60 |
| Hollis, Thos. E. | S½ SE¼ | 24 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 24 | 12 | 64 | 1.9 | 1.0 | |
| | NW NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 64 | 40 | 40 | 6.25 |
| Hoodock, Joseph | SW¼ | 17 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 260 | 9.00 |
| Horn, Evelyn M. | Part of NW NW¼ Beg 325 4-10 ft W and 109 8-10 ft N of center of SW¼, 25, 14, 67, on N side of old road from Colo Spgs to Cheyenne Canon, thence N 398 5-10 ft to S line new road, thence S 82 deg, W 113 6-10 ft, thence S 388 9-10 ft to old road, thence N 79 deg, E 113 6-10 ft to beg. (Var 14 deg E). | 25 | 14 | 67 | 1 | 300 | 9.85 |
| Howard, John | SW¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 130 | 5.70 |
| Jackson, Lucy L. | W½ SE¼ | 28 | 12 | 68 | 80 | 70 | |
| | Part NW NE¼ | 33 | 12 | 68 | 12½ | 10 | 3.65 |
| Jackson, O. P. | NE SE¼ | 26 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 40 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | 287.72 | 880 | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 36 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 36 | 11 | 67 | 120 | 100 | |
| | SW NW¼ | 30 | 11 | 66 | 35.6-10 | 20 | |
| | Und ½ int in NW NW¼ | 19 | 11 | 66 | 18.16-100 | 20 | 30.65 |
| Jackson, P. E. | NE NE¼ | 24 | 15 | 66 | 40 | 40 | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 24 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NW SW¼ | 24 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 110 | 9.45 |
| Jameson, Henry | NW SW¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | 120 | 240 | 9.30 |
| Jameson, Mary | SW SE¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 330 | 10.70 |
| Johnson, Mrs. H. M. | Und 1-3 int in W½ NW¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | 53 1-3 | 70 | 2.15 |
| Jones, E. R. | Part SE NW¼ Beg on S line Cheyenne Canon road at a point 325 ft W of N and S center line said Sec, thence W 100 ft, S 150 ft, E 100 ft, N 150 ft to beg. | 20 | 14 | 66 | | 140 | 6.20 |
| Joubert, H. W. | W½ | 17 | 12 | 61 | 320 | 320 | 20.20 |
| Kanynch, John | SE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 280 | 15.35 |
| Killter, John | N½ NW¼ | 24 | 12 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 24 | 12 | 65 | 160 | 200 | 6.65 |
| Kinsman, C. W. | Part of SW NE¼ Beg at a point 172 6-10 ft S of ¼ cor between Secs 10 and 15, thence N 57 deg, E 100 ft, S 59 deg, E 300 ft, S 59 deg 45 min, W 395 ft, N 300 ft to beg. | 15 | 14 | 67 | 1.32-100 | 10 | .85 |
| Kloepfer, F. C. | Part of SW NW¼ and part SE NW¼ Beg 50 ft S of D & R G Ry track, 20 ft E of W line SE NW¼, 19, 14, 66, run S 80 ft, W 234 ft, N 80 ft, E 234 ft to beg. | 19 | 14 | 66 | | 310 ½ | 8.35 |
| Knabe, Henry | SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 61 | 160 | 160 | 6.05 |
| Knuth, William | SE NE¼ | 7 | 13 | 62 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 7 | 13 | 62 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 220 | 12.45 |
| Lair, Mrs. D. F. | E½ SW¼ | 33 |

## LANDS---Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Acres. | Valuation, Dollars. | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McKesson, C. L. | Part NW NE¼ Beg at point 140 ft N, 165 ft W of SE cor said tract, run N 150 ft, W 322½ ft, S 150 ft, E 322½ ft to beg. | 15 | 14 | 67 | | 300 | 16.20 |
| National Land and Imp. Co. | E½ SE¼ E of creek and S of C M Ry. | 33 | 14 | 67 | 19 | 800 | 40.15 |
| Newbrough, Geo. W. | S½ SE¼ NW SE¼ | 6 | 14 | 66 | 1.20 | 2600½ | 6.24 |
| Newsome, James A., and Lewis, J. | Part SE NW¼ Beg on S line said tract, 1,245 ft E of SW cor, NW¼ said Sec, run N 400 ft, E 400 ft, S 400 ft, W 400 ft to beg. | 32 | 13 | 66 | 3½ | 400 | 15.20 |
| Northern Investment Co. | Part NW NW SW¼ Beg at point 132 ft N and 218 ft E of SW cor said tract, thence E par to N line said tract 330 ft, S 99 ft, W 330 ft, N 90 ft to beg. | 8 | 14 | 66 | | 120 | 6.25 |
| North Western Real Estate and Min. Co. | All | 1 | 11 | 65 | 640 | 320 | |
| | All | 12 | 11 | 65 | 640 | 320 | |
| | N½ NE¼ | 13 | 11 | 65 | 80 | 20 | |
| | SE¼ SE¼ | 11 | 11 | 65 | 40 | 260 | 21.97 |
| O'Brien, Mrs. Mattie | Part N½ SW¼ SE¼ Beg at intersection of S line of Kokio St, Lihue and E line of Cheyenne road, run S 194 5-10 ft to S line of N½ SW SE¼ said Sec, E 843 6-10 ft, N 196 5-10 ft, W 843 6-10 ft to beg. | 19 | 14 | 66 | | 2890 | 32.10 |
| Ord, Thomas | Part SW NW SW¼ Beg at SE cor said SW NW SW¼, run S 196 2-12 ft, W 182 ft, N 263 ft, W 548 11-12 ft to point 265 9-12 ft S of NW cor S½ SW NW SW¼, N 265 9-12 ft to said N W cor, E 730 ft, S to beg; also beg at SE cor said SW NW SW¼, said Sec, run S 196 2-12 ft, E 8 ft, N 196 2-12 ft, W 8 ft to beg. | 17 | 14 | 66 | | 1000 | 51.50 |
| Ord, Thomas | E½ NE¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | | 20 | |
| | SE¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | 240 | 256 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 25 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 70 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 25 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | Part W½ NE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | Part W ½ SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | W of Ry. | | |
| | Part NW NE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | Lying W of right of way C R I & P Ry | | | | 115 | 90 | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 28 | 13 | 65 | 98 | 35 | |
| | Less 12 acres to R R | | | | | | |
| | NE¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | 140 | 120 | |
| | E½ NW¼ except as follows: Beg 11 23-100 chains W of ¼ cor between Secs 10 and 15, 13, 65, run W (Var 14 deg 45 min E), 5 77-100 chains, S 15 87-100 chains, N 20 deg, E 16 87-100 chains to beg | | | | | | |
| | Part W½ NW¼ | 15 | 13 | 67 | 16 | 1140 | |
| | Beg at rock 20 chains W and 15 87-100 chains S of ¼ cor Secs 10 and 15, 13, 65, run S 20 deg, W (Var 14 deg 15 min E), 5-67-100 chains, E 8 78-100 chains, N 24 12-100 chains to beg. | | | | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 21 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 21 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 120 | |
| | NW¼ | 27 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 120 | 77.10 |
| Palmer, Elizabeth, Est | S½ SE¼ | 19 | 12 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 19 | 12 | 65 | 160 | 120 | |
| | SE SE¼ | 30 | 12 | 65 | | 35 | |
| | NE NE¼ | 30 | 12 | 65 | 40 | 30 | 3.60 |
| Palmer Lake Inv. Co. | Part NE NW¼ Beg at intersection SE line Rose St with NE line Averhar St, town of P. Lake, run NEly along SE line Rose St about 103 ft, S 187 ft to intersection with NE line Arthur St, thence NEly along NE line Arthur St 156 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 67 | | 90 | 3.70 |
| | Part NE NW¼ Beg at intersection SE line Charles St with NE line Bowers Ave, town of P. Lake, thence NEly along SE line Charles St 103 2-10 ft, thence S 187 2-10 ft to intersection with NE line Bowers Ave, thence NWly along NE line Bowers Ave 156 15-100 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 67 | | 40 | 1.65 |
| | Part SE NW¼ Beg at point 60 4-10 ft N of NE cor blk 23, E. P. Lake, thence W along N line Broadway St 191 2-10 ft to intersection with SE line Prospect Ave, thence NEly along SE line Prospect Ave 227.61 ft, S 137 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 67 | | 40 | 1.65 |
| | Part NW NW¼ | 5 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | And part NE NE¼ Beg at intersection NE line Clifton Hill St and NW line Rio Grande St, town of E. P. Lake, thence along said NE line Clifton Hill St to D & S F Ry, thence NEly along said right of way 350 ft to intersection with SE line Boller St, thence SEly along said SE line Boller St to intersection with NW line Rio Grande St, thence SWly along Rio Grande St 350 ft to beg. | 5 | 11 | 64 | | 20 | 1.35 |
| Parker, J. L. | S½ SE¼ | 11 | 17 | 66 | | | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 11 | 17 | 66 | 160 | 120 | 4.40 |
| Parks, James | S½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | 80 | | |
| | N½ NE¼ | 28 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 410 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 22 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 40 | 16.25 |
| Parman, John L. | S½ NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 61 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 31 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.50 |
| Parman, Wm. F. | SE¼ | 31 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.59 |
| Parsons, C. L. | NE NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | E 15 acres of NW NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 68 | 55 | 40 | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 26 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | NW NW¼ | 26 | 12 | 68 | 120 | 100 | 6.70 |
| Parsons, Erskine D. | NE SW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ NW SE¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | 180 | 140 | |
| | NE NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 6.70 |
| Partridge, A. H. | NW NE¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | E½ NW NW¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | 160 | 80 | 2.85 |
| Patterson, E. V. | Part SE NE¼ Beg on S line Cheyenne Canon road 60 deg 20 min, W 276 ft from point on E line said Sec, 901½ ft N of ¼ cor, run S 60 deg 20 min, W along said road 113 1-10 ft, S 29 deg 40 min, E 270 ft, S 85 deg 25 min, E 50 5-10 ft, N 16 deg 15 min, W 306 8-10 ft to beg. | 25 | 11 | 67 | | 230 ½ | 3.50 |
| Patterson, Mrs. John | NE SW¼ | 17 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 17 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 17 | 13 | 68 | 160 | 130 | 5.90 |
| Perkins, A. E. | NE¼ Part of Beg at point 12 ft S and 43 ft E of cor to 5, 6, 7 and 8, 16, 65, thence N 16 deg E 675 ft, E 150 ft, N 138 ft, E 969 ft, S 2,049½ ft, W 2 7-10 chains, N 29 deg 30 min W 11 81-100 chains, N 68 deg, W 6 65-100 chains, N 11 deg 20 min W 2 5-10 chains, N 9 deg 15 min W 7 95-100 chains, W 7 1-10 chains, N 1 7-10 chains to beg, except lots in blks 5 and 6 and streets and alleys in town of Fountain; also part of Sec | 8 | 16 | 65 | | 120 | 5.90 |
| | Beg at NW cor lot 16, blk 5, town of Fountain, run E 666 ft, S 50 ft, E 305 ft, N 116 ft, W 969 ft, S 66 ft to beg. | 5 | 16 | 65 | | 670 | 26.65 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | Part NE SW¼ Beg at point S 57 deg 24 min W 87 1-10 ft from point on N side said NE SW¼, S 89 deg 25 min E 1,903 5-10 ft from ¼ cor between Secs 15 and 16, S 57 deg 24 min W 266 7-10 ft, angle to left 76 deg 59 min 165 24-100 ft, thence to left 9 deg 15 min 239 26-100 ft, thence to left 74 deg 10 min 70 ft, thence on a curve to left radius 200 54-100 ft through an angle of 28 deg 57 73-100 ft, thence on a tangent 129 ft, thence angle to left 83 deg 30 min 269 9-10 ft to beg. | 15 | 13 | 65 | 2 37-100 | 240 | 19.20 |
| Phelps, C. J. | Part SW NW¼ Lying E of E line of Minnehaha ext, N and S except tract to Lilla S. Bowen. | 12 | 11 | 68 | 20 | 40 | 1.75 |
| Phelps, Reese, Bell & Dorsey. | Part SW NW¼ Lying N and S of Minnehaha, except tract sold to C. E. Sumner and D. C. McDowell. | 12 | 11 | 68 | 11 | 40 | 1.75 |
| Phillips, Ivory | SW¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 150 | |
| | Part NW¼ | 20 | 11 | 63 | 93 | 70 | 8.45 |
| Phillips, Ivory and Mary | SE¼ | 7 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 110 | |
| | N½ N½ | 2 | 11 | 61 | 161.48 | 110 | |
| | NE NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 18 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 13.20 |
| Phillips, J. O. | SE SE¼ | 16 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SW¼ S NW¼ | 15 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | 8.60 |
| Pope, A. S., Trustee | N½ NW¼ | 23 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | E½ | 23 | 13 | 67 | 640 | 320 | |
| | SW SE¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | 40 | 170 | |
| | NE NW¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | 160 | 340 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 26 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 160 | |
| | SW¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NE¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | 480 | 1330 | 84.15 |
| Presdee, G. B. | E½ NE¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 170 ½ | 8.65 |
| Pugh, Jacob W. | S½ SE¼ | 12 | 12 | 61 | 80 | 80 | |
| | N½ NE¼ | 13 | 12 | 61 | 80 | 70 | 5.10 |
| Purdy, A. C. | E½ SE¼ | 4 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 3 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | SW¼ | 3 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 610 | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 3 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 10 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NE¼ | 10 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 140 | 36.05 |
| Rankin, Robert | W½ SW¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 80 | |
| | NE SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 67 | 40 | 80 | 5.50 |
| Redmond, Sylvester | NE¼ | 26 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 180 | 6.80 |
| Reed, Alva P. | E½ SW¼ | 11 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 11 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 250 | 9.90 |
| Reed, Hugh F. | W½ NE¼ | 32 | 15 | 65 | 80 | 100 | 5.30 |
| Reed, Nellie S. | S½ NW¼ | 21 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 110 | 5.50 |
| Reeves, J. A. | E½ NE¼ | 6 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 5 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 200 ½ | 8.15 |
| Reinhardt, Lattie | Part S½ NW¼ Beg at a point where 16th St in Broadmoor ext N intersects the crossing of Cheyenne ditch No 1, thence S 150 deg E 221 ft, S 84 deg W 168 ft, N 1 deg 15 min W 146 ft to center of Cheyenne Creek ditch No 1, thence N 56 deg 30 min E 71 ft, thence N 65 deg E 121 ft to beg. | 30 | 14 | 66 | 7 37-100 | 260 ½ | 5.15 |
| Richardson, Joshua | SW NE¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | 4.15 |
| Rider, Ada N. | NW NE¼ | 4 | 15 | 67 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 4 | 15 | 67 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 32 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 32 | 14 | 67 | 162 42-100 | 180 | 5.90 |
| Ripley, Faith | NW NW¼ | 27 | 13 | 68 | 10 | | |
| | N½ NE¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | 120 | 140 | 4.30 |
| Ritchey, Geo. O. | E½ NE¼ | 18 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 90 | |

## LANDS---Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Acres. | Valuation, Dollars. | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | W½ W½ NW¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 4.80 |
| Roberts, J. C. | SE SW¼ | 20 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 320 | 10.25 |
| Roberts, W. T. | W½ SW¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 150 | 5.80 |
| Robinson, Benjamin | N½ SE¼ | 1 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 110 | 6.40 |
| Roskos, Joseph | SE¼ | 28 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 380 | 15.20 |
| Rush, D. B. | S½ N½ SW¼ | 30 | 13 | 67 | 45 | 50 | 2.60 |
| Russell, Margaret A. | Part NW NW¼ Beg at SW cor lot 5, blk 13, E Manitou, run E 200 ft, S 150 ft, W 200 ft, N 150 ft to beg. | 10 | 14 | 67 | | 160 | 7.65 |
| Ryan, Matthew, Est. | SW SE¼ | 20 | 14 | 66 | 40 | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 29 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 29 | 14 | 66 | 116 73-100 | 3600 | 87.10 |
| | Less 3 27-100 acres to D & R G. | | | | | | |
| Salisbury, George | Und ¼ int SE SW¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | Und ¼ int SW SW¼ | 24 | 15 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 1.85 |
| | Und ¼ int S½ SE¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| Salomon, A. Z. | All | 4 | 14 | 66 | 580 | | |
| | Except parts sold to Wilkes, Kappner, Bradshaw, Hayden and right of way C. F. R. Co | | | | | 4440 | 139.15 |
| Satterwood, Geo. J. | NE SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 68 | 40 | 40 | 1.25 |
| Schlessinger, Sam | SW NW NW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | 10 | 340 | 15.00 |
| Scott, J. W. | SW SW¼ | 8 | 13 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 1.20 |
| Scott, Mack | SW¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 160 | 5.25 |
| Severy, Daniel | SW SW¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | 160 | 130 | 4.05 |
| Sommer, Wm. | NE SW¼ | 5 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 5 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SE¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 370 ½ | 5.75 |
| Sherwell, Virginia C. | Lot 2 or NW NE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | 42 46-100 | 35 | |
| | SW¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | 240 | 195 | |
| | Lot 2 or NW NE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | 44 5-100 | 35 | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 11 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 11 | 13 | 64 | 120 | 95 | |
| | Lot 1 and SE NE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | 83 35-100 | 70 | |
| | W½ | 4 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 198 12-100 | 140 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 8 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | That part of NE SE¼ lying SE side C. R. I. and P. R. R. Row | 8 | 13 | 64 | 3 | 5 | |
| | Part SE SE¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 28 | 20 | |
| | Part SW SE¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 4 | 3 | |
| | Part SE NW¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 30 | 25 | |
| | Part NE SW¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Part SW SW¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 4 | 3 | |
| | Part NW SW¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 31 | 30 | |
| | Part NE NW¼ | 12 | 13 | 64 | 6 | 5 | |
| | All lying SE side of C. R. I. and P. Rt of Way. | | | | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | 100 | 170 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | 300 | 200 | |
| | NW NW¼ | 14 | 13 | 64 | 41 87-100 | 30 | |
| | NE NE¼ | 14 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 14 | 13 | 64 | 82 25-100 | 70 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 14 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SE¼ | 14 | 13 | 64 | 240 | 200 | 103.10 |
| Shields, David | N½ NW¼ | 19 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 19 | 13 | 64 | 130 20-100 | 170 | |
| | SE NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 40 | 35 | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | NE NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 40 | 35 | |
| | SW NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 80 | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | 70 | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 7 ½ | 9.90 |
| Shimp, Mrs. F. V. | Pt of SE SE SW¼ Beg at a pt 111 ft N of ¼ Sec on S Side 29-14-66, run N on Sec line 150 ft, thence angle to left 90 deg 132 ft, thence angle to a pt 615 ft W of beg, thence E 615 ft to beg, less 125 by 125 ft in SW cor. Deeded to G. Kimkle. | 19 | 14 | 66 | 2 9-16 | 2020 ½ | 32.70 |
| Shores, M. F. | NW¼ | 19 | 13 | 64 | 162 6-100 | 270 | 8.80 |
| Shue, W. J. | NE¼ | 15 | 15 | 64 | 160 | 470 | 19.25 |
| Simmons, Myra | Pt NW NE¼ Beg at a pt on N side line Cheyenne Canon road 262 75-100 ft W of a pt on the E line of said NW NE¼ 35-14-67, 231 ft S of the NE corner of said NW NE¼, thence N 50 deg 30 min W 347 75-100 ft, thence S 39 deg 30 min W 50 ft, thence S 50 deg 30 min E 344 ft, thence N 41 deg E 525 ft to place of beg, Var 14 deg 15 min E. Recorded book 248, page 556. | 35 | 14 | 67 | 4-10 | 99 | 3.80 |
| Sims, D. C. | NW NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 60 | 40 86-100 | 375 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 12 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 65 | |
| | NE¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ NE¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | 120 | 120 | 22.35 |
| Skinner, John T., Trustee | S½ NW¼ | 6 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | SE¼ | 1 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 1 | 14 | 65 | 160 | 320 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 7 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 12 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | NE NE¼ | 12 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | E½ E½ | 11 | 14 | 65 | 639 66-100 | 560 | 29.40 |
| Skinner Bros. and Geo. E. Salisbury | Und ¾ SE SW¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | 20 | 20 | |
| | Und ¾ S½ SE¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | 40 | 40 | |
| | Und ¾ SW SW¼ | 24 | 15 | 65 | 20 | 20 | 2.75 |
| Smith, Mrs. Nellie | NW NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 45 90-100 | 40 | 1.35 |
| Snider, H. W. | N½ NE¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | 160 | 260 | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 28 | 13 | 67 | 160 | 260 | 19.65 |
| Spicer, J. W. | Part Beg 16 ft from M. D. Warren's lot on W line Race St, run N 197 ft, W 300 ft, S 197 ft, E 300 ft to beg. | 6 | 16 | 65 | | 390 | 13.65 |
| Steele, Robert | W½ SE¼ | 5 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 5 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | NE NE¼ | 8 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 190 ½ | 3.95 |
| Stoddard, K. E. and D. G. | SE¼ | 1 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 426 ½ | 8.10 |
| Surber, Thomas | NW¼ | 24 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.20 |
| Sweet, Chanalng | S½ SE¼ | 32 | 12 | 67 | 80 | 210 | 5.10 |
| Swope, Chas. H. | NW¼ | 28 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | 3.70 |
| Taggart, M. | SW¼ | 21 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 160 | 4.45 |
| Talbert, Mrs. Mary | SW NE¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | SW¼ | 11 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | NW NW¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | 320 | 1120 | |
| | NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 130 | |
| | NE¼ | 15 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 130 | |
| | E½ | 15 | 11 | 66 | 320 | 350 ½ | 31.20 |
| | NE SW¼ | 15 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| Tipton, Martha V. | SW¼ | 5 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 160 | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 7 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 60 | 7.70 |
| Tomkins, Clara | Part SW¼ Beg 196 11-12 ft E of Sec line and 96 ft N of center line of Costilla St, ext, thence N 69 11-12 ft, thence E 192 1-12 ft, thence S 69 11-12 ft, thence W 192 1-12 ft to pt on first course. | 17 | 11 | 66 | | 100 | 5.35 |
| Union Pacific Coal Co. | SE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 65 | 40 | 40 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 24 | 14 | 65 | 80 | 120 | 5.35 |
| Ute Iron Springs Co. | N½ N½ | 7 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 260 | 9.00 |
| Van Horn, Homer | SW¼ | 25 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 320 | 11.25 |
| Wade, H. B. | SW¼ | 5 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 140 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | SE NE¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | 240 | 810 | |
| | NE SE¼ | 7 | 12 | 62 | 40 | 30 | |
| | NW¼ | 8 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 130 ½ | 21.75 |
| Wager, Alfred | SW¼ | 5 | 14 | 63 | 160 | 150 | 4.90 |
| Wallace, Ida | NW¼ | 30 | 13 | 64 | 168 58-100 | 180 | 5.85 |
| Walsh, D. F. | E½ SE¼ | 28 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | Less 6 acres to C. R. I. and P. Ry. | | | | 74 | 260 | 8.45 |
| Walsh, David F. | S½ NE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 200 | 6.60 |
| Warren, H. E. | W½ SE¼ | 29 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 29 | 14 | 67 | 160 | 170 | |
| | SE SE¼ | 30 | 14 | 67 | 40 | | |
| | NE NE¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | 40 | | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 32 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 120 | 9.00 |
| Waterman, E. S. | W½ NE¼ | 32 | 11 | 61 | | | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 32 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 380 | 16.20 |
| Western Glass Co. | Part of Beg at ¼ Sec cor bet Secs 10 and 11, run N 30 min E, var 14 deg E, 487 ft to stake No 12, on N side C. M. Ry Rt of Way, N 40 deg 15 min W on N line said Rt of Way 665 ft to pt of beg; N 38 deg 30 min E, 340 ft to S side D. and R. G. Rt of Way, N 52 deg 30 min, W along S side of said Rt of Way 950 ft to a stake N 27 deg 40 min E 25 ft to a stake N 52 deg 30 min W along S side Rt of Way, 488 ft to W line of E½ NE¼, 10-14-67; S 101 ft to N side C. M. Ry. Rt of Way, S 40 deg 15 min E along N side said Rt of Way 1400 ft to beg. | 11 | 14 | 67 | 7 | 1300 | 39.65 |
| White, Mrs. M. C. | Pt of SW SW NW¼ Beg 257 ft N of SW cor of NW¼ on W line said tract, run E 145 6-10 ft, N along Valley ave 50 6-10 ft, W 137 6-10 ft S to beg. | 7 | 14 | 66 | | 100 | 5.35 |
| Whittemore, S. D. and A. G. | Und ¾ int SE¼ | 5 | 12 | 63 | | | |
| | Und ½ int W½ | 5 | 12 | 63 | 240 | 260 | |
| | Und ½ int NW¼ | 8 | 12 | 63 | 80 | 70 | 10.50 |
| Wilson, R. H. | S½ NE¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | 360 | 520 | |
| | SE SE¼ | 2 | 16 | 67 | 40 | 30 | |
| | NE NE¼ | 11 | 16 | 67 | 40 | 40 | |
| | NW NW¼ | 12 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 12 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 12 | 16 | 67 | 197 | 160 | 21.65 |
| | Except 2 acres NW NE¼ to Bartlett et al. | | | | | | |
| Williams, A. C. | E½ NE¼ | 11 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 140 | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 11 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 12 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 12 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 14 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 70 | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 70 | 16.20 |
| Williams, Archie L. | SE SE¼ And lot 5 | 2 | 14 | 68 | 69 78-100 | 80 | 2.40 |
| Williams, James | NW¼ | 18 | 16 | 64 | 157 69-100 | 4730 | |
| | SE NW¼ | 6 | 16 | 64 | | | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 6 | 16 | 64 | | | |
| | NE NE¼ | 6 | 16 | 64 | 162 66-100 | 140 ½ | 75.30 |
| Williams, [illegible] | NE NW¼ | 30 | 12 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 1.20 |

## LANDS---Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Acres. | Valuation, Dollars. | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, Wm. G. | NE¼ | 30 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 240 | |
| Wise, Edgar | SE¼ | 24 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 510 ½ | 7.20 |
| Wolvertin, Sallie | SE SW¼ | 7 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ NE SW¼ | 7 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| | 37 acres of SW SW¼ | 7 | 16 | 65 | 97 | 210 ½ | 4.75 |
| Wood, J. H. | SW NE¼ | 5 | 12 | 61 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 5 | 12 | 61 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 5 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 230 | 5.80 |
| Woods, Hattie E. | All that portion of lot 9, Harrison's sub. of | 7 | 14 | 66 | 87-100 | 280 ½ | 7.15 |
| | Part or NW¼ Beg at NE cor lot 9, run Sly on E bdy of said sub 647 7-10 ft to pt in bed of Monument creek, thence angle right 133 deg 50 min and run N Wly in straight line about on center line of Monument creek to cor common to lots 9 and 10, thence N Wly on line bet lots 9 and 10 241 7-10 ft to NW cor lot 9, thence Ely along N bdy said sub 159 6-10 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| York, Joseph | Parts of Secs 6 and Beg on N line Columbia St 151 ft E of int, N line said St and E line Wahsatch ave, run N 100 ft Ely and par with N bdy of Columbia St 68 9-10 ft to Rt of Way of D. and S. F. Ry. Sly along said Rt of Way 114 9-10 ft to Columbia St, Wly 129 7-10 ft to beg. Tract 31, page 12, Tract book. | 7 | 14 | 66 | [illegible] | 770 | 55.2 |

## COLORADO SPRINGS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acton, N. | Part of 1 Beg at SE cor thereof, run thence NW 60 ft, thence SW to a pt on W line 30 ft N of SW cor, S 30 ft E to beg. | 5 | Colo Spgs | Prospect Hts | 350 | 7.35 |
| Adams, Alex | 12 | [illegible] | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 70 | 4.20 |
| Adams, Alex | 18 | [illegible] | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 80 | 4.80 |
| Adams, Alex | 19 | [illegible] | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 80 ½ | 2.40 |
| Adams, Alex | 5 | | Colo Spgs | Phillips | 170 | 3.60 |
| Adams, Alex | S 42 ft of 4 | | Colo Spgs | Phillips | 150 | 3.15 |
| Adams, Alex | 3 | 82 | Colo Spgs | West Add 1 | 320 | 6.75 |
| Adams, Alex | 6 | 518 | Colo Spgs | N End No 2 | 160 | 3.40 |
| Adams, Alex | 7 | 518 | Colo Spgs | N End No 2 | 160 | 3.40 |
| Adams, Alex | 8 | 518 | Colo Spgs | N Add No 2 | 150 | 3.15 |
| Adams, Alex | 6 | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 80 | 4.05 |
| Adams, Alex | 20 | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 160 | 3.40 |
| Aiken, C. E. | N 50 ft of W 190 ft of block | 219 | Colo Spgs | | 430 | |
| | | 14 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 320 | |
| | | 8 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 200 | |
| | | 1 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 200 | |
| | | 23 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 150 | |
| | | 2 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 140 | 5.47 |
| Aiken, Harriet A., e-t | | 13 | Colo Spgs | West | 240 | 5.05 |
| Allen, Wm. C. | | 17 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 18 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 19 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 20 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 21 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 22 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 23 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 24 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 27 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| | | 28 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | 410 ½ | 11.55 |
| Allen, Wm. C. | | 18 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | .75 |
| Allen, Wm. C. | | 19 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | .75 |
| Allen, Wm. C. | | 11 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | .75 |
| Allen, Wm. C. | | 17 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 80 | 4.35 |
| Allison, John L. | | 21 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 330 | 19.05 |
| | | 22 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 140 | 7.20 |
| Allison, J. L. | E 35 ft of W 110 ft of lot 1 | 74 | Colo Spgs | | 980 | 49.30 |
| Anderson, R. W. | | 12 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 200 | 11.25 |
| Andrew, A. S. | | 42 | Colo Spgs |

## COLORADO SPRINGS---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dunbar, Mary J. | 1 | 7 | Colo Spgs | Older's | 260 | 13 10 |
| Duncan, Peter A. | 6 | | | | | |
| Except W 35 ft of S 50 ft. | | 507 | Colo Spgs | | 530 | 26 95 |
| Du Ree, S. F. | | | | | | |
| S 16 2-3 ft of 3, N 16 2-3 ft of 4 | 3 | 533 | Colo Spgs | Add 3 | 350 ½ | 9 35 |
| Durfee, Eugene | 4 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Cahn's | | |
| E 5 ft of 10 | 9 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Cahn's | 620 ½ | 13 60 |
| Durfee, Eugene. | | | | | | |
| W 50 ft of E 100 ft of N 100 ft of | 249 | | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 370 | 18 85 |
| Eaton, E. J. | 2 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 300 ½ | 7 50 |
| Eaton, E. J. | Und ½ of 10 and 11 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 200 ½ | 5 00 |
| Eckburg, Mrs. John | 10 | 231 | Colo Spgs | Wheeler's | 250 ½ | 6 25 |
| Edwards, Grace G. | 1 | 32 | Colo Spgs | West | 360 | 9 00 |
| | 2 | 32 | Colo Spgs | West | | |
| | 3 | 32 | Colo Spgs | West | | |
| Edwards, Grace G. | Fel lot 1 | 15 | Colo Spgs | Hobbs' | 420 | 21 10 |
| Ege, Fred | 16 | 123 | Colo Spgs | | 900 | 45 00 |
| Ehrich, Henrietta | 7 | F | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | | |
| | 8 | F | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 1290 | |
| 9 to 16 | | F | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 12820 | |
| | 23 | 14 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 70 | |
| | 25 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 70 | 70 |
| Ellicott, Chas. E. | 8 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | | |
| | 9 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 120 | 3 35 |
| Ellis, E. C. | 5 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 100 | 4 95 |
| Ellis, E. C. | 10 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Highlands | 100 | 5 15 |
| Enders, W. J. | 5 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | | |
| | 6 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 170 | 9 95 |
| Ensign, Edgar. | Und 1-3 of S 94 41-100 ft | 2 | Colo Spgs | Morningside | 40 | 2 05 |
| Ensign, Edgar | Und ½ of 7 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 05 |
| Ensign, Edgar | Und ½ of 11 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | 1 70 |
| Ensign, Edgar | Und ½ of 16 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 05 |
| Ensign, Edgar | Und ½ of 24 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | 1 70 |
| Ensign, Edgar T. | Und ½ of 5 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 05 |
| Ensign, Edgar T. | Und ½ of 33 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | 1 70 |
| Episcopal Church | 1 | 231 | Colo Spgs | | 1800 | 92 65 |
| Erickson, Isaac | 6 | 274 | Colo Spgs | | 340 | 17 10 |
| Estey, H. S. & Co. | 25 | 3 | Colo Spgs | West Add 2 | | |
| | 23 | 4 | Colo Spgs | West Add 2 | | |
| | 24 | 4 | Colo Spgs | West Add 2 | 20 | 1 00 |
| Fairley, James | 1 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Gosben's | 220 ½ | 11 10 |
| Farnum, Mrs. Mahala | W 80½ ft 1 | 256 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| Part of | 2 | 256 | Colo Spgs | | 570 ½ | 14 35 |
| Beg at NW cor lot 2, run S 181½ ft, E 80½ ft, N 181½ ft, W 80½ ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Fearis, Mrs. Mary | 13 | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & D M-D of Fairview | 80 ½ | 2 15 |
| Ferriday, Helen. | E 45 ft B, 14, 15, 16 | 247 | Colo Spgs | N End | 180 | |
| | W 100 ft 13, 11 | 247 | Colo Spgs | N End | 170 | 17 10 |
| Ferris, Chas. B. | 25 | 92 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | S½ 26 | 92 | Colo Spgs | | 1200 | 55 05 |
| Fitch, Grace, H. | E 69 ft of S 75 ft of 1 | 12 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 1150 | 57 50 |
| Fitts, Warren A. | 3 | | | | | |
| | W 10 ft of 4 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roby's | 100 | 4 90 |
| Fitzgerald, Bridget | 35 | 282 | Colo Spgs | | 180 | 4 20 |
| Florence Edwin | 17 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | | |
| | 18 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 240 | 10 75 |
| | 3 | 92 | Colo Spgs | West | 840 | |
| Fowler, J. B. | 13 | 1 | Colo Spgs | West Bluff | 1221 ½ | 26 65 |
| | 14 | 1 | Colo Spgs | | 1450 ½ | 31 75 |
| Friedline, J. B. | N 33 1-3 ft of 3 | 121 | Colo Spgs | | 1450 ½ | 36 25 |
| Frisbee, F. F., Guardn. | E 40 ft of 8 | 124 | Colo Spgs | | 720 | 36 00 |
| Galvin, Mary E. | 25 | 30 | Colo Spgs | Pi...g M...ory | 270 | 13 50 |
| Gandy, W. H. | N½ N½ of 1 | 13 | Colo Spgs | | 2950 | |
| | 36 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 1740 ½ | 105 37 |
| Gardner, Mrs. M. F. | 2 | 258 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 570 | 13 45 |
| Gathright, J. W. | 21 | 242 | Colo Spgs | | 2700 | 70 50 |
| Gaunt, L. H. | 2 | 10 | Colo Spgs | Corona | 2500 ½ | 62 50 |
| Gazin, Mary | W 100 ft of S½ of 2 | 14 | Colo Spgs | | 3500 | 175 00 |
| Georgia, Chas S. | 22 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 240 | 10 00 |
| Giles, George | E 13.5 ft of 16 | 12 | Colo Spgs | | 2568 | 133 00 |
| Gilfillan, J. H. | W 25 ft of 5 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 360 | 18 10 |
| Gillingham, Chas. L. | | | | | | |
| W 35 ft of E 130 ft of 9 and 10 | | 51 | Colo Spgs | | 650 | 32 90 |
| Goshen, W. H. | 6 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 70 | 3 50 |
| | 7 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 70 | 3 50 |
| Gough, Thomas | 39 | 52 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | N½ 29 | 52 | Colo Spgs | | 3500 ½ | 231 60 |
| Governeau, C. L. | Part of | 256 | Colo Spgs | | 240 | 25 75 |
| Beg at a point 70 ft S of SW cor blk 236, run E 64 67-100 ft, S 57 ft, W 61 67-100 ft, N 70 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Grand View Add. Co. | Und ¾ of 17 to 21 | 32 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 60 | 2 30 |
| Grand View Add. Co. | 1 to 8, 25 to 32 | 18 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 240 | |
| | 17 to 24 | 29 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 80 | |
| | All | 1 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 2 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 3 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 4 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 9 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 10 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 11 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 12 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 13 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 14 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 15 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 16 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 320 | |
| | All | 17 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 18 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 19 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 20 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 21 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 22 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 23 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 24 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 25 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 26 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 27 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 34 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 35 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 36 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 37 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 38 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | All | 39 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | Lots 17 to 24 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 80 | |
| | Lots 1 to 8, 17 to 32 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 240 | |
| | Lots 1 to 8, 25 to 32 | 29 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | |
| | Lots 18 to 28 | 29 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | 160 | 206 35 |
| Gray, G. H. | 14 | 315 | Colo Spgs | | 340 ½ | 8 45 |
| Green, S. A. | N 44 ft of S 72 ft of 1 and 2 | 273 | Colo Spgs | | 370 | 18 65 |
| Greenwaldt, Clara | 11 | 241 | Colo Spgs | | 850 ½ | 20 70 |
| Greenwaldt, Jacob | 11 | 63 | Colo Spgs | West | 240 ½ | 6 25 |
| Gregg, H. Pauline. | E 31 ft of W 100 ft of 16 | 315 | Colo Spgs | | 50 | 2 90 |
| Griswold, J. R. | | | | | | |
| E 17 2-3 ft of S½ of 5, W 16 2-3 ft of S½ of 6 | | | Colo Spgs | S & S | 350 | 13 95 |
| Gunnell, T. O. | 7 | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | 400 | 21 15 |
| Gustafson, Mrs. Jennie | 12 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 370 | 15 50 |
| Gutshall, S. P. | 7 | | Colo Spgs | Rogers' | 360 | 18 10 |
| Hainsworth, Achsa Almeda | 3 | | Colo Spgs | Cap Hill | 140 | 7 15 |
| Harden, Lula M. | E 95 ft of N 100 ft of 4 | 23 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 1900 | 94 85 |
| Harmonson, Mrs. Libby | 27 | 512 | Colo Spgs | N End | | |
| | 28 | 512 | Colo Spgs | N End | 1168 ½ | 28 70 |
| Hart, Chas. W. | Fel 6 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | 280 | 14 15 |
| Hart, Homer | 5 | 21 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | | |
| | 6 | 21 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | | |
| | 7 | 21 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | | |
| | 8 | 21 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | 40 | 2 10 |
| Hartley, F. W. | 25 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | |
| | 26 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 30 | 1 40 |
| Hawkins, H. | 10 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 400 ½ | 1 70 |
| Hawks, Edith J. | 13 | 15 | Colo Spgs | | 2450 ½ | 90 55 |
| Hayden, Frank. | W 24 ft of 11, E 46 ft of 10 | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | 280 ½ | 7 15 |
| Hayden, Dr. H. B. | 20 | J | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 850 | 44 15 |
| Hayes, F. D. | 15 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Fairview | 450 | 23 15 |
| Heath, Harvey S. | E 65 ft of 9-11 | 4 | Colo Spgs | | 750 ½ | 18 75 |
| Heindall, Mrs. M. E. | 26 and S½ of 25 | 261 | Colo Spgs | Sweet's | 100 | 5 15 |
| Heizer, David N. | 21 | J | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 1950 | 97 20 |
| Hemenway, A. | 17 | 280 | Colo Spgs | Monument | 370 | 18 60 |
| Hemenway, Julia R. | W 15 ft of 7 and 8 | A | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | 200 | 10 35 |
| Henderson, Jennie | 15 | 316 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 220 ½ | 6 05 |
| Henley, A. | 5 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 140 ½ | 3 60 |
| Hixon, M. J. | 1 | 5 | Colo Spgs | West Bluff | 500 | 25 90 |
| Hoagland, W. H. | S 2-3 of 6 | 227 | Colo Spgs | | 940 ½ | 23 55 |
| Hodges, Mrs. M. M. | | | | | | |
| N 30 ft of S 70 ft of 9 and 10 | | 13 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 170 ½ | 4 70 |
| Hodges, Mrs. M. M. | E½ of 15 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 240 ½ | 6 05 |
| Hoogs, Mrs. M. A. | 4 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | |
| | 30 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 5640 | 161 80 |
| Hooper, Letetia R. | 3 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Ensign's | 2120 | 105 60 |
| Hudson, Cora E. | W 50 ft of 17, 18, 19 | 83 | Colo Spgs | | 1830 ½ | 44 85 |
| Hunt, A. H. | 19 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 120 | 6 20 |
| Hunt, John | 15, E 15 ft of 16 | 22 | Colo Spgs | West | 1140 ½ | 27 85 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | 7 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | Und ½ of 7 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | 1 70 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | Und ½ of 14 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | Und ½ of 16 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | Und ½ of 34 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | 1 70 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | Und ½ of 5 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | 2 15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul. | Und ½ of 33 | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | 1 70 |
| Jackson, Anna B. | 7 | 121 | Colo Spgs | | 720 ½ | 18 00 |
| Jackson, W. S. | 29 | 276 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 30 | 276 | Colo Spgs | | 1100 | 58 05 |
| Jenkins, Austin J. | S½ of 8 | 305 | Colo Spgs | | 220 | 11 15 |
| Johnson, Mrs. Cora A. | N 50 ft of 2 | 207 | Colo Spgs | | 3450 ½ | 90 75 |
| Johnson, Ella | 1 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 300 | 15 10 |
| Johnson, Otis S. | 3 | K | Colo Spgs | Edwards | 1850 | 92 65 |
| Johnson, R. H. | 6 | 65 | Colo Spgs | West | 370 | 16 50 |
| Johnston, R. R. | 4 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Corona | 90 ½ | 2 60 |
| Jones, A. D. | 1 | R | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | 2100 ½ | 52 65 |
| Jones, Mrs. Jane | 13 | 104 | Colo Spgs | | 3520 ½ | 89 15 |
| Jones, W. C. | 11 | 42 | Colo Spgs | | 3060 | 153 25 |
| Jones, W. H. | 18 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | |
| | 19 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | |
| | 20 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | |
| | 21 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 600 | 31 20 |
| Jordan, Lilliata | S½ 15 and 16 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 1120 | |
| | N 50 ft of 24 | 22 | Colo Spgs | West | 570 | 30 30 |
| Kimball, Esther E. | N 50 ft of 2 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 900 | 47 00 |
| King, Mrs. Belle | 16 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 100 | 8 15 |
| King, Neekey | S½ of 63, N 15 ft of 21 | 229 | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 500 ½ | 13 80 |
| Kinney, Mrs. E. E. | Part of 9 and 10 | 304 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 450 | 12 00 |
| Beg 76 ft W of SE cor lot 9, run W on S line 38 ft, thence N at right angles with 1st course 100 ft, thence E par with 1st course 38 ft, thence S 100 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Kinney, Mrs. E. E. | | | | | | |
| E 38 ft of W 76 ft of 9 and 10 | | 304 | Colo Spgs | Add 3 | 450 | 22 80 |
| Kinney, P. J. | 6 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 190 | 10 75 |
| Kitchen, Etta M. | W 49 ft of 8 | | Colo Spgs | Phillip's Add | 250 | 12 65 |
| Kloepfer, Fred C. | 9 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 20 ½ | 70 |
| Lange, J. H. | S 35 ft of 25 and 26 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 90 | 4 70 |
| Lee, Jas. F. | 1 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | |
| | 5 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | |
| | 6 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 30 | 2 15 |
| Leiphelmer, N. | W 100 ft of 13 to 16 | 502 | Colo Spgs | N End | 1750 | 86 40 |
| Leppert, M. C. | 39 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 410 | 20 60 |
| Loesch & Hillis. | 12 | 91 | Colo Spgs | | 2200 ½ | 55 05 |
| Logan, S. R. | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | | |
| | 4 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 20 | 1 10 |
| | 5 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 100 | 5 15 |
| Losey, C. A. | 15 | 2 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| Love, J. J. T. | E 44 ft of W 95 ft of 16 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | 440 ½ | 11 50 |
| | E 34 ft of W 85 ft of N½ of 15 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | 480 ½ | 11 80 |
| Love, J. J. T. | E 95 ft of 16 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| Manhelmer, L. | 26 | 23 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | 70 |
| Marble, L. L. | W 35 ft of 13 | B | Colo Spgs | Rouse's Sub | 50 | |
| | 1 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Lowell's | 90 | |
| | 8 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Lowell's | 210 | 21 00 |
| Martine, L. W. | 11 | G | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | 2570 ½ | 39 30 |
| Marvin, Mrs. L. C. | 15 | 21 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 16 | 21 | Colo Spgs | | 3200 | |
| | | 21 | Colo Spgs | | 3020 | |
| E 20 ft of 1, 2, 3 | | 101 | Colo Spgs | | 1080 ½ | 177 55 |
| N½ N½ 3 | | 13 | Colo Spgs | | | 20 50 |
| | | | Colo Spgs | Haynes' | 400 | |
| Mason, W. R. | Part of 24 and 25 | | | | | |
| Beg at point on Sly line Kiowa St distant 15 ft Ely from NWly cor lot 24, run Sly and par with Ely line said lot to point 50 ft Nly from Sly line said lot Nly and par with 1st course to Nly line Kiowa St, Ely along said course 35 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Mason, W. R. | S 40 ft of 11 | 132 | Colo Spgs | | 690 | |
| | W 34 1-3 ft of E 103 ft of 9 and 10 | 105 | Colo Spgs | | 420 | 55 80 |
| Masterson, B. | N 37½ ft of 10 and 11 | 241 | Colo Spgs | | 450 ½ | 12 05 |
| Maunders, Lizzie. | | | | | | |
| E 40 ft of 10 and 11, E 40 ft of S 10 ft | | | | | | |

## COLORADO SPRINGS---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| of 9 | | 1 | Colo Spgs | Sherman's | 170 ½ | 12 90 |
| Maxwell, Bruce L. | E 40 ft of 12 and 13 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Fairview | 220 | 12 45 |
| May, Albert | Part of | 206 | Colo Spgs | | 1250 ½ | 90 50 |
| Beg at NE cor lot 10, Lawton's sub of 208 250 and 290, run E 50 ft, S 90 ft, W 50 ft, N 190 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| May, Mrs. Carolina. | E 30 ft of W 70 ft of 16 | 31 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | E 15 ft of N 90 ft of W 85 ft of 15 | 31 | Colo Spgs | | 1100 ½ | 27 50 |
| Merrill, V. | 12 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roby's | | |
| | 13 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roby's | 200 | 10 40 |
| Middaugh, J. H. | 5, N 1-3 of 6 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Edwards | 1500 ½ | 38 75 |
| Modersohn, W. H. | 15 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 16 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 17 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 18 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 19 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | 170 | 8 15 |
| Moffatt, Rose E. | 16 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Young's | 200 | 10 15 |
| Moore, Thomas. | Part of 9 and 10 | 171 | Colo Spgs | | 800 | 19 95 |
| Beg N line lot 10, 96 ft W'ly from NE cor, run S 50 ft, W'ly along S line lot 9 5-8-10 ft, NWly along Pueblo Ave 50 ft, N 12½ ft, E 100 ft, N from S line lot 9, 37½ ft, E 50 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Moss, Emma P. | E 25 ft of 14 | | | | | |
| | W 20 ft of 13 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | 270 | 13 95 |
| Morse, Emma P. | E 30 ft E | 2 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | 200 | 4 50 |
| Muir, Dr. Jas. T. | S 50 ft of 7, N 50 ft of 8 | 27 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 1250 ½ | 30 50 |
| Mumbo, George | Part of | 255 | Colo Spgs | | 850 | 11 50 |
| Beg 271 8-10 ft E of SW cor, run N 226 8-10 ft, E 11 7-10 ft, S 226 8-10 ft, W 11 7-10 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| MacKinney, Mary F. | 7 | 226 | Colo Spgs | | 180 | 3 40 |
| McCafferty, Thos. | 1 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Bristol Hts | | |
| | 2 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Bristol Hts | 1210 | 61 85 |
| McCloskey, Mary E. | Est | 6 | Colo Spgs | | 1150 | 56 10 |
| McClure, M. H. | W 100 ft of 7 | 55 | Colo Spgs | | 1250 ½ | 30 30 |
| McClure, M. H. | Part of | 231 | Colo Spgs | | 190 | 4 60 |
| Beg on Oak St 2 ft S of NW cor lot 11, run E 200 ft, S 25 ft, W 200 ft, N 25 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| McCombs, Mrs. M. J. | E½ of 56 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 180 | 21 60 |
| McCoy, M. E. | 6 | 112 | Colo Spgs | | 1200 ½ | 31 50 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 12 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | 50 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 13 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | 50 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 14 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | 50 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 15 | 24 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | 50 |
| McDonald, H. C. | 29 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 30 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 31 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| McGeehee, Anna | 4 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Vernon Hts | 50 | 2 50 |
| McGibbon, William | 1 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Lowell's | 200 ½ | 5 25 |
| McMahon, E. E. | E 1-3 of 3 and W 1-2 of 4 | 50 | Colo Spgs | West | 800 | 20 00 |
| McMillan, Ella S. | 8 | 129 | Colo Spgs | Kimball's | 800 | 39 60 |
| McMillen, D. A. | 2 | 50 | Colo Spgs | West | 150 | 7 40 |
| Newcome, C. M. | 14 | 223 | Colo Spgs | | 1200 | 59 40 |
| Noble, Chas. E. | 12 | 12 | Colo Spgs | | 3600 ½ | 180 00 |
| Norberg, J. W. | Land | | Colo Spgs | Mountain | 400 ½ | 11 50 |
| Except S 25 ft 300 ft | | | | | | |
| North End Imp. Co. | S½ of 4 | 231 | Colo Spgs | | 1000 | 50 50 |
| North Texas Nat. Bank of Dallas | 7 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | | |
| | 8 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | | |
| | 9 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | | |
| | 10 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | 1 | 50 |
| Oakes, M. C. | 3 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 200 | 5 50 |
| O'Driscoll, J. J. | N 10 ft of W 75 ft of 5 | 11 | Colo Spgs | West | | |
| | S 50 ft of W 50 ft of 6 | 11 | Colo Spgs | West | 500 | 24 25 |
| Ord, Thomas | N½ | 206 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 1000 | 51 50 |
| | Part of | 206 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 400 | 21 00 |
| Beg at SE cor, run W 50 ft, N 100 ft, E 50 ft, S 100 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Ord, Thos. | 2 | 28 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | | |
| | 1 | 228 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 140 | |
| W 50 ft of 16 and | 17 | 228 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 1210 | |
| E 40 ft of | 2 | 229 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 90 | |
| Part of | | 227 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 2220 | |
| Beg on N line of Platte Ave 250 ft E of Wahsatch Ave, run N 100 ft, E 50 ft, S 100 ft, W 50 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Part E of alley and W of Shook's Run | | 7 | Colo Spgs | | 1400 | 31 50 |
| Ord & Swope. | Part of | 247 | Colo Spgs | | 1400 | |
| E ½ 282 ft W of SE cor, run N 240 ft, W 12½ ft, S 240 ft, E 12½ ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| | 20 | 239-240 | | | 1100 | |
| And all that part of 18 and 19 lying W of Shook's Run | | 239-240 | | | | |
| | 1 and 2 | 239 and 240 | | | 1700 | |
| Except E 18 ft of 2 and except part of 1 sold to M R Dodd. | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak No 1 | 100 | |
| | 1 ½ | 9-240 | Colo Spgs | Lawton's 2d | 500 | 20 10 |
| Ord & Swope. | 7 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 70 | 3 75 |
| Otis, William A. | Und ½ of 1 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | |
| | Und ½ of 2 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | |
| | Und ½ of 3 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | |
| | Und ½ of 29 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 180 | 21 15 |
| Ottinger, H. H. | 11 | 32 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 250 | 12 50 |
| Palmer, Edwin M. | 2 | | | | | |
| Except N 250 ft, S 50 ft of 24, 25, 26 | | | Colo Spgs | Haynes' | 40 | 2 05 |
| Parrill, John F. | 3 | 283 | Colo Spgs | | 1100 ½ | 27 50 |
| Patterson, S. E. | 12 | 261 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 250 ½ | 12 50 |
| Payne, Geo. H. | 2 | 26 | Colo Spgs | Ft Worth | 90 | 4 15 |
| Peck, Mrs. Ellen M. | 3 | 272 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | |
| | 4 | 272 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | |
| E½ of | 5 | 272 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 900 | |
| | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 100 | |
| | 2 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 3 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 4 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 5 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 6 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 10 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 500 | |
| | 1 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 2 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 3 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 4 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 10 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 11 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 12 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 500 | |
| | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 2 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 3 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 4 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 5 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 6 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 7 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 8 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 9 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 200 | |
| | 10 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 1 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 2 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 3 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 4 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | |
| | 5 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 100 ½ | 2 40 |
| Peltz, John DeWitt | 6 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts No 1 | 250 | 12 85 |
| Perkins, Ada G. | E 75 ft of 9, 10, 11 | 71 | Colo Spgs | | 1240 ½ | 28 20 |
| Except platt in SW cor 39, 9, on Kiowa, by 66 ft deep, with imp, conveyed to Caroline Hudson | | | | | | |
| Perkins & Fortson. | 1 | 264 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 1120 | 54 60 |
| Phillips, Lewis A. | E 1½ ft of 6 to 8 | 202 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 250 | 12 80 |
| Pickands, J. O. | Part of | 214 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 2120 | |
| Beg at point 1901.2 ft S of NW'ly said blk, run E 190 ft, S 45 ft, W 190 ft, N 45 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Pope, A. S., Trustee | 3 | 20 | Colo Spgs | West | 100 ½ | 65 70 |
| Pope, G. Edgar. | 6 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 110 | 30 80 |
| | 7 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | |
| | 8 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | |
| | 9 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 70 | |
| | 2 | 1 | Colo Spgs | West Bluff | 280 | |
| | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 200 | 10 00 |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg. L. & Imp. Ass. | 6 | 7 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 150 | 22 50 |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg., L. & Imp. Ass. | 7 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 150 | 23 10 |
| Presdee, Eliza | 10 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 570 ½ | 9 20 |
| Preston, Elizabeth T. | 1 | 15 | Colo Spgs | Mayfair | | |
| | 2 | 15 | Colo Spgs | Mayfair | 5950 | 26 00 |
| Putnam, Louise K. | 7 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | | |
| | 8 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 700 | 35 00 |
| Quinlan, Margaret | 6 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | 770 | 35 00 |
| Quinlan, T. | Est of 1 | 8 | Colo Spgs | So End | 100 | 5 25 |
| Read, Mrs. L. C. | 24 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 1200 ½ | 33 10 |
| Reader, J. F. | 2 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 200 ½ | 11 70 |
| Reed Building Co. | W 90 ft of 20 to 22 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 1740 | 88 80 |
| Reid, J. T. | E 15 ft of 13, 14, 15, 16 | 512 | Colo Spgs | N End | 470 ½ | 16 80 |
| Renne, R. | W 15 ft of E 90 ft of 1-2-3 | 96 | Colo Spgs | | 130 ½ | 11 25 |
| Reynolds, Jas. Jr. Trustee | 1 | 31 | Colo Spgs | West | 1350 | 23 50 |
| Rice, Gertrude, C. | 11 | 23 | Colo Spgs | West | 2700 ½ | 19 90 |
| Rickerson, Addie | 13 | 229 | Colo Spgs | Bristol's Sub | 650 | 32 50 |
| Robinson, Mrs. E. S. | 24 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Young's | 150 | 7 65 |
| Robinson, Thomas A. Est. | 10 | 113 | Colo Spgs | | 370 ½ | 18 45 |
| Rogers, H. S. | 5 | 11 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 160 | 8 00 |
| Rogers, J. R. | E 100 ft of S 33 1-3 ft of 11 | 221 | Colo Spgs | | 500 | 25 25 |
| Rogers, Mrs. L. J. | 2 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Prospect Hts | 880 | 43 10 |
| Rogers, W. J. | E 10 ft of 8 | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | | |
| W 24 ft of 9 | | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | 300 | 20 30 |
| Rowe, Mrs. C. A. | 1 | 142 | Colo Spgs | Mountain View | 80 | 4 15 |
| Rowe, Mrs. C. A. | 2 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Mountain View | 170 | 8 60 |
| Rowe, Mrs. C. A. | 29 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Mountain View | 80 | 4 15 |
| Ruby, Rosabel | 7 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 240 | 12 10 |
| Russell, Mrs. C. M. | 1 | | Colo Spgs | Ensign's No 2 | 1750 ½ | 45 20 |
| Russell, D. A. | E 45 ft of 15 | 71 | Colo Spgs | | 700 | 36 50 |
| Russell & Alexander | 27 | 505 | Colo Spgs | N End | 80 | 4 15 |
| Ryan, Matthew, Est. | 12 | 302 | Colo Spgs | Add

## COLORADO CITY---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overman, J. G. | 29 | 116 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s 2nd | 330 ½ | 9.70 |
| Pritchard, E. K. | 20 | 151 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s | 70 | 5.60 |
| | 24 | 156 | Colo City | | | |
| Quinby, Horace B. | 25 | 176 | Colo City | | 630 | 34.75 |
| Quinby, H. B. and Jane R. | 11 | 188 | Colo City | | 50 | 2.30 |
| Robb, A. G., Jr. | 5 | 118 | Colo City | | 90 | 5.15 |
| | Fcl 23 | M | Colo City | | 160 | |
| Roberts, Mrs. Hannah | Fcl 24 | 29 | Colo City | East | 30 | 11.95 |
| Robertson, F. L. | 17 | 156 | Colo City | | 180 | 11.25 |
| Rummer, W. A. | 6 | 239 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | 330 ½ | 5.60 |
| Ryan, James H. | 7 | 196 | Colo City | | 120 | 7.80 |
| Schmitt, R. Fred. | 20 | 180 | Colo City | | 50 | 3.30 |
| Seavey, Lilly E. | 7 | 118 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s | 50 | 3.30 |
| | 12 | 235 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | | |
| Smith, C. L. | 13 | 235 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | 320 ½ | 16.60 |
| | Mill | 123 | Colo City | | | |
| Smith, Richard | All | 1 | Colo City | Sly's. | 500 ½ | 16.60 |
| Smith, R. | | | | | 70 | 4.55 |
| | 31 | 145 | Colo City | | 370 | |
| | 32 | 145 | Colo City | | | |
| | 21 | 4 | Colo City | Sly's | 50 | 27.80 |
| Stewart, Alice | 4 | 239 | Colo City | | 130 ½ | 5.65 |
| Stewart, N. S. | 31 | 251 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | 110 | 8.15 |
| Stewart, N. S. | 17 | 151 | Colo City | L. & Q.'s | 50 | 5.65 |
| Swift, W. M. and I. L. McGrath | 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 | 145 | Colo City | | 1710 ½ | 53.35 |
| Thompson, Frank A. | 24 | 183 | Colo City | | | |
| | 25 | 183 | Colo City | | 370 | 24.25 |
| Townsend, G. P. D., est. | | 201 | Colo City | | 30 | 2.00 |
| | Und S8 of 29 and 30 | | | | | |
| Watt, John R. | Fcl 7 | 10 | Colo City | East | 50 | |
| | Fcl 7 | 123 | Colo City | Drake's 2nd | 10 | 4.15 |
| Waycott, Flora | 1 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 2 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 3 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 4 | 160 | Colo City | | 1110 | |
| | 29 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 30 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 31 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 32 | 160 | Colo City | | 2210 | 251.05 |
| Waycott, R. H. and Mrs. R. H. | 7 | 162 | Colo City | | 150 | 28.00 |
| Weniger, Est of Max | 10 | 157 | Colo City | | 70 | |
| | 11 | 157 | Colo City | | 50 | 7.25 |
| Wiley, K. B. | 20 | 112 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s 2nd | 50 | 3.30 |
| Wolcott, Roger and Lizzie Prescott, Trustee | 5 | 20 | Colo City | East | 70 | 4.55 |
| Zehr, Mary M. and H. | 6 | 79 | Colo City | East | 150 | |
| | 6 | 123 | Colo City | Drake's 2nd | 90 ½ | 8.90 |

## MANITOU

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albrecht, C. F. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson. | 8 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 9 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 10 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 11 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 12 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 13 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 14 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 15 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 16 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 17 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 18 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 19 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 20 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 280 | 17.40 |
| | All | D | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 500 | 28.60 |
| | All | E | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 280 | 17.60 |
| | All | F | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 220 | 12.10 |
| | All | G | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 270 | 15.55 |
| Park marked "Reserved." | | .. | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 20 | 1.35 |
| Babbitt, K. R., Trustee | | | | | | |
| N 50 ft of E 25 ft of W 50 ft of lot 23 | | B | Manitou | H & E's | 10 | 2.75 |
| Bell, W. A. | | | | | | |
| Part of 18, 19 and 20 lying S of C M Ry. | | M | Manitou | | 730 ½ | 19.70 |
| Busby, L. J. | 2 | 2 | Manitou | Busby's | | |
| Part marked "Reserved." | | 2 | Manitou | Busby's | 35 | 2.10 |
| Calvert, R. L. | | | | | | |
| W½ of L, W 75 ft of N 96 ft of 2 | | L | Manitou | | 365 | 46.00 |
| Campbell, Emily | Und ½ of 10 and 11 | D | Manitou | | 370 | 22.10 |
| Cantrell, Mrs. S. | 10 | B | Manitou | H & E's | 50 | |
| | 4 | .. | Manitou | Summers | 20 | 4.10 |
| Collier, Robert | 7 | E | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 50 | |
| Colorado Springs Co. | W½ of 1 | C | Manitou | | 30 | 1.90 |
| Cunningham, L. W. | 1 | 17 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 40 | 2.45 |
| Davis, Robt. M. | 4 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 5 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 6 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 7 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 8 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 9 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 730 | 46.05 |
| Davis, W. A. | 6 | 4 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 10 | .75 |
| Davis, W. A. | N½ 29 | A | Manitou | | 30 | 2.05 |
| Davis, W. A. and Alice Barney | 1 | 7 | Manitou | South | 20 | .90 |
| Day, May | 16 | 15 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 350 | |
| | 5 | 28 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 590 | 48.60 |
| Delano, Kate E. | 13 | 11 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 110 | 6.15 |
| Ehrlich, Louis R. | 12 | 11 | Manitou | | 1230 | |
| Und 1-3 W½ of 17 and 16 exc. S 25 ft | | D | Manitou | | 360 | 145.75 |
| Farmer, J. M. | 5 | 1 | Manitou | Sub of P and E | 90 | 6.10 |
| Flynn, Miss Kate | 21 | | Manitou | Capitol Hill | 470 ½ | 13.30 |
| Frizzell, J. W. B. | 28 | 6 | Manitou | E Iron Springs | 190 | 14.10 |
| Gilbert, E. A. | 8 | 2 | Manitou | Hulbert's | 2000 ½ | 56.10 |
| Gould, Wallace | 26 | M | Manitou | | 350 | 14.50 |
| Groves, J. | 1 | .. | Manitou | Howell's | 1350 | 11.35 |
| Harrington, C. O. | 24 | A | Manitou | | 170 | 9.90 |
| Hulbert, John | Und ½ of 14 and 15 | D | Manitou | Hts | 40 | 2.55 |
| Hulbert & Ehrich | S½ of 8 | H | Manitou | | 150 | |
| | 4 | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | |
| | W½ of 6 | H | Manitou | | 1700 | |
| | 16 and 17 | | | | | |
| Except 175 ft running N from Ruxton ave. | | | | | | |
| | | B | Manitou | | 40 | |
| | All | C | Manitou | H & E Sub of B | 170 | |
| | 1 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| | 3 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| | 4 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| | 5 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| | N½ 28 | B | Manitou | H & E | 220 | |
| | Pt of 23 | B | Manitou | H & E | 20 | |
| Beg 50 ft E of SW cor, run Ely along S line of 50 ft, thence N 40 ft Wly par to S line 50 ft ,thence 40 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 8 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 60 | 144.40 |
| Hulbert & Williams | 2 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 10 | .80 |
| Iron Springs Co. | All | 5 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 30 | 1.80 |
| Johnson, Mrs. H. M. | W 20 ft of 22 | D | Manitou | | 350 | |
| Part of 22 as follows: Beg at S cor said lot run Nly along Sly bdy of said lot 150 ft, thence NWly to N cor said lot Sly on W bdy to beg. Part of 21 as follows: Beg at W cor, run along NW side 15 ft SEly parallel to SW side to W line of Manitou Place, thence along N line of Manitou Place to beg. | | | | | | |
| | | D | Manitou | | 240 | 27.90 |
| Lane, John G. | 1 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 2 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 3 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 4 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 5 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | 80 | 5.60 |
| Lindsay, Mrs. Robert | 5 | 4 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 130 | 7.60 |
| Long Bldg Co. | 8 | 1 | Manitou | South | | |
| | 9 | 1 | Manitou | South | 30 | 1.15 |
| Lyon, Elizabeth | 1 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 2 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 3 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 4 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 5 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 6 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 90 | 6.35 |
| Mead, E. F. | 19 | B | Manitou | H & E's | 50 | 3.05 |
| Morley, Mary S. | 12 | 8 | Manitou | South | 40 | 1.55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 2 | 1 | Manitou | East Iron Springs | | |
| | 7 | 1 | Manitou | East Iron Springs | 40 | 2.75 |
| Patrick, Henry L. | 6 | 1 | Manitou | Busby's | | |
| | 7 | 1 | Manitou | Busby's | 1150 ½ | 33.20 |
| Perkins, Mrs. C. J. | 17 | 4 | Manitou | Busby's | | |
| W 10 ft of 16 | | 4 | Manitou | Busby's | 2720 | 155.70 |
| Peterson, James | 14 | 2 | Manitou | Sub of P & 7 in E | 300 ½ | 9.10 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 10 | 8 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 110 | 23.50 |
| Snider, J. W. | 1 to 15 | A | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub | 150 | |
| | 1 to 7 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub | 70 | 17.10 |
| Steward, F. B. | 21 | 15 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 30 | 1.85 |
| Vandermark, John W. | 21 | 19 | Manitou | South | 10 | .60 |
| Weniger, Est. Max | 32 | B | Manitou | H & E's | 50 | |
| Und ½ of N 85 ft of 1 | | H | Manitou | | 740 | |
| S 115 ft of 1 | | H | Manitou | | 170 | 7.45 |
| White, Frank | Und ½ of 10 and 11 | D | Manitou | | 380 | 23.85 |
| Williams, Archie L. | 25 | D | Manitou | | | |
| | 26 | D | Manitou | | | |
| | 27 | D | Manitou | | | |
| S 25 ft of | 16 | D | Manitou | | 1560 | |
| | 3 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 5 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 6 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 7 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 8 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 9 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 10 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 11 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 12 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 120 | |
| | 4 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 5 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 10 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 11 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 12 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 240 | |
| | 5 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 6 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 7 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 8 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 9 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 19 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 20 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 23 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 24 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | W½ 18 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 130 | |
| | 1 | A | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 3 | A | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 4 | A | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 60 | |
| | 5 | | | | | |
| | Pt not platted | A | Manitou | Original | 30 | |
| | Und ½ of 1-3 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | Und ½ of 14 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | Und ½ of 15 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 50 | 166.35 |
| Pomeroy, Mrs. L. A. | | | | | | |
| S 40 ft of N 50 ft of | 26 | A | Manitou | | 240 | 14.10 |
| Van Orden, E. H. | 2 | 15 | Manitou | Red Crags | 10 | .55 |

## BROADMOOR

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bissell, A. S., Est. | 2 | 11 | Broadmoor | | 330 | 9.45 |
| Douglas, W. F. | N½ of 2 | 12 | Broadmoor | | 1640 | 45.85 |
| Wright, Geo. and Harriett J. | 3 | 9 | Broadmoor | | 1200 ½ | 16.35 |

## BROOKSIDE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Taxes and Amount of Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkinson, L. S. | 7 | 3 | Brookside | | 330 | 10.85 |
| Brooks, L. G. | 1 | 3 | Brookside | Creston Hts | 110 | 4.60 |
| Beg at a point 25 ft S and 27.6 ft W from NE cor SE SE¼ 24-14-67, run W 50 ft, S 177 ft, E 50 ft, N 177 ft to beg, being lot 1. | | | | | | |
| Schaff, J. H. | 13 | 1 | Brookside | | 20 | .90 |

## CALVERT HEIGHTS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, Wm. C. | 1 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| | 2 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| | 4 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 190 | 9.40 |
| Colorado City Land and Imp Co. | 13 to 36 | 15 | Calvert Heights | | 240 | |
| | 13 to 36 | 16 | Calvert Heights | | 240 | |
| | All | 17 | Calvert Heights | | 480 | |
| | 6 to 9 | 8 | Calvert Heights | | 40 | 55.90 |
| Hinchman, C. H. | 1 | 11 | Calvert Heights | | 20 | 1.35 |
| | 2 | 11 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| Hinchman, Chas. S. | 21 | 2 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 5 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 6 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 25 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 24 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | 3.35 |
| Maher, Mary | 11 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | .70 |
| Stovell, Jas. A. | Und ¾ of 7 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | .70 |
| Stovell, J. A. | 8 | 11 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | .70 |

## CASCADE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davenport, Mrs. Benjamin | 1 | 1 | Cascade | | | |
| | 2 | 1 | Cascade | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | Cascade | | | |
| Heizer, David N. | 8 | | Cascade | | 30 ½ | 1.05 |
| | 9 | | Cascade | | | |
| | 10 | | Cascade | | 250 | |
| | 1 to 9 | | Cascade | Add 1 | 70 | |
| | | | Cascade | Add 2 | | |
| | 4 | | Cascade | Add 3 | 160 | 15.90 |
| Martindale, W. C. | 18 | 12 | Cascade | | 130 | 4.60 |
| | 19 | 12 | Cascade | | | |
| Nichols, R. | 27 and ½ of 26 | 6 | Cascade | | 20 | 1.00 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 15 | 10 | Cascade | | | |
| | 16 | 10 | Cascade | | | |
| | 17 | 10 | Cascade | | 30 | 1.45 |

## DIXON PLACE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calloway, T. J. | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| | | | Dixon Park Place | | 35 ½ | |
| Dixon Land and Water Co. | | | Dixon Park Place | | 40 | |
| | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| ½ of | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| ½ of | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| ½ of | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| ½ of | | | Dixon Park Place | | | |

## DORCHESTER

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Babcock, Sherman M. | 1 | 7 | Dorchester | | | |
| | | 7 | Dorchester | | 770 | 25.30 |
| Knapp, J. Herbert | | | | | | |
| W½ of | 2 | 3 | Dorchester | | 650 | 22.50 |

## EAST MANITOU

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hunt, Mrs. Elvesse R. | 6 | 11 | East Manitou | | | |
| | 7 | 11 | East Manitou | | 50 | 1.75 |
| Leibold, Chas. E. | 16 | 10 | East Manitou | | 30 | 1.15 |
| Taylor, W. F. J. | 27 | 1 | East Manitou | | 30 | 1.15 |

## FALCON

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Falcon Town and Land Co. | 9 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 10 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 11 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 12 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 13 | 12 | Falcon | | 1050 | 30.15 |

## FOUNTAIN

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vandenburg, Dan W. | 1 | 11 | Fountain | Santa Fe | | |
| | 2 | 11 | Fountain | Santa Fe | 220 | 8.40 |

## GARDEN CITY

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kenyon, Wm. H. | 8 | B | Garden City | | 10 | .60 |

## GRAND VIEW

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase, M. L. | 6 | C | Grand View | O L & Q | 20 | 1.15 |
| Chase, Thomas | | A | Grand View | O L & Q | | |
| | 34 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | | |
| | 35 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | 210 | 11.20 |
| Huber, John | 7 | H | Grand View | O L & Q | 100 ½ | 3.00 |
| Kinsman, C. W. | 12 | F | Grand View | O L & Q | 20 | 1.15 |
| Love, W. A. | 20 | D | Grand View | O L & Q | 10 | .65 |
| Love, W. A. | 16 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | 180 | 8.40 |

## GRAND VIEW---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MacLean, John | 11 | A | Grand View | O L & Q's | 50 | |
| McCracken, S. D. | 8 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | 70 | |
| Russell, John M. | 1 | I | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 2 | I | Grand View | O L & Q's | 90 ½ | |
| Watt, John R. and H. B. Quinby | 15 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 16 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 17 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 18 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 19 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | 60 | |

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crawford, J. M. | 33 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | | | |
| | 34 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | | 50 | |
| Dusenberry, M. H. | 12 | 12 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 120 | |
| Green Mt. Falls Town and G. M. Co. | 1 and 5 | 48 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 6 and 7 | 49 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 3, 4, 9, 10 | 50 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | | 51 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 1, 2 | 52 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 9, 10, 13 | | | | | |
| | 15, 17, 18, 20 | 53 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 | | | | | |
| | 16, 11, 13, 14, 16 | | | | | |
| | 17, 19, 20 | 54 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 | | | | | |
| | 10, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 55 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 | | | | | |
| | 10, 11 | 56 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | 250 | |
| Green Mt. Falls Town and Imp. Co. | 3 | 1 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | 15 | 1 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | 25 | 2 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | 21, 16 | 6 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | All | A | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | All | C | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | |
| | All | F | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | |
| | All | D | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | |
| | All | D | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | |
| Page, Mina S. | 8 | 12 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| Peck, J. W. | 17 | 2 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 14 | 6 | Green Mt Falls | | 100 | |
| | 4 | 45 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 5 | 10 | |
| | 4 | 49 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | 10 | |
| Pifer, Nancy | 13 14 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 40 | |
| Smith, Mrs. A. E. | 27 | 5 | Green Mt Falls | | 30 | |
| Smith, Catherine J. | 7 | 9 | Green Mt Falls | | 400 | |
| Stark, E. R. | 7 | | Green Mt Falls | | | |
| | 15 | 3 | Green Mt Falls | | 290 | |
| Swonebrine, N. B. | 28 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 10 | |
| | 29 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 470 | |
| Tolles, H. B. | 29 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 70 | |

## GLEN VIEW

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Born, Emil and Peter Wersant. | 2 | 10 | Glenview | | | |
| | 3 | 10 | Glenview | | | |
| | E½ of 1 | 10 | Glenview | | 30 | |
| Pope, G. Edgar | 46 | 13 | Glenview | | 20 | |

## IVYWILD

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harnett, Emma | 1 | 3 | Ivywild | | 120 | |
| Holt, Melissa A. | 9 | 8 | Ivywild | Add 1 | 50 | |
| Riblett, George | 4 | 8 | Ivywild | Add 1 | 200 | |

## KNOB HILL

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howbert, C. W. | 9 | 11 | Knob Hill | | | |
| | 10 | 11 | Knob Hill | | | |
| | 11 | 11 | Knob Hill | | | |
| | 12 | 11 | Knob Hill | | 60 | |

## LA VERGNE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkinson, L. S. | 2 | E | La Vergne | | 30 | |
| Banziger, Nina and Eliza B. Groskreutz. | 6 | A | La Vergne | | 330 | |
| Barnes, James L. and J. E. Maxson. | 19 | B | La Vergne | | 200 ½ | |
| Bennett, O. B. | 5 | | South La Vergne | | 580 | |
| Curtis, M. F. | 20 | B | La Vergne | | 120 | |
| Denel, Mrs. Kath. E. | 16 | E | La Vergne | | 10 | |
| Ford, Geo. R. | 14 | A | La Vergne | | 120 | |
| Fowler, J. B. | 9 | D | La Vergne | | 90 ½ | |
| Hagerty, Robt. S. | 7 | | South La Vergne | | 490 | |
| Johnson, W. B. | 31 | D | La Vergne | | 120 ½ | |
| Kahl, Wm. F. | 23 | B | La Vergne | | 340 | |
| Owen, Geo. F. | 25 | D | La Vergne | | 80 | |
| Wallace, Ida | 4 | .. | La Vergne | South | 160 | |

## LIHUE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| De La Vergne, E. M. | E 43 1-100ft of 1 | 1 | Lihue | | 110 | |
| | | | Lihue | | | |
| | | | Lihue | | | |
| | 4 | | Lihue | | 850 | |
| A strip of ground marked "Reserved." | | | Lihue | | 110 | |
| Douglass, Mrs. M. J. | N pt of 6 | 1 | Lihue | | 200 | |
| Lord, N. M. | W 70 ft of E 140 ft of 5 | 1 | Lihue | | 360 ½ | |

## LORAINE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davenport, Mrs. Benj. | 15 | 2 | Loraine | | 440 ½ | |

## MINNEHAHA

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phelps, Reese, Bell and Dorsey. | 1 to 10 | 1 | Minnehaha | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | Minnehaha | | | |
| | 5 to 10 | 2 | Minnehaha | | 340 | |

## MONUMENT

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copeland, John | 11 | 16 | Monument | No 3 | 50 | |
| Newbrough, Mrs. A. L. | 11 | 6 | Monument | | 160 | |
| Woodward, A. F. | 1 | 15 | Monument | Add 1 | | |
| | 2 | 15 | Monument | Add 1 | 90 | |

## PALMER LAKE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davis, Jennie E. | 21 | 16 | Palmer Lake | Brown's filing | | |
| | 19 | 16 | Palmer Lake | Brown's filing | | |
| | 17 | 16 | Palmer Lake | Brown's filing | 60 | 2.85 |
| Donaldson, M. Susan | 10 | 8 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .60 |
| Glem, L. V. | 30 | D | Palmer Lake | Amend. filing | 200 | 8.65 |
| Hanna, John R. | | 25 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | | |
| Howard, Lillian P. | 10 | 25 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 20 | 1.15 |
| | 8 | 43 | Palmer Lake | | 320 | |
| | 9 | 45 | Palmer Lake | | | |
| | 10 | 45 | Palmer Lake | | | |
| Lilyard, A. | 8 | 45 | Palmer Lake | | 40 | 14.10 |
| Manley, Fanny | 12 | 6 | Palmer Lake | E Palmer Lake | 210 | 7.95 |
| Mercer, Mary L. | 27 | 22 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .60 |
| Noyes, Stephen A. | 16 | 22 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 60 | 2.85 |
| | 13 | 8 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | |
| Palmer, Geo. W., Est. | 6 | 28 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | 1.15 |
| Park Hotel and Sanitarium Co. | 5 | 11 | Palmer Lake | | 10 | .60 |
| Pease, L. A. | 10 | 21 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 160 | 6.10 |
| Priestley, Forrest M. | 8 | 6 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .60 |
| | 29 | | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | | |
| | 28 | | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | | |
| Schrull, Frank | 16 | 11 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 170 | 6.85 |
| Wadleigh, Frank A. | 6 | 11 | Palmer Lake | Brown's | 50 | 2.05 |
| Whitley, Edward | All | 10 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 70 | 2.80 |
| | 29 lots | | Palmer Lake | | | |
| Lawrence, W. H. | 30 | 56 | Palmer Lake | Cascade Add | 150 | 11.35 |
| | | 32 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .60 |

## PIEDMONT

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butler, Isaac and Sam'l | 16 | 3 | Piedmont | | 10 | .50 |
| Harney, Michael | 32 | 3 | Piedmont | | 10 | .50 |

## ROSWELL

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkinson, L. S. | 3 | 56 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 4 | 56 | Roswell | No 1 | 100 | 3.80 |
| Barnes, W. R. | 19 | 24 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 20 | 24 | Roswell | No 1 | 200 | 8.80 |
| Brevoort, W. H. | 23 | 43 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 24 | 43 | Roswell | No 1 | 30 | 140 |
| Colorado Springs Rapid Tr. Co. | 11 | 54 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 12 | 54 | Roswell | No 1 | 60 | 2.85 |
| Davis, H. W. and S. J. | 7 | 9 | Roswell | | 30 | 1.20 |
| Eaton, E. J. | Und ½ of 1 | 12 | Roswell | | 10 ½ | .50 |
| Fagan, Mary E. | 19 | 21 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 20 | 21 | Roswell | No 1 | 210 | 7.25 |
| Maxwell, Leslie M. | 15 | 32 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 16 | 32 | Roswell | Add 1 | 70 | 2.80 |
| Noble, Chas. E. | 27 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 28 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 70 ½ | 1.50 |
| Ord, Thomas | 10 | 13 | Roswell | Add 1 | 30 | 1.20 |
| Otis, William A. | 1 | 4 | Roswell | | 50 | |
| | 4 | 6 | Roswell | | 40 | |
| | 1 | 8 | Roswell | | | |
| | 2 | 8 | Roswell | | 190 | 9.90 |
| Parker, L. J. | 9 | 55 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 10 | 55 | Roswell | Add 1 | 550 | 20.25 |
| Pope, G. Edgar | 5 | 1 | Roswell | | 40 | 1.60 |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg. L. and Imp. Ass'n. | 11 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg. L. and Imp. Ass'n. | 12 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 160 | 5.60 |
| P O S of A Bldg. L and Imp Ass'n. | 7 and 8 | 15 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | | 15 | Roswell | Add 1 | 370 | 12.30 |
| Schew, Hattie Gertrude | 9 | 24 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 10 | 24 | Roswell | Add 1 | 60 | 2.40 |
| Schneider, Ferd | 9 | 9 | Roswell | | | |

## ROSWELL—Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith, Geo. A. | 10 | 9 | Roswell | | 30 | |
| Smith, Geo. A. | 9 | 12 | Roswell | | 30 | |
| Smith, Geo. A. | 10 | 10 | Roswell | | 40 | 1.60 |
| Smith, John M. | All | 11 | Roswell | | 400 | 16.20 |
| Snyder, C. S. | 7 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 8 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 60 | |
| | 22 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 23 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 60 | 4.40 |

## SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bibb, Joseph W. | 39 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| | 40 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .30 |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 11 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 12 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 17 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 18 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | |
| Blackmer, H. M. | | | | | | |
| W 25 ft of E 75 ft of Tract No. 1 | | 8 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | |
| Colier, A. C. | W 25 ft of Tract 1 | 8 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| Fonash, W. F. | 35 | 12 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | |
| Freyschlag, J. H. | Tract 7 | 12 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | 90 |
| Green, Jennie | 10 | 12 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| | 11 | 12 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| Tract | | 12 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| W½ Tract | | 12 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 30 | |
| Griswold, F. E. | | 12 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | 1.45 |
| Gurney, Maggie | 29 | 4 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | |
| Hedrick, Chas. H. | 36 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | |
| Henry, G. C. | 23 | 4 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | |
| Howard, George | | 1 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 1 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 1 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 1 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 1 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| Jackson, Mrs. J. L. | N½ of E½ of Tract 4 | 1 | ColoSpgs | South | 160 | 3.15 |
| Mahoney, T. E. | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| | | 4 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | |
| Malady, Julia A. | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | 110 |
| | | 4 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| Mead, F. F. | | 26 | Colo Spgs | | 20 | 110 |
| | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | |
| Miller, Frederick | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Mumper, Geo. B. | | 32 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| | | 32 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 32 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 32 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 32 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 33 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 34 | Colo Spgs | | 60 | 3.15 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 3 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 4 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 26 | 1 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 32 | 1 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 41 | 1 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 3 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 8 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 9 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 23 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 24 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 47 | 4 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 48 | 4 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | Tract 2 | 8 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | .90 |
| McCracken, S. D. | Tract 1 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | .90 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 25 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 26 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 23 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | Tract 4 | 5 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | .90 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 38 | 3 | South Colo Spgs | | 50 | 2.40 |
| Payne, Etta L. | 11 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 10 | 3 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | |
| | 32 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | 1.10 |
| Price, Elizabeth G. | 33 | 4 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 34 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | 1.10 |
| Reed, Myrtle E. | 44 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 45 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | |
| | 8 | 3 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | 1.60 |
| Schur, Chas. and B. Anderson | 20 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Seafang, C. F. | 41 | 3 | South Colo Spgs | | | |

## SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS—Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 13 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| Sherman, Rollan | 13 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 30 | 1.80 |
| Vincent, James A. | 6 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Wilcox, J. F. | 18 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 19 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | 1.10 |

## WALNUT HILL

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, R. W. | 3 | 2 | Walnut Hill | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | Walnut Hill | | | |
| | 5 | 2 | Walnut Hill | | 100 | 4.10 |

## WOODBURN

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ensign, Edgar | 3 | | Woodburn | | 900 | 860 |

## MINING CLAIMS

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne Home M. Co. | Dome Survey 5931 | | 16 S | 69 | | 8 00 |
| Jacoby, Louis, et al | Part of Texas Placer | 12 | 14 | 69 | | |
| | Sur. No. 11,126 | | | | 20 | 7 35 |
| Lindley, M. M. & L. Co | Deer Lick Prospect and Black Diamond | | | | | |
| | SE¼ | 19 | 16 | 67 | 28.74 100 | 270 |
| | Black Diamond Millsite NE¼ | 30 | 16 | 67 | 3.112 1000 | 30 |
| | Pink Eye lode SE¼ | 19 | 16 | 67 | | |
| | and NE¼ | 30 | 16 | 67 | 10.34 1000 | 100 12 55 |
| Moore, James R. | Hattie Mays Sur. No 12,780 | | | | | |
| | AM SW¼ | 29 | 14 | 67 | 8.312 1000 | 80 3.15 |
| Pikes Peak Beaver Falls M. & M. Co | Rocky Mountain Morning Glory Deer Milwaukee All Sur No 11999 | | | | | |
| | Part in | 25 | 14 | 69 | 18½ | 180 6 20 |
| Smith, F. L. M. | Denver Fairview Manitou May Bell Jenny Lind All Sur No 7249 | | | | | |
| | Sampson in NW¼ | 8 | 14 | 68 | 31.11 | 310 15 30 |
| Stover, A. | Sur No 12659 A and B | | | | 10 33 1000 | 100 4 15 |
| Strong, Joseph | Und ¼ of Colorado Sur. No 290. | | | | 10 33 100 | 50 1 95 |

**Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of November, A. D. 1901.**

**C. A. POLLEN, County Treasurer.** { SEAL }

# ALL THE NEWS

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, November 29.)

Martin Price of Denver, who fell under the wheels of a train Wednesday night, died in this city yesterday.

Laundry workers will meet this evening for the purpose of effecting an organization.

L. A. Chase won the golf tournament at the Town and Gown club.

University of Nebraska expects to hold the annual debate with Colorado college this year as usual.

Rev. Dr. Wilcox will lecture at the First Methodist church this evening on "Man and Ape—Are They Related?"

(Saturday, November 30.)

New electric street sprinkler was given a successful test yesterday.

Laundry workers perfected a temporary organization last evening.

Caledonian society celebrated St. Andrew's day by an entertainment last evening.

Strike of laborers on the new Cheyenne canon line is ended.

Lowell school is having a rummage sale which continues today.

Colorado State Bankers association was organized in this city last evening.

Colorado Midland has cut the railroad fare to Cripple Creek to 50 cents.

Boulder Preps and Colorado Springs High school will contest for the High school football championship of the state at Washburn field this afternoon.

(Sunday, December 1.)

The charity ball at the Antlers Thursday night promises to be the most elaborate affair of the kind ever given in the city.

Elks' annual memorial services will be held at the Opera house this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Local dairymen expect to meet tomorrow for the purpose of forming an organization and will, again, advance the price of milk.

Lowell school netted about $200 from its rummage sale for the benefit of its art fund.

Campaign for the building fund of the Y. M. C. A. is progressing steadily; one subscription of $50 was received yesterday and a number of smaller ones.

Recently organized Froebel association will hold its first public meeting next Friday afternoon.

Numerous claims against the estate of the late Sam Strong are still pending.

Swedish young men of the city have formed a society for social and literary purposes, to be known as the Tegner society.

Sheriff-elect Gilbert has announced that H. C. Coleman, a colored man residing in the southeastern part of the city, is to be appointed turnkey at the county jail.

Colorado Springs Musical club is negotiating for a series of exceptionally fine concerts this season.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth will be a guest in the city today.

(Monday, December 2.)

Elks held their annual memorial services at the Opera house yesterday afternoon.

Dana franchise question will probably be settled at the council meeting tonight.

The Short Line officials have not yet decided to meet the cut in rates made by the Midland road.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth addressed a large audience at the First Presbyterian church last night. Prison reform was her subject.

Arrangements are being made for a big Christian Endeavor rally at the First Baptist church Thursday evening.

Joseph Pettigrew, a pioneer and a veteran of the Civil war, died last evening; funeral will be held at Monument on Tuesday.

(Tuesday, December 3.)

Plans for the new city hall were submitted to the council last night. The building will be an architectural triumph.

The city council turned down the Dana street railway franchise.

Mr. W. S. Stratton will extend his car system on the east and west sides of the city.

Alderman Clark says the city must retrench and keep down expenses.

The Short Line has entered into the rate war inaugurated by the Denver and Southwestern and has established an 80-cent round trip rate between here and Cripple Creek. It has also reduced the freight tariff.

Miss Manette Spillane won the St. Mary's fair contest for the most popular young lady.

The city council met in regular session. The Bear Creek ranches were leased for five years.

A new water ordinance was introduced at the council meeting last night. It specifies a new rate for nearly every kind of of water user.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth addressed the students at Colorado College yesterday morning and addressed a large audience at Perkins hall last night. She was tendered a reception by Mrs. Goddard in the afternoon.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

Rummage sale and Christmas bazaar under auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of St. Paul's M. E. church, opens this morning in the Alamo sample rooms.

Teachers of the city schools will be tendered a reception and banquet at the Alamo on Friday night by the ward principals and superintendents of the city schools.

Bids on the recent school bond issue will probably be issued today.

Fourth lecture in Dr. Lancaster's course on child study will be given this afternoon at 3:30 at the Ferris school.

Garfield school is to have another art exhibit.

## STATE

(Friday, November 29.)

Denver & Northwestern Railway company on Sunday will open its line for business as far as Arvada.

Colorado Museum of Natural History, now in course of construction in the Denver City park, will be used as an art gallery.

Funeral of former Governor Waite will take place at Aspen today, interment being in the Aspen Grove cemetery.

Denver fire and police board has completed its annual report and asks for largely increased appropriations for fire and police protection.

(Saturday, November 30.)

Attorney General Post celebrated his 70th birthday yesterday.

Two Italian miners at Ouray picked into a missed shot at the Revenue mine; one died from his injuries and the other is in serious condition.

Prof. C. W. Wynn of Denver, discoverer of a process which it was claimed would revolutionize the treatment of low grade ore, is dead.

(Sunday, December 1.)

Governor Orman has appointed Rev. John Wohl chaplain of the Second regiment, N. G. C.

Musicians of Denver are planning for an elaborate musical festival to be held the latter part of January.

Premature explosion while blasting out shale at the Portland Cement works near Florence resulted in serious injury of three men.

(Tuesday, December 3.)

E. L. Bogerty has been appointed superintendent of terminals of the D. & R. G. railroad at Pueblo.

Fred S. Harris has been appointed superintendent of the Fourth division of the D. & R. G., with headquarters at Alamosa.

B'nai B'rith has instituted a lodge at Pueblo.

Sheet and metal workers of Pueblo have been granted an advance of 25 cents a day in wages.

Numerous important railway deals have been recently transacted at Pueblo.

Rev. R. H. Barnes of Provo, Utah, but formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Ouray, and Miss Annie Corbett of Ouray, were yesterday married at the latter place.

Jesse Sherman is on trial at Leadville for the murder of Edward Borrington in October, last.

Charles Hart, a Leadville business man, is under arrest for embezzlement committed in Thurston county, Wash., some years ago.

In an accident at Vindicator No. 2, on Bull hill, the cage fell to the 13th level, unroofing the engine house and doing other damage. The engineer and fireman were both injured.

The Short Line has posted a new passenger and freight tariff at Cripple Creek.

Lizzie M. Thomas has brought suit in the district court at Cripple Creek against Joe Murphy and J. E. Murphy for a half interest in a lease on the Moon Anchor property.

Thomas W. Thipps, who was injured by an explosion of blasting powder at Florence on Saturday, died yesterday. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

Several attempts at assault on women and girls were made in Denver Sunday night. One man was arrested, but has not been identified as the assailant.

The supreme court has handed down a decision sustaining the commissioners of Boulder county in placing the salary of the district attorney at $1 a year.

Young Corbett telegraphed a friend in Denver to have a Christmas dinner prepared for the newsboys of the city.

The jury in the Watson W. Moore will case on trial in Denver, set aside the will and directed the property to be divided among the legal heirs.

Burglars entered the residence of Frank Tower of Denver and secured two gold medals, some jewelry and cash.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

A committee has been appointed to draft plans for the rebuilding of the Denver city hall; an increase of one mill in the tax levy is proposed.

Loss occasioned by fire in the carpet store of Croke & Thome, Denver, caused damage of $80,000.

Julius Aichele, the recently elected clerk of Arapahoe county, has appointed Alderman Andrew Kelley as deputy, displacing Milward Hewitt, who has held the position for years.

It is said that the Miners union will take up the cause of the people of Chandler who have been ordered by the Victor company to vacate and there are threats of a strike.

According to the Popolo Romano, published in Rome, when the pope received in audience Fathers O'Keefe and Malone, of the diocese of Denver, they presented complaints against Bishop Matz of Denver; the report is denied in Denver.

An old man and his daughter living in La Junta were beaten into unconsciousness by an unknown robber Monday night.

## GENERAL

(Friday, November 29.)

The Union block, the best business block in Yankton, S. D., was destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000. William Pierson, city marshal, slept in the building and jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., says Judge William Phillips, the oldest member of the Polk county bar and one of its wealthiest pioneers, died at Phoenix, Ariz., Wednesday night at 9:15. He had gone there for his health.

A juror in the Letson Balliett mining case was found dead in his room at Des Moines; circumstances indicated that he blew out the gas before retiring; the case will proceed with 11 jurors.

Preliminary work of revising the creed of the Presbyterian church was begun in Washington yesterday.

George M. Pullman, son of the late millionaire car builder, died at his country home in San Mateo, Calif., yesterday morning.

The building at 336 and 338 Race street, Cincinnati, O., occupied by the Cincinnati C[illegible]k and Suit Co. and the Belding Cloth[illegible] Co., was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $150,000.

(Saturday, November 30.)

The sub-committee engaged in the preliminary work of revision of the Presbyterian creed was in session again yesterday; the proceedings consisted mostly of interchange of individual views of the members.

The operation performed on Governor Taft yesterday afternoon was successful. He expects to start for Washington December 10 to recuperate and confer with Secretary Root.

Former U. S. Senator Roach of North Dakota, who has been seriously ill at a private sanitarium in New York city, is reported as having entirely recovered.

New York's mayor-elect, Seth Low, has announced the appointment of Colonel John N. Partridge as police commissioner of Greater New York. Colonel Partridge is now state superintendent of public works.

General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, arrived in Washington last night.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided that Governor Jenkins of Oklahoma would not be reappointed.

Senator Hanna has given $5,000 as his subscription to the Cleveland committee of the National McKinley Memorial association.

Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge in Washington, said last night that General Alban will grant nothing short of a complete capitulation by the rebel forces with all their arms and ammunition. But it is understood, Mr. Herran added, that General Alban will give immunity to the persons and private property of those who lay down their arms, and they may be granted leave to depart on parole.

(Sunday, December 1.)

Thomas Francis Malgan, a mining man from Butte, Mont., lost his life in San Francisco owing to the escape of gas in his sleeping room.

The Republican senators will meet in caucus Monday afternoon for the purpose of selecting a committee to fill the vacancies on the committees.

(Monday, December 2.)

The exportation of cotton to the orient by way of Puget sound during the past few years has made a wonderful increase and November has been a record-breaker in that line. According to the custom-house records at Port Townsend, Wash., shipments amounted to 11,000 bales of cotton valued at $800,000.

Detachment of troops guarding the vault which contains the remains of the late President McKinley at Canton has been reduced to five non-commissioned officers and 40 privates.

War department will test white gloves of American manufacture in place of the standard Berlin gloves now in use.

Arthur W. Soper, president of the Plutsch compressing company, is dead.

William W. Ferguson has been found guilty of the murder of Dr. J. L. Barnes of Monticello, Ills., and has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

Reports from San Francisco show that only three lives were lost through the collision of the ferry boats Sausalito and San Rafael.

William B. Vaughn, the professional bicycle rider died yesterday at Salt Lake City.

A jury at Ploche, Nevada, convicted seven people of "assault and battery" for participating in the lynching of a negro.

Major General James F. Wade has been assigned to the command of American forces at Cebu, department of southern Luzon having ceased to exist. Major General Wheaton takes command of the north Philippines.

The Englishman acting as secretary to Sixto Lopez has been arrested, charged with aiding the Filipino insurrection.

The financial situation in the Philippines is causing much alarm.

The report of the manager of athletics at Harvard university for the past year shows that the receipts from all branches of athletics amounted to $117,317 and the expenditures to $78,228. The receipts from football were $55,810 and expenses $19,688.

William A. Selkirk, a California pioneer of 1850 and prominent in newspaper and political world for half a century, died yesterday in Seattle.

The establishment in Rome of an American library has been ordered by royal decree. The library will contain all publications relating to the new world since its discovery.

Chinamen of Pittsburg and surrounding towns will make every effort to prevent the enactment at the next session of congress of the Chinese exclusion act.

All of the top works of mine No. 2 of the Madison Coal company at Glen Carbon, south of Edwardsville, Ills., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $75,000.

(Tuesday, December 3.)

The monthly statement of the public debt places the debt at $1,011,626,445, less cash in treasury for the month of $11,206,512.

The Fifty-seventh congress met yesterday. The senate appointed members of a committee to join with others from the house to notify the president that congress was ready to receive his message, after which that body adjourned in memory of the late Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

The house of representatives organized with the election of Mr. Henderson of Iowa as speaker, members of the committee of notification to the president were appointed, the drawing for seats took place and the adoption of rules.

Advices from White Horse state that the place is in danger of being flooded, as an ice jam has backed up the river to the danger point.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

First National bank of Ballston, N. Y., has closed its doors pending investigation; Charles E. Fitcham, the teller is said to be short $100,000.

American Federation of Labor convenes in Scranton, Pa., today.

National livestock convention is in session in Chicago.

A letter from President Krueger's secretary to the Holland society of Chicago says that nothing has been decided as to an eventual visit of Krueger to the United States.

Grand jury has returned an indictment against Mayor Charles Shilling of Decatur, Ill., charging malfeasance in office. The indictment was based on charges made by a committee of citizens who allege that the mayor knowingly permitted gambling contrary to law.

Heavy snow fell yesterday in Kansas. Court martial acquitted Captain B. F. Tilley, governor of Tutuila, of all charges against him.

The heaviest snow storm for so early in the winter for years was raging in New England last night. Out of the northeast the wind was fully 40 miles an hour.

The great feature of the municipal elections in Massachusetts were the remarkable success of the Republican party, ten mayoralty candidates of that party winning and carrying with them in nearly every instance a city council in sympathy with them.

## WASHINGTON

Congress will open today with the usual routine; the sessions will be brief, the president's message being withheld until Tuesday.

One of the first measures of national interest to be introduced in the senate will be a resolution looking to public action concerning the death of President McKinley.

It is generally conceded that Senator Cullom will succeed to the important position of chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

Representative Williams has introduced a resolution proposing a committee of inquiry to investigate matters connected with Maclay's charges against Admiral Schley.

President's message was read to senate and house yesterday, it is published in full on pages 9, 10 and 11 of today's Gazette.

Senate and house listened to the reading of the message which occupied about two and a half hours, appointed committees to arrange suitable action relative to the death of President McKinley, and adjourned.

Representative Dick of Ohio has introduced a resolution for a general investigation of the denial or abridgement of the right to vote in certain states with a view to reducing the congressional representation for such state.

## FOREIGN

(Friday, November 29.)

A telegram received in Sofia from a private agent at Dubnitza says that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were alive November 24.

A brilliant Thanksgiving day reception was held at the American embassy in London last night. American business and private house were decorated with the stars and stripes during the day.

A remarkable tidal wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of England from Norfolk to Kent. Rivers have overflowed their banks, dams and sea walls have been invaded and miles of country have been submerged.

(Saturday, November 30.)

The estimates for Germany's expenditure in China for the year 1902 are 89,500,000 marks, as against 123,500,000 marks expended in China in 1901. The pensions for widows and orphans resulting from the China expeditions amount to 491,000 marks annually.

The duke of Teck was thrown from his horse while out hunting near Nantwich, Chester, sustaining a concussion of the brain and an injury to his hip.

"The sultan has told his friends that he celebrated his birthday with a heavy heart," cables the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, "because of the humiliation inflicted upon Turkey by France."

Francisco Pi y Margall, chief of the Spanish Republican-Federal party, is dead at Madrid. He was born at Barcelona in 1820.

There was to have been an open meeting of anarchists in London last night to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the execution of the Chicago anarchists, but the police ordered the owner of the hall in which the meeting was to have been held to cancel the contract.

(Sunday, December 1.)

The state department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Russian authorities of Simeon Ivanowgrin, who is charged with the embezzlement of 25,000 roubles at Rostov, Russia, and is now under arrest at San Francisco.

A dispatch from Christiania says Boothia Felix has been chosen as the headquarters of Prof. Amundsen's magnetic polar expedition.

Queen Wilhelmina was able to leave her sick room yesterday and participate in the family dinner. Prince Henry, her husband, will return to Hel-Loo at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

The Norwegian press associations oppose the United States' proposed international copyright treaty, on the ground that there are irreconcilable differences in the copyright laws of the two countries.

The cable steamer Faraday has finished laying a cable between the Azores Islands and Ireland for the Commercial company. This completes the fourth cable of that company between the United States and England.

In the Italian chamber of deputies the minister of finance, Signor Carcano, in presenting the budget, said he was able to announce an absolute surplus of 41,000,000 lire for the past fiscal year and added that he anticipated a surplus of 13,000,000 lire for 1901-1902.

(Monday, December 2.)

Decision of the Henley stewards to admit foreign crews to the regattas received much attention from the London Sunday papers and was generally approved.

A dispatch from London says that the report cabled to the United States that Florence Nightingale was near death was untounded. Florence Nightingale is well.

A dispatch from Berlin says Prof. Albrecht Wesser, the orientalist, is dead.

The report of a mutiny of Turkish troops in El Hedjaz, Arabia, and the occupation by the rebels of the grand mosque at Jeddah, published in the United States is officially declared to be a ridiculous invention.

Sousa and his band played before the king and queen at Sandringham palace, the occasion being the queen's first birthday since King Edward's accession.

The Chinese bear apparent, Pu Chun, has been deposed by imperial edict on the ground that his father, Prince Tuan was the author of the Boxer trouble.

A council of Austro-Hungarian ministers held Saturday at which Emperor Francis Joseph presided, discussed a proposal to increase the standing army of Austria-Hungary by 100 battalions. The measure was declared to be imperative in order to enable the nation to maintain its position in the triple alliance.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

Charlemagne Tower, ambassador of the United States in Russia will leave St. Petersburg for Paris today. Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman will also proceed to Paris on the same train with Mr. Tower.

### Saved His Life.

"I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Chrestenson, Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I had dyspepsia so bad that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read your advertisement on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.


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on our Mail Order List. Send it and we will mail you free our new

Fall Catalogue and Our Special Bargain Lists

We Pay the Freight

Let us tell you how we are the largest mail order house in the west. Established 1872. Twenty departments.

THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO.

Denver, Colo.

# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## MONUMENT.

Mr. Joe Lombard has returned to his ranch near Palmer Lake for the winter.

Mrs. J. R. Holloway left Saturday for a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Wood, of Greeley.

Mr. Chalquest is staying at the Guire ranch for the winter.

Mr. Lierd spent Thanksgiving with his family in Colorado Springs.

The fine weather Thanksgiving day brought many visitors to our town to dine with their friends and attend the mask ball in the evening, given by the Woodmen. Over 50 couples sat down to a fine banquet consisting of turkey and all that goes with it. Miss Nora Simpson, representing the queen of hearts, was awarded the $3 prize as the most artistically dressed lady. DeWitt Doyle of Palmer Lake, dressed as a rag doll, secured the $2 offered for the most comical costume. All present voted the Woodmen very successful entertainers.

Mr. Limbach's daughter, Mrs. Minnie Evans, of Denver, came Monday for an extended visit with her father.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Waldron went to Pueblo Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and children of Pring were calling on friends in town Sunday.

Mr. Sam Barry returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with his mother and sisters in Kentucky. One of his sisters came back with him.

Mrs. Bassett and children of Calhan are spending a month with Mrs. Bassett's mother, Mrs. David Guire.

The Woman's association met at the home of Mrs. D. Guire last Friday afternoon. Eight members and seven visitors were present. A number of interesting articles were read on the subject, "Korea." After the usual business was taken up and the meeting adjourned, delicious refreshments were served. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Higby on December 12.

Little Miriam Bell came up from Colorado Springs Wednesday to spend a few days with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bell.

Mrs. J. E. Killin spent Thanksgiving with friends and relatives at Calhan.

Mr. Elmer Watts of Elbert drove over Monday evening to visit his brother, Will, and family.

Mr. Baty and family started on an overland trip to Denver Saturday. They will spend some time in the metropolis sight-seeing and visiting.

Rev. Mr. Bell preached his farewell sermon at Calhan Thursday evening. In the past two years he has made many friends there who regret very much to part with him. He gave up his work there to come to Monument.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have returned to the Charles Allis ranch for the winter.

Miss Alice Stone spent Thanksgiving with her parents in Colorado Springs, returning Sunday.

The Sunday school will give an oyster supper Friday evening, December 13, to finish the required amount for the Christmas tree.

The Woodmen initiated Frank Green and George Dalton into their lodge Saturday night.

Mr. William Doyle of Palmer Lake made a business trip to Denver Tuesday to try to interest the railroads in putting ice houses at the Monument reservoir.

Mr. Weaver has just completed a new room on the east end of the creamery to be used for a feed mill.

Rev. Mr. Bell was unable to fill his appointment at Table Rock and Monument last Sunday. However, he expects to preach here next Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. C. D. Ford of Denver, spent Sunday with his mother.

Mr. Fred Simpson left Saturday for the mountains to work in a saw mill.

Fred Stilor came up from the Springs Thursday to eat turkey with his parents.

The funeral of Mrs. E. J. Calhoun was conducted from the Westminster Presbyterian church at Carthage, Missouri, by Dr. William F. Bishop and Rev. Charles J. Sniffin. Among the many beautiful floral tributes was a harp in violets and chrysanthemums from the Choral society of which W. L. Calhoun is a director. The ladies of the church gave a floral offering and the four children a pillow with the word "Mother." Each of the pupils of W. L. Calhoun's music classes dropped a flower on the casket. All four of her children were present at the funeral. She has lived in Carthage with her son, Professor W. L. Calhoun, since 1889.

Death has again entered our midst claiming for its victim one of the oldest settlers of the divide. At 6 o'clock Sunday evening Joseph Pettigrew passed away at his home, No 912 North Royer street, Colorado Springs. For several years he has been a sufferer from Bright's disease. Mr. Pettigrew came to Colorado in 1867 and settled on his ranch, five miles east of Monument, in 1870, where he lived until last spring. He realized that he was not able to care for a ranch any longer, so moved to the Springs in hopes that the change would benefit him. Mr. Pettigrew was an old soldier serving throughout the Civil war with company K, Third Maryland volunteers, and was a member of C. F. Coleman post, G. A. R. in Monument. The body was laid to rest in the cemetery here Tuesday afternoon. He leaves a wife and son at Boise, Idaho, and a host of friends to mourn him.

Mr. Kelsey has sold his interest on the Barnard ranch, near Husted, to Mr. Dewight, who will take possession in a couple of weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey will go to Santa Barbara, Calif., where Mr. Kelsey expects to go into the furniture business.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Galley were in Castle Rock for a few days last week.

Jack Allis is now at home. He started to school last Wednesday.

## BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. J. O. Jameson is sawing lumber in the Basin.

Mr. C. M. Smith of Colorado Springs, transacted business here last Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Basin was represented in Elbert Thanksgiving night.

Mrs. Lulu Hopkins of Big Sandy, has moved to Denver. Mr. Hopkins has employment there.

Mr. George Blakely is again hauling milk to the Basin factory.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Miss Maud Howard and her mother took a ride to Woodland Park last Sunday and although the sun shone and it looked so warm, they found the trip a cold one.

Mr. W. R. Shoup is spending a few days at Green Mountain Falls.

Thanksgiving passed off quietly, everyone gathering around the festive board and enjoying the viands.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Monroe of Colorado City, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dusenbury at dinner on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Brown is building a cottage for Mr. Bullis, so some improvements are being made.

The office that belonged to the old planing mill has been moved to Colorado Springs.

Mr. E. C. Jewett has built an addition to his barn and improved the appearance of several of the cottages by a coat of paint.

Mr. George Banks enjoyed his Thanksgiving as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dusenbury.

Mr. O. P. Hirons spent the day last Sunday with Mrs. C. Chirom in Green Mountain Falls.

Mr. George Banks made a flying trip to Colorado Springs last week, went one day and returned the next, but made quite a number of purchases while there.

## PEYTON

Messrs. W. W. Gaw and J. A. Austin of Eastonville, came over Wednesday morning to take the train for Colorado Springs as railroad accommodations to the Springs from Eastonville are very poor.

Mrs. Emma Becker made a business trip to Colorado Springs last Thursday.

Mr. James Parks has moved his family to the coal mines north of Colorado Springs, where he has work for the winter.

Mr. Aaron Patrick has accepted a position in Pueblo for the winter.

Miss Kittie Etchison of Colorado Springs was visiting friends and relatives a few days last week.

The entertainment and oyster supper given by the Peyton Sunday school, was a success socially and financially.

The Misses Rena Hendricks and Bessie Haase of Colorado Springs are visiting their parents.

Mr. Clarence Hall of Colorado Springs spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Mr. E. J. Moreland left this morning for Chicago to attend the National Cattle Growers association meeting.

Mr. Clem Williams left this evening for Council Bluffs Ia., as a witness in the mining suit of Dodge vs. Burns.

### Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 2.—The offerings of butter aggregated 1,500 pounds with no sales. The market was declared firm at 24c, the same as last week. Sales of the week were 660,000 pounds.

### Coffee Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Coffee—Spot, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6¾, mild quiet; Cordova 7½@11.


### IT IS A PARASITE.

That Causes Itching Scalp, Dandruff and Finally, Falling Hair.

The itching scalp, the falling hair and the dandruff that always are the work of a parasite hidden in the scalp. That parasite must be killed to cure dandruff; and the only preparation that will do that is Newbro's Herpicide. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

C. H. Reed of Victor, Idaho, says: "Myself and wife had dandruff and falling hair several years. Two bottles of Nebro's Herpicide completely cured us, after several other hair preparations had failed to do good." Makes hair grow glossy and soft as silk. Hundreds of other testimonials just as strong.

### Health and Beauty.

Poor complexion is usually the result of torpid liver or irregularity of the bowels. DeWitt's Little Early Risers stimulate the liver. Promote regular action of the bowels. Never distress. Henly-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

FOR SALE.

The best Stallion in the West

MYRON McHENRY ..... 2:15½

Trial 2:09¼

(Full brother to John R. Gentry, 2:04¾.)

Sire of Chanute, 2:26½.

Conderge, 2:28.

Alta Mc., 2-year-old, record 1:07 half mile.

PRICE $1,000

Can earn his cost in one season.

Also offer for sale

CHANUTE ..... 2:26½

Trial, 2:18.

Best prospect for 25 class in the west.

Dad Dulaney, 2:26¾, by Ashland Wilkes, and

FIFTEEN HEAD of high-class Brood Mares and Youngsters.

Address

H. G. TOLER & SON, WICHITA, KAS.

Farm and Stock Auctioneer for dates and terms. S. E. Carson, Peyton, Colo.


## MINERAL SURVEYS

Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General, For Colorado, for the Two Weeks Ended Nov. 30, 1901.

15207—Montrose, Argosy, et al.

15247—Pueblo, Wisconsin.

15270—Denver, Orange.

14946—Denver, Sakhart Extension.

15434—Durango, Sultan.

15242—Denver, Scharnitz.

15228—Pueblo, Lone Pine, et al.

15237—Leadville, Sunday.

15492—Pueblo, Lamar.

15229—Del Norte, La Plata.

15255—Pueblo, Hector.

15357—Gunnison, Steele, et al.

15236—Del Norte, San Luis.

15202—Pueblo, Lone Boy.

15251—Durango, Pyriell.

15252—Pueblo, Cliff.

14896—Leadville, City of Haverhill, et al.

15285—Pueblo, Last Dollar No. 2, et al.

14744—Pueblo, Wishbone, et al.

14780—Pueblo, Los Angeles No. 2.

15046—Denver, Mammoth, et al.

15169—Leadville, C. W. No. 1, et al.

15131—Leadville, Gold King No. 2 et al.

15250—Denver, Congress.

15295—Denver, Cuba.

15288—Denver, Gisella.

15303—Pueblo, Gold Hill.

15317—Leadville, Mary M.

1441—Pueblo, Cash Entry No. 4170.

15188—Montrose, Joseph.

15224—Leadville, New Orleans.

15235—Del Norte, Luzon.

15263—Durango, Eclipse.

15274—Leadville, Pelde of Denver, et al.

15275—Leadville, Ninety-three.

### Amended Work. (C. L. O.)

8022—Pueblo, Tutonic.

8662—Pueblo, Hibernia.

8701—Pueblo, Bonanza.

C. C. Goodale,
Surveyor General.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.
CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD CAMP.
VIA THE SHORT LINE.

You can travel on any of the four elegantly equipped passenger trains between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District for 50 cents one way, 80 cents round trip. Limit date of sale. Incomparable scenery and standard roadbed.

50 cents to Cripple Creek by The Colorado Midland Railway.


E. DUNSCOMB, M. D.
University of New York, 1863.

SPECIALIST

Diseases Peculiar to Women.
Diseases Peculiar to Men.
Diseases of the Stomach.
Chronic Ulcers of the Leg.
Nervous, Skin Diseases, Nasal Catarrh, Cancers, Tumors and Goitre.

Cancer, Goitre and Uterine Tumors removed by Medicine Alone. References given of these that have been cured.

Rooms 23 and 24 De Graff block, 118 North Tejon St.



THE GAZETTE IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE WITH ITS OWN PRIVATE WIRE TO THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.


# THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Dec. 4.—For the most part the market was rather steady today, with declines somewhat fewer than usual and some good advances recorded; but at the same time the declines which were noticed were those which cannot be reconciled to a good market; and consequently the market cannot yet be said to be good. The chief declines of the day were those of Elkton which closed weak at $1.49, having sold down from $1.51¾ and A.-J. closed at 43¾. El Paso opened high at 67, but lost ½ during the day and Gold Dollar closed weak at 10¾.

Among the prospects the trading developed some fractional weakness, and the two lists were conspicuous by the slight trading which was done. The activity which does exist, however, is fairly well distributed; and there seems to be more or less modest buying going on. The strength of the day was best exemplified by Doctor, which sold up from 52⅛ to 54½, and Isabella gained a cent to 34, while Findley sold at 8¾, a slight advance above prices which prevailed a week ago. Pointer was active at 4, a weak price; and Portland was lower at $2.88; but Calera, the Mexican stock which has made so remarkable a record since its advent on the exchange, sold up to 31¼, with considerable demand for the shares. The balance of the market was without interest.

### MINES.

| Stocks— | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 107 | 111 | .... |
| Anaconda | 25 | 26½ | .... |
| Argentum-Juniata | .... | 5 | 1000 |
| Battle Mountain | 17 | 18 | .... |
| Black Belle | 7½ | 9 | .... |
| Butterfly-Terrible | 20 | 23¾ | 100 |
| C. C. Cons | 73 | 83 | 5000 |
| Cordovans | 6 | 6¾ | .... |
| Dante | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Doctor-Jack Pot | 51 | 55 | 8100 |
| Elkton Con | 1.49 | 1.49½ | 10250 |
| El Paso | 66½ | 67 | 11000 |
| Fanny Rawlings | .... | 15 | .... |
| Findley | 8½ | .... | 1000 |
| Gold Dollar | 10¾ | 10¾ | 5000 |
| Golden Cycle | 61½ | 62 | .... |
| Golden Eagle (Lot) | .... | .... | .... |
| Golden Fleece | 20 | .... | .... |
| Gold King | 50 | .... | .... |
| Gould | 1 | 1½ | .... |
| Ingham Con | 11 | .... | .... |
| Isabella | 33½ | 34½ | 8200 |
| Jack Pot | 380 | 11 | .... |
| Last Dollar | .... | 60 | .... |
| Lexington | 5¾ | 6¾ | .... |
| Mint | 8 | 9 | .... |
| Mollie Gibson | 14 | 15 | .... |
| Moon-Anchor | 21 | 27½ | .... |
| Nugget | 15 | 16 | .... |
| Pharmacist | 5 | 5¼ | .... |
| Pinnacle | 7 | 8½ | .... |
| Pointer | 3 | 4 | 11000 |
| Portland | 2.85 | 2.90 | 700 |
| Prince Albert | 2¾ | 3½ | 2000 |
| Vindicator | 1.02 | 1.24 | .... |
| Work | 8¾ | 8¾ | 15000 |

### PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 12¾ | 13⅛ | .... |
| American Con | 3½ | 4 | 1000 |
| Beacon Hill Alex | 1 | 3½ | .... |
| Ben Hur | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Blanche | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| Blue Bell | 16 | 17 | .... |
| Bob Lee | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 7000 |
| Bonnie Nell | 7 | 8 | .... |
| Bostwick | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Calera | 31 | 31½ | 31000 |
| C. C. Explor | 6 | 7 | .... |
| Central | 6½ | 7½ | 2000 |
| Champion | 2¾ | 3¾ | .... |
| C. C. and M. | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Col. Vic. | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Commonwealth | .... | 1 | .... |
| Constantine | 3 | 3¾ | 7000 |
| Creede C. | 4 | 4½ | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| Dos Molnes | .... | 1 | .... |
| Dorothy | 0025 | 0035 | 8000 |
| Easter Belle | 15 | 17 | .... |
| Echo | 15 | 17 | .... |
| Eleanor | .... | 1 | .... |
| Fairderoy | .... | 2½ | .... |
| Flower of the West | 15 | 17 | .... |
| Flying Cloud | 2 | 3 | .... |
| German-American | .... | 2¼ | .... |
| Gold Bond | 4 | 5 | .... |
| Gold Sovereign | 3¾ | 4 | .... |
| Grace Gold | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Greater Gold Belt | .... | 2 | .... |
| Hercules | 62 | .... | .... |
| Ironclad | 2 | 2¾ | .... |
| Jolly Jane | 3¾ | 4¼ | .... |
| Kaffirs | 16 | 17 | .... |
| Kentucky Belle | 2 | 2½ | 1000 |
| Keystone | 6 | 7¾ | .... |
| Little Bessie | 3½ | 3⅝ | 5000 |
| Little Joan | 17 | .... | .... |
| Little Nellie | 4 | 4½ | .... |
| Little Puck | 4½ | 4¾ | .... |
| Madeline | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Mariposa | 11½ | 8 | .... |
| Mary Cashen | 8 | .... | .... |
| Matoa | 5 | 15 | .... |
| Midway | 35 | 38 | 3000 |
| Missouri | 1 | 1½ | .... |
| Mt. T. | 13 | 14 | 1000 |
| Mobile | 11 | 12 | .... |
| Molly D. | 3 | 4 | .... |
| Monarch | 2 | 2⅝ | .... |
| Morning Star | 23½ | 25 | .... |
| National | 2¼ | 2¾ | .... |
| Nellie V. | 3 | 4¼ | 2000 |
| New Haven | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| Olive Branch | 2¼ | 2¾ | 1000 |
| Orbde | 2 | 2½ | .... |
| Pappoose | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| Pilgrim Con. | 35 | 37 | .... |
| Princess | 2 | 2¼ | .... |
| Progress | 2½ | 3½ | .... |
| Pythias | 2½ | 2¾ | .... |
| Republic | 2½ | 2⅝ | 1000 |
| Reward | 1¾ | 1¾ | .... |
| Robert Burns | 4 | 5 | .... |
| Rocky Mountain | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| Rose Maud | 5¾ | 6 | 2000 |
| Rose Nicol | 5 | 5¼ | 1000 |
| Sedan | 4 | 4¾ | 5000 |
| Sunset Eclipse | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 200 |
| Triumph | 1½ | 2⅛ | .... |
| Twin Sisters | 2¾ | 2⅞ | .... |
| Uncle Sam | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Union | 2½ | 3 | .... |
| Virginia M. | 2½ | .... | .... |
| Volcano | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Wide Awake | 2 | 2¼ | .... |
| Zenobia | 9 | .... | .... |

### PROSPECTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agnes | 5½ | 11 | 6000 |
| Alice M. | 001 | 0035 | .... |
| Ancona | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Anna May | .... | 1¾ | .... |
| Antelope | 008 | 013 | .... |
| Aola | 3¾ | 3½ | 2500 |
| Aster | 002 | 005 | .... |
| Avalon | .... | 1¼ | .... |
| Avondale | .... | 008 | .... |
| Banner | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Big Dick | .... | 2 | .... |
| Bonzal | 005 | 1¾ | .... |
| Cable Con | 007 | .... | .... |
| Cadillac | 0035 | 1½ | .... |
| C. C. Gold Bullion | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Celestine | 001 | 003 | .... |
| Chicolo | 1 | .... | 2000 |
| C. K. and N. | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 4000 |
| Colfax | .... | .... | 9000 |
| Colonial Dames | 0095 | 0125 | 10000 |
| Columbine | 005 | 1 | .... |
| Copper Signal | 002 | 0025 | .... |
| Cresus | 003 | 004 | 1000 |
| Cumberland | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Deadshot | 1¾ | 1⅞ | .... |
| De Beers | .... | .... | 8000 |
| Defender | 0025 | 004 | .... |
| Detroit | 1⅝ | 2 | .... |
| Emma-Aimee | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Ernestine | .... | 1 | .... |
| Favorite | .... | 1¼ | .... |
| Figaro | 0045 | .... | .... |
| Foreground | 2 | .... | .... |
| Fort Wallace | .... | 004 | .... |
| Fox Gold | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Gold Calf | 005 | 006 | .... |
| Golden Age | 008 | .... | .... |
| Golden Dale | 005 | 1 | 2000 |
| G. Eagle (Con.) | 1½ | 2¼ | .... |
| G. Terry | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Goldfield | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Gold Hill | 0025 | 0035 | .... |
| Gold Knob | 5¾ | 6 | 2000 |
| Hayden Gold | 002 | 1 | .... |
| Helen B. | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Henrietta | 0045 | 0065 | 5000 |
| Hermosa | 006 | 1¼ | .... |
| Hoosier Boy | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Horseshoe | 001 | 002 | .... |
| Indicator | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Jean L. | 0025 | 003 | .... |
| Key West | 0075 | 1 | .... |
| Kitty Gold | .... | 1¾ | 1000 |
| Lucola | .... | 006 | .... |
| Lusca | 003 | 0035 | .... |
| Leon Con. | 0095 | 0105 | .... |
| L. C. Diamond | 005 | .... | .... |
| Little Mac | .... | 005 | .... |
| Lucrative | .... | 1¼ | 2000 |
| Magic | 0035 | 0025 | 4000 |
| Magna Charta | .... | 2¼ | .... |
| Magnet Rock | 1½ | 1¾ | .... |
| Margery | .... | 1¼ | .... |
| Maria A. | .... | .... | 3000 |
| Marion Con. | 002 | .... | .... |
| Marquette | 0045 | 0055 | 2000 |
| Mary Nevin | .... | 2 | .... |
| Merrimac | 003 | 0035 | 2000 |
| Montreal | .... | 2½ | .... |
| Montrose | .... | 1¾ | .... |
| Navajo | 003 | 0045 | 2000 |
| O. K. | 1 | .... | .... |
| Old Gold | 007 | 009 | .... |
| Omega | 005 | 1¼ | .... |

### PROSPECTS.—(Continued.)

| Stocks— | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 0045 | .... | .... |
| Pelican | 0025 | .... | .... |
| Prin-Seti | .... | 1¼ | 1000 |
| Quito | 006 | 007 | .... |
| Rattler | 1¾ | 2¼ | .... |
| Red Spruce | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... |
| Rio Grande | .... | 004 | .... |
| Rose Archer | 002 | 0025 | .... |
| Santa Fe | 001 | 002 | .... |
| Shannon | 1 | 1¼ | 3000 |
| Silver State | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... |
| Silver Gold | 005 | 009 | .... |
| St. Thomas | 2¼ | 2⅝ | .... |
| Texas Girl | 0045 | 0055 | 4000 |
| Transit | .... | 009 | .... |
| Trenton | 007 | 1¾ | .... |
| Union Belle | .... | 4 | .... |
| Waverly | 001 | 004 | .... |
| Xerxes | 001 | 009 | .... |
| Zoe | 1½ | 1¾ | 5000 |

## MORNING CALL

## SEPARATE SALES

### MINES.

Cripple Creek Con.—5,000 at 8.

Doctor-Jack Pot—500 at 52¾, 3,500 at 52, 100 at 53.

Elkton—500 at $1.51¾, 2,000 at $1.51½.

El Paso—5,000 at 67.

Findley—1,000 at 8¾.

Gold Dollar—2,000 at 11.

Isabella—1,000 at 33.

Pointer—4,000 at 4.

Prince Albert—2,000 at 3⅞.

Work—1,000 at 8½.

### PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

American Con.—1,000 at 3¾.

Bob Lee—5,000 at 1⅞.

Calera—2,000 at 31, 1,000 at 31¼.

Central—2,000 at 7.

Constantine—5,000 at 3¾.

Dorothy—1,000 at .008, 7,000 at .0075.

Little Bess—5,000 at 2½.

Kentucky Belle—1,000 at 2.

Midway—1,000 at 3⅝.

Nellie V.—1,000 at 4¼.

Rose Maud—1,000 at 5⅞.

Rose Nicol—1,000 at 5¼, 3,000 at 5.

Sedan—5,000 at 4.

Sunset-Eclipse—200 at 10¾.

### PROSPECTS.

Agnes—6,000 at 11½.

Aola—1,000 at 3⅝, 500 at 3½.

C. K. and N.—2,000 at 2¼.

Colonial Dames—6,000 at .007.

Cresus—1,000 at .004.

De Beers—8,000 at .006.

Ernestine—2,000 at 1.

Golden Dales—2,000 at 1.

Gold Knob—2,000 at 6.

Lucrative—2,000 at 1.

Magic—4,000 at .002.

Maria A.—2,000 at 11½.

Marquette—3,000 at .0055.

Merrimac—2,000 at .004.

Navajo—2,000 at .0055.

Texas Girl—3,000 at .005.

Zoe—3,000 at 1¾.

## AFTERNOON CALL

## SEPARATE SALES

### MINES.

A. J.—500 at 5, 1,000 at 4¾.

Butterfly—100 at 29.

Doctor-Jack Pot—500 at 52½, 1,000 at 53, 1,000 at 53½, 1,000 at 54, 500 at 54½.

Elkton—1,050 at $1.51, 1,000 at $1.50½, 3,100 at $1.50, 1,500 at $1.49½, 500 at $1.49, 500 at $1.49¾, 100 at $1.49.

El Paso—2,000 at 66¾, 3,000 at 66, 1,500 at 66½.

Gold Dollar—3,000 at 10¾.

Isabella—1,500 at 33, 1,000 at 33¼, 1,500 at 33½, 200 at 34.

Pointer—3,000 at 4.

Portland—500 at $2.88.

Work—1,000 at 8½.

### PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Bob Lee—1,000 at 1⅞, 1,000 at 1¾.

Constantine—2,000 at 3.

Grace—1,000 at 1½.

Midway—2,000 at 3⅝.

M. J. T.—1,000 at 1¾.

Nellie V. 3,000 at 4¼.

Olive Branch, 1,000 at 2¾.

Princess—2,000 at 2¼.

Republic—1,000 at 2⅝.

Rose Maud—1,000 at 5¾.

### PROSPECTS.

Aola—1,000 at 3⅝.

Chicolo—2,000 at 1⅜.

C. K. and N.—2,000 at 2¼.

Colfax—9,000 at 1.

Colonial Dames—4,000 at .007.

Henrietta—5,000 at .005.

Kitty Gold—1,000 at 1⅝.

Shannon—3,000 at 1¼.

Texas Girl—1,000 at .005.

Zoe—2,000 at 1¾.

## CRIPPLE CREEK EXCHANGE

Following are the sales and closing quotations on the Cripple Creek exchange as received over the private wires of J. McK. FERRIDAY & CO., Hagerman Building:

| Stocks— | Bid | Ask. | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antelope | 6⅜ | 1¾ | 10000 |
| Arno | 1¾ | 2 | 5000 |
| Acacia | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 2000 |
| C. C. Cons | ⅞ | 8¼ | 12000 |
| Com'l Men | 0015 | 003 | 3000 |
| Detroit | 1⅞ | 2 | 5000 |
| Damon | .... | .... | 5000 |
| Ernestine | .... | 1 | 2000 |
| Findley | 8¾ | .... | 2000 |
| Figaro | 004 | 0045 | 10000 |
| Grace | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1000 |
| Gold Sovereign | 3⅞ | 4 | 1000 |
| Jefferson | 3 | 3⅛ | 2000 |
| Molly D. | 3 | 4 | 5000 |
| Midway | 3½ | 3¾ | 3000 |
| Magie | 0015 | 002 | 16000 |
| Mt. Beauty | 3½ | 3⅝ | 7000 |
| Old Gold | 008 | .... | 5000 |
| Princess | .... | .... | 1000 |
| Pointer | 4 | 4⅛ | 5000 |
| National | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 5000 |
| Rose Nicol | 5 | 5¼ | 5000 |
| Robert Burns | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 5000 |
| Sunset Eclipse | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 1000 |
| Work | 8⅛ | 8¾ | 2000 |
| Zoe | 1½ | 1¾ | 5000 |
| Total | | | 141,000 |

## EASTERN MARKETS

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—The stock market opened with a firm tone today and gathered considerable strength during the course of the day. The rise did not embrace the entire list, however, and the exceptions to the strength were among the very prominent stocks. One stock or a group of stocks and then another were taken up and lifted in price. The dealings in these active stocks was on a very large scale, but the aggregate of the day's dealings indicates that the market was not very broad. The general sentiment among the speculative community was one of satisfaction over the contents of the president's message and over the tone of the comment upon that document in the press. The recommendations of the secretary of the treasury looking to reform of the banking currency were also viewed with satisfaction in the financial district. The steadier tone of Amalgamated Copper removed an extremely disturbing influence and was a potent factor though a negative one, in the strength of the market. The trading continued to reflect hesitation while the course of this stock continued erratic, but when the firm support at about last night's level was perceived the general tone of the market became decidedly more confident. The trading in Amalgamated Copper was still on a very large scale. This stock nearly touched the low record established yesterday for a moment during the morning, but rallied strongly during the latter part of the day and closed with a net gain of 2½. The renewed break in the London copper market was ignored. The fact that no engagements of gold were made for export tomorrow served to relieve some apprehension that the money supplies would grow stringent by drain to that quarter. The banks have lost to the sub-treasury already upwards of $5,000,000 this week, including the payments for the gold exported on Tuesday. But the expected drafts for nearly $4,000,000 of Australian gold, of which the sub-treasury was notified over a week ago, have not yet been presented. Application has already been made for the withdrawal of $3,000,000 of government bonds on deposit to secure national bank circulation which is the maximum allowed for the month. It is evidently intended to offer these bonds for redemption. The eagerness of the banks to withdraw these bonds and, in consequence, to reduce their circulation, is evidence that the premium offered by the government for the redemption of the bonds is the impelling motive, rather than the needs of the money market for additional supplies. The monthly statement of the money in circulation in the country by the treasury department shows an increase of nearly $5,000,000 during November, in spite of the $18,000,000 of gold exports and a slight decrease in the national bank circulation. Anxiety over the money outlook was therefore not in evidence today, in spite of a deposit at the sub-treasury for transfer to New Orleans of $250,000. The most notable points of strength in the day's market were among the Gould stocks led by Manhattan, which rose an extreme 4⅝. This stock served as a leader, also, of the striking gains in the local traction group. New York Central was conspicuously strong and as was Pennsylvania. General Electric rose 3¾. There were many gains of 1 to 3 points in the southwesterns, Grand Trunks, and industrials. Notwithstanding the satisfaction expressed over the "trust" paragraph of the president's message, the transcontinental stocks and United States Steel were laggards in the advance. Great Northern preferred lost 1½ and Northwest 67⅝ with a rally of 3. The market closed slightly irregular but near the top for many stocks.

Speculative bonds were strong but there was irregularity in the general list.

Total sales par value $2,765,000.

United States refunding 2s advanced ¼ and the 2s registered ¼ per cent on the last call.

### New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Money on call firm at 4@4⅛; last loan 4. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at $4.87⅞ for demand and $4.84¾@4.84⅝ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.85@4.88½. Commercial bills $4.83½@4.84.

Bar silver 54½. Mexican dollars 43.

Bonds—Governments strong; state inactive; railroads irregular.

### London Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

The stock market today was idle and irregular. Consols hardened to 91 13-16, although the market is talking about a £40,000,000 issue in January. Americans were neglected. President Roosevelt's mild allusion to trusts in his message reassured, but failed to attract buyers. The market is still overshadowed by the copper situation. American shares opened around parities, eased off slightly and then Union Pacific improved on New York's afternoon support and Pennsylvania, L. & N., and Erie owing to New York orders stiffened on the curb after the close. Rio Tintos after touching 41½, closed steady although copper broke to £75, 5s, the ton.

### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Speculation on the board of trade today was such as to recall the great transactions of Hutchinson, Cudahy, Kent, Ream and other giants who ruled the pits and swung prices for fortunes every session. Bull enthusiasm such as has not been seen often in late years had possession of the markets, and in spite of heavy selling for profits every pit closed strong. December and May wheat both closed 1⅜@1½c up, December corn 1⅛@1¼c higher, May corn 1½c up and May oats 1½@1⅝c higher. Provisions closed 10 to 22½c advanced.

Transactions in wheat were on a scale that indicated the western country was thoroughly aroused to the situation. The slight sag at yesterday's close following yesterday's early buoyancy attracted buyers everywhere. Both primary and northwestern receipts were reported rapidly decreasing. The cable list did not respond to yesterday's sag and later cables showed a marked improvement. Temptations to take profits induced many holders to realize, but with the enthusiasm that seemed to prevail on all hands early sellers soon became the best buyers. The countryman was practically in control of the market. Outside markets responded rapidly to every bullish incentive and this strength was again reflected here. Flour at Minneapolis advanced 10c. Dry weather in the southwest was reported damaging to the winter crop and news was constantly arriving that wheat was being fed to stock. With all these influences trade showed a steady advance. December opened ¼ to ⅜c up sold to 75½@75⅝ and closed strong, 1⅜@1½c higher at 75¼@75⅜.

May opened ⅛@¼ to ⅝¾½c up and sold to 79¾c, closing strong 1⅜@1½c higher at 79½c. Local receipts were 55 cars—none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 743 cars, making a total for the three points of 798 cars, against 1,086 last week and 549 a year ago. Primary receipts were 954,000 bushels compared with 742,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour equaled only 189,000 bushels.

Corn lent its share of activity to the general strength. The buying was of general character, with shorts covering and a good demand present from the outside. Offerings at times were very light. Wheat actively influenced this pit greatly and light receipts and unsettled weather brought on a bull campaign. Trade was not heavy but the market was under a constant nervous strain. Country buying orders were liberal. December which opened ¼@½c higher on good cables, advanced to 63⅜c and closed strong 1⅛@1¼c up at 63½@63⅝c. May opened unchanged to ⅜c higher, sold to the new record price of 67¼c and closed strong 1½c higher at 67c. Receipts were 103 cars.

Oats had a strong bull market all session. Prices were higher to start, and based on light offerings, scanty receipts and a good cash demand constant advances were made. Shorts showed considerable anxiety to cover and bullish speculation did the rest. Trade was heavy on outside orders, with countrymen as the principals. Shippers were all buyers on a large scale. May opened ⅜ to ⅝c higher, sold to a new record at 45⅜c and closed strong 1⅜@1½c up at 45@45⅛c. Receipts were only 97 cars.

A good country demand for everything on the provision list held hog products strong. Grain strength helped materially and bullish speculation aided in the advance. January pork closed 22½c up at $16.37½; January lard 10c higher at $9.50 and January ribs 10c up at $8.32½. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: wheat, 40 cars, corn, 105, oats 105. Hogs 41,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 74⅝ | 75½ | 74⅝ | 75½ |
| May | 78¼ | 79⅝ | 78¼ | 79½ |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 62⅝ | 63¼ | 62⅝ | 63¼ |
| May | 65½ | 67¼ | 65½ | 67 |
| July | 65⅝ | 67 | 65⅝ | 66¾ |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 43¼ | 44⅜ | 43¼ | 44¼ |
| May | 43⅝ | 45⅛ | 43⅝ | 45 |
| July | 39½ | 40⅜ | 39⅛ | 40⅜ |
| Mess Pork, bbl.— | | | | |
| Jan. | 16.05 | 16.40 | 16.05 | 16.37½ |
| May | 16.15 | 16.72½ | 16.45 | 16.70 |
| Lard, 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 9.50 |
| Jan. | 9.32½ | 9.55 | 9.32½ | 9.50 |
| May | 9.40 | 9.60 | 9.40 | 9.57½ |
| Short Ribs, 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| Jan. | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.32½ |
| May | 8.45 | 8.52½ | 8.42½ | 8.50 |

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, firm.

No. 3 Spring wheat, 70½; No. 2 red 78@79½c; No. 2 oats, 45¼@45⅝; No. 2 white, 47½@48¼; No. 3 white, 47@47¾; No. 2 rye, 67⅝; fair to choice malting barley, 60@67½; No. 1 flax seed, $1.29; No. 1 northwestern, $1.40; prime timoth

The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time — The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES NO. 48

# THE CANAL COMMISSION

## Report Submitted to Congress Favors Nicaragua Route.

## REASONS FOR PREFERENCE

## Panama Route Has Many Points of Advantage, But the Other Is Declared More Feasible.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission sent to congress today favors the Nicaraguan route and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua.

The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession.

The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side.

With adequate force and plant the commission estimate that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exculsive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated as necessary to complete the Panama.

The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal.

The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is five hours and through Nicaragua canal thirty-three hours, but the Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day.

The Nicaragua route is said to be better for the sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygieule conditions also favor Nicaragua.

The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea through which to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama Canal company have many years to run and new concessions cannot be granted the United States.

The report concludes: "After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama Canal company, this commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

George S. Morrison, a member of the commission, submits a minority report favoring the Panama route. He says the estimates for the Nicaragua route do not make sufficient provisions for unknown conditions and contingencies. No consideration, he says, has been given to accidental interruption of traffic by Nicaragua which he thinks would not be so likely to occur at Panama. He believes that better conditions and terms can be arranged through the acquisition of the Panama canal company's rights than by any negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The government, after securing these rights he says could negotiate direct with Colombia for the right to construct the canal. He closes by saying:

"The Panama route has advantages over the Nicaragua route in cost of construction, in cost of operation and in convenience when done, while its use is less likely to lead to local international complications. If the United States government is to build an isthmian canal, the Panama route is best."

# TWO BILLS LOOKING TO CONSTRUCTION OF CANAL

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Two bills looking to the construction of the canal on the Nicaragua route were introduced today in the senate. The first of these was presented by Senator Morgan and is as follows:

"That the president of the United States be and hereby is authorized to acquire from and to conclude agreements with the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or either of them, for and in behalf of the United States for the full control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable on which to excavate, construct, govern, regulate, police and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of great tonnage and draft now in use from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean sea via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific ocean; and such form as may be necessary to secure necessary rights, privileges and such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The other bill was introduced by Senator Perkins and provides for a perpetual lease by the United States of the right of way across Nicaragua and Costa Rica and confers military, police and sanitary control of the canal route by the United States. It makes an appropriation of $120,000,000 of which sum $12,000,000 is to be expended annually. A non-partisan commission is to be appointed by the president to have charge of the canal, the members of the commission to be selected from different parts of the United States and to be paid $10,— salary each, per year. This commission is to have its headquarters at Rivas, Nicaragua, with a branch office in Washington. The appointment of engineers is also authorized. It is further provided that the canal shall be of the dimensions recommended by the Isthmian canal commission. The commission proposed, is empowered to make all contracts and to supervise their performance, no contract to be legal until ratified by a majority of the commissioners. The commission is to report semi-annually to the president and to keep accurate accounts of its transactions. It is explicitly provided that no commissioner or employe shall be interested in any contract connected with the construction of the canal. The bill authorizes the president of the United States to make minor changes in the route recommended for the canal and the methods of the construction.

# DISCUSSING TERMS OF PEACE IN COLOMBIA

By Associated Press.

Colon, Dec. 4.—The British cruiser Tribune which sailed from here Sunday with the British consul on board, has returned to Colon from Bocas Del Toro, bringing news that the latter town is in the hands of the government and that its inhabitants are gaily celebrating the recapture of Colon.

Captain Galloway of the Tribune, and Mr. Hudson, the British consul, have gone to Panama on a special train, to make a complaint to the government of the alleged ill treatment of the Tribune's boatswain by Colombian soldiers at Bocas Del Toro.

They assert that no punishment was inflicted on the offenders.

The Tribune had a boat load of armed men ready to land in case of necessity. The cruiser is expected to return to Bocas Del Toro immediately.

Bocas Del Toro is a banana town where American, British and other foreign interests are supreme, especially the first mentioned.

The Austrian-Hungarian cruiser Szigetvar, arrived here this morning.

The peace commission composed of a representative of prominent Liberals of Panama, a representative of the Colombian government and General De La Rosa, secretary of General Domingo Diaz, which started for the interior to obtain an interview with Generals Diaz and Lugo and induce them to give up the struggle and return to Panama, returned to that city yesterday. The commissioners saw General Diaz, who agrees to lay down his arms and come to Panama under the same conditions which were agreed upon at the time of the surrender of Colon.

Diaz is expected to arrive at the village of Havana with such followers as care to surrender.

Senor Del Rio, acting agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship company at Panama, who was, arrested over a month ago on the charge of complicity in the doings of the Liberals and with being in possession of revolutionary correspondence has been given the option of standing trial or paying $1,000 and leaving the country in 15 days. He has accepted the latter alternative and is now free.

General De La Rose, who surrendered Colon to the government forces, will, it is reported, be appointed a commissioner to go to Tumaco for the purpose of arranging an exchange of prisoners. No news had been received here from Buena Ventura or from Agua Dulce at the time this dispatch was filed.

## SENATE SESSION

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Practically the entire time of the senate today was devoted to the introduction of the bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy and dealing with anarchism, were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, Mr. McComas of Maryland, and Mr. Vest of Missouri, may bring them to the early attention of the senate. The isthmian canal report was transmitted to the senate by the president and several bills providing for the construction of the waterway, one of them by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who has led the movement for the canal in the past were presented.

## ALL THE NEWS

Fair and colder today, fair tomorrow.

Silver, 51¾; lead, $4.37½; copper, $18.50@$19.

New York stocks opened firm and gathered considerable strength during the course of the day; the close was slightly irregular, but near the top; money on call 1@1¾ per cent.

Chicago grain transactions were on immense scale and bull enthusiasm has control of the market; provisions also advanced.

### LOCAL

New militia company will probably be mustered into the state national guard next Wednesday night.

On account of the absence of President R. C. Thayer the school board will not take immediate action on bids for school bonds.

Annual winter sale for the benefit of the Day Nursery association, will be held next Wednesday at the Temple theater.

Ladies of the Christian church are hosting a midwinter sale at the church.

Fire last night practically destroyed the residence at 21 E. Dale street; yesterday morning fire destroyed the upper portion of a house at 418 E. Cucharas street, near the Lilley school.

Annual students' art exhibit of Colorado College opens today at Perkins hall.

Bosco, the snake-cater of Elks' fair fame, is in the city jail on a charge of vagrancy.

Proprietors of 13 dairies met last night to form a combine for the purpose of raising the price of milk; the three dairies not in the combine are Sinclair, Rustic Home and Broadmoor.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock association suggests that before occupying the new mining exchange a public banquet at the Antlers be tendered Mr. W. S. Stratton.

Cripple Creek Coal and Transportation Co., which will co-operate with the Short Line, has been organized to compete with the Colorado Trading and Transfer Co., which is affiliated with the combine railroads.

### STATE

An Associated Charities organization was perfected in Florence yesterday.

Charles H. Toll, one of Denver's most widely known attorneys, died from apoplexy, in his office yesterday morning; in 1880 he was elected attorney-general for the state.

Trustees of the state school for the deaf and blind will meet in Colorado Springs today.

Chairman of the finance committee of the state agricultural college demands that state land board surrender control of land belonging to college.

The Association of Colorado Pioneers will give its 11th annual reception on Friday evening, December 13.

### GENERAL

Ex-Governor William Jenkins of Oklahoma, who was removed from office by President Roosevelt, has made public a statement denying the insane asylum charges filed against him and declares that Roosevelt misquoted him in the statement given by the president to the press.

New York, instead of sending gold to Germany, is returning the German treasury bills floated in September, 1900. The Berlin Tageblatt says that fully half of this loan has been returned.

The enrollment of Harvard university announced last night, including students of all classes, teachers and administrative officers, is 6,158, as against 6,317 last year.

The publishing business of Early & Dumont of Chicago has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Dumont has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, asking to be relieved of an indebtedness of $250,000.

Dr. David McDill, surgeon at the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is dead from the effect of a stroke of apoplexy suffered last Thursday.

### WASHINGTON

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill providing the death penalty for attempts on the life of the president and long imprisonment for conspiracy to kill.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, introduced without amendment the anti-trust bill which passed the house during the last session of congress but failed to pass the senate.

The president and Postmaster General Smith held a conference at which it was decided to reappoint Cornelius Van Cott postmaster at New York.

The president sent a number of recess appointments to the senate and the new appointment of George W. Lieberth, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky. Among the recess appointments sent in was that of Attorney General Knox.

The president sent to the senate the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for an isthmian canal.

General A. D. Hazen, who was third assistant postmaster general under Postmaster Generals Wanamaker and Bissell, is dead.

Senator Hale re-introduced the Pacific cable bill as it passed at the last session of congress. It provides for the construction by the government of a cable from the western coast of the United States to Hawaii.

Senator Fairbanks introduced a bill for the admission of Oklahoma as a state and providing that the capital shall be located at a town to be called McKinley in honor of the late president.

### FOREIGN

The Mexican federal government will tender the delegates of the Panamerican conference a magnificent ball on the last night of the year at the national palace, at an expense of not less than $100,000.

### MINING

The mining stock market yesterday was spotty. El Paso opened higher at 67, but Elkton sold down to $1.19, and Gold Dollar was weak at 10¾. Doctor gained over two cents to 54½. Isabella recovered to 31. Portland was lower at $2.88.

The director of the Black Belle company have elected Mr. S. S. Bernard of the El Paso as a director and Superintendent Bainbridge of the same company as superintendent and work on company account will be started at once.

Mr. J. L. Lindsay returned from Idaho Springs yesterday and reports great activity there. The strike on the King Edward looks promising and good development is in progress on other properties in which he is interested.

The lessees on the August Flower of the Katinka company have opened up their ore for some distance in the bottom level and are now shipping from that depth.

### REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Allison today named the following committee, in accordance with the resolution of the Republican caucus, to select the Republican membership of the committees of the senate:

Platt, Connecticut; McMillin, Michigan; Proctor, Vermont; Perkins, California; Nelson, Minnesota; Warren, Wyoming; Fairbanks, Indiana; Kean, New Jersey, and McComas, Maryland.

## PRESBYTERIANS AND REVISION

### Wide Diversity of Opinion of Leaders Shown.

### PROCESS WILL BE LONG ONE

One Paragraph Out of Twenty In the Statement Has Been Agreed Upon By Committee.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The wide diversity of opinions of the leaders of the Presbyterian church on the subject of revision of the creed was demonstrated when the committee of 20 appointed by the general assembly to effect this work and submit it to the next assembly began its labors here today. It was found that none of the members of any subcommittee had united upon any report or statement.

The committee held several meetings during the day, all the proceedings being in executive session. The full committee began the work of framing the brief statement of doctrine this afternoon. The present long creed of the church will be considered article by article. The new statement will now comprise about 1,000 words. The committee's views are that this statement should be composed of about 20 paragraphs, and when the session had concluded for the day only one of these paragraphs had been agreed upon.

It was said tonight that after the conclusion of the work at Washington the statements agreed upon would be printed, and would be again considered by the committee at a meeting to be held some time in the spring, before the gathering of the general assembly, thus giving the members of the revision committee opportunity to again pass upon their works before it shall be submitted to the governing body of the church.

The members of the committee will call on President Roosevelt tomorrow.

## PRINCE HENRY IS DECIDEDLY UNPOPULAR

By Associated Press.

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—In spite of official denials, investigations show there is substantial foundation for the story of a duel having been fought between Prince Henry of The Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, and Major Van Tets, the queen's aide-de-camp. It appears that at a dinner at Het Loo, her majesty was hurt by some inattention on the part of the prince, and spoke to him sharply. Prince Henry retorted offensively, whereupon Major Van Tets made a remark regarding the impropriety of the prince consort's conduct. A quarrel followed between the aide-de-camp and the prince, who had been drinking freely, and a duel with swords was fought after dinner. Van Tets was wounded. He has since been removed to Utrecht to be operated upon.

The same incident gave rise to another duel between Prince Henry and a gentleman of the court. The latter was slightly wounded.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—The matrimonial quarrel between Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry, her husband, excites great interest here.

The history of the affair, as gathered from the various continental newspapers charges Prince Henry with misconduct and neglect and repeats rumors of his deep drinking and heavy gambling debts, which Queen Wilhelmina declined to pay. Another point of disagreement between the pair was the prince's unconcealed antipathy to Holland and his own ungovernable passion for hunting, which resulted in his long absences in Germany. It is said that the queen's mother interfered and taxed her son-in-law with his misbehavior but without effect and finally the matter developed into an estrangement between mother and daughter.

In regard to the quarrel at the dinner at Het Loo and the resultant duels, another rumor represents Major Van Tets as having received a violent kick in the stomach which caused him severe internal injuries and it is supposed that the fear that his death might lead to revelations is the real reason for something of the truth being permitted to leak out after the matter was officially denied. The latest news, however, says that Major Van Tets is progressing favorably and it is said the queen mother has been able to effect something like a reconciliation between the queen and her husband.

Prince Henry has a record of several duels in his student days. He has always been exceedingly unpopular in Holland where since 1870 there have been morbid fears of annexation schemes on the part of Germany and on this account the friends of Prince Henry declare he never has had fair play.

## BANKS MUST PAY TAX ON ALL THEIR CAPITAL

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The commissioner of internal revenue has rendered a decision in which he holds that bankers must return for taxation capital, surplus, undivided profits and borrowed money used in the business of banking. The commissioner holds that capital is taxable whether invested, as in the case of the United States bonds or the bank building, or in circulation, as in the case of money, including money borrowed, also surplus including undivided profits.

In providing that surplus shall be included as capital, the decision says:

"It is obviously the purpose of the law to have the tax imposed apply to all money used or employed by banks as capital in carrying on their business.

"Money borrowed by banks and used as capital is held to be taxable and it is clearly no less liable to tax because of the fact that it is borrowed by a bank from its own undivided profits.

"The fact that surplus so used consists wholly or in part of undivided profits, or that such undivided profits have or have not been formally set apart from such, seems wholly immaterial, so far as the purpose of the act is concerned. It is the use and not the authority to use that brings such profits within the taxing provisions of the act."

### VANDERBILT FINED

By Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 4.—William K. Vanderbilt was today condemned in a French court to pay 1,000 francs damage as a result of a collision between his automobile and a dogcart at D'Eauville last year.

### MILITARY PROHIBITION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Brigadier General Bell has issued an order to the soldiers in northern Luzon forbidding them under pain of severe punishment by court-martial to drink the native "vino" spirits which has been found to produce insanity and incite to crime.

## MANSFIELD TESTIFIED IN DOYLE-BURNS SUIT

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 4.—A. E. Mansfield, a Cripple Creek miner, was the first witness today in the Doyle-Burns mining suit for a million dollars' worth of stock in the Portland mine. Mansfield worked the Tidal Wave claim under lease in 1893, and said the discovery stake bore the name of James F. Burns. Witness stated that he tried to negotiate with Doyle for the lease of the Tidal Wave and Devil's Own claims, but Doyle told him he had no interest in either of them and to see Burns about the lease.

The testimony of John H. Crubbs, who testified for Doyle, was read, and was used to show that Burns was sole owner of the claims in controversy.

Frank G. Peck was the only witness examined during the afternoon and was under cross-examination by Attorney Hughes at adjournment. His testimony covered a wide range of details regarding the various transactions of the Portland Mining company especially with reference to the three claims involved in the suit, the Tidal Wave, Bobtail No. 2 and Devil's Own. He testified that when these properties were bought by the company the question of their ownership was thoroughly discussed by the directors, including Doyle, and that the latter made no mention nor suggestion that he claimed any interest of either of the claims.

## INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The fifth day of the International Live Stock exposition attracted the greatest crowd ever assembled at the Chicago stock yards, the pavilions, pens and yards being crowded really beyond their capacity.

Governor Toole of Montana, and Governor Wells of Utah, were among the spectators.

The fat Hereford steer, Woods Principal, to which the championship of the show was awarded yesterday, was sold today to A. G. Swenson of New York, for 50 cents a pound.

The combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock in the main pavilion this afternoon was most successful. Ninety-seven cattle sold at an average of $344 per head.

## BURGLAR WEBER WAS GIVEN FIFTEEN YEARS

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—F. H. Weber, a burglar who operated extensively in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City and was arrested in Denver and sent here for trial, was today sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

Weber, who is a tailor, 37 years of age, pleaded guilty. He said that he began house breaking in Minneapolis, 18 years ago and since then had been both tailor and burglar. His intention was, he said, to get money enough to start in the tailor business for himself. When arrested in Denver, Weber said he was in the act of reforming and he was about to start for California to be married. He had committed no burglaries in Denver.

## MEXICO PLEASED WITH THE MESSAGE

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's message sent here in full by the Associated Press has been very favorably received in government and business circles. The general comment is that his declaration in favor of Cuban independence and a free trade policy with the island will greatly strengthen American prestige all over Latin America. He has completely disarmed the clerical press of one of its principal arguments against the Washington government.

## BALLSTON BANK MAY RESUME BUSINESS

By Associated Press.

Ballston, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Bank Examiner Graham was busy all day examining bank certificates presented to the bank for verification. Today several certificates were presented that were marked on Teller Fitcham's books as paid and the account closed.

The bank officials still assert that the bank can re-open next week on a sound basis, admitting that their $116,000 surplus is wholly wiped out by Fitcham's embezzlements. When the doors closed Monday night and Examiner Graham took charge the bank's assets were $776,000, exclusive of $100,000 capital; liabilities, $620,000.

Fitcham's peculations are now known to have extended back 20 years. His individual deposit ledger balanced to a cent when he closed it Saturday noon. Fitcham remains at home under a strong guard and was too ill to be arraigned this afternoon. He said the estimates of the bank's loss were exaggerated and that he had not taken more than half the sum mentioned. He said he was not a stock gambler, but that his trouble was due to family extravagance, his expenditures having been for years in excess of his salary.

## IN INTEREST OF CUBAN RECIPROCITY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, accompanied by his secretary and Gonzales Queseda, was at the capitol today conferring with senators in the interest of Cuba reciprocity. General Wood told the senators that some measure of reciprocity on Cuban sugar and tobacco, particularly the former, is essential to giving the island that degree of stability and prosperity which was contemplated when the United States dispossessed Spanish rule.

Concerning the renewed reports from Havana that General Maso's friends complain that the United States influence is being exerted in favor of Estrada Palma's candidacy, General Wood says that every care is being taken to avoid such influence, the existence of which he believes to be much over estimated.

### SNOW IN KANSAS.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 4.—Kansas is receiving a heavy snowstorm tonight which, covers the entire eastern half of the state. In Topeka snow began falling at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Lawrence, Osage City, Reading, Emporia and Strong City are included in the storm district, which extends as far west as Hutchinson. If the snow proves as heavy as expected it will be of great benefit, giving a much-needed supply of moisture.

# AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS

## A Number of Measures Introduced in the Senate Yesterday.

## HOAR'S STRINGENT MEASURE

## Death Penalty for Anyone Wilfully Causing or Attempting to Cause the Death of the President.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hoar today introduced a bill for the protection of the president, which provides as follows:

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, wilfully kill or cause the death of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, who shall wilfully kill, or cause the death of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, make an attempt on the life of the president of the United States or any officer thereof, or who shall make an attempt on the life of any ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, advise the killing of the president of the United States or any officer or shall conspire to accomplish the same or who shall advise or counsel the killing of the ruler of chief magistrate of any foreign country or shall conspire to accomplish the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 20 years.

"That any person who has conspired as aforesaid may be indicted and convicted separately although the other party or parties to the conspiracy are not indicated or convicted.

"That any person who shall wilfully and knowingly aid in the escape from punishment of any person guilty of either of the acts mentioned in the foregoing sections, shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact and shall be punished as if a principal, although the other party or parties to said offense shall not be indicted or convicted."

Senator McComas today presented to the senate a resolution declaring that congress has power and should by law provide that a person or persons who wilfully kill or assault with intent to kill the president or vice president or both or any officer upon whom the powers and duties of president may devolve under the Constitution and laws shall be punished with death, the federal courts to have jurisdiction of such offenses; also for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; also that congress shall support the executive department in procuring an amendment to all extradition treaties similar to the provision in our convention with Belgium for the extradition of criminal anarchists.

Senator Burrows today introduced a bill "to provide for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists." The first section is as follows:

"That no alien anarchists shall hereafter be permitted to land at any port of the United States; but this prohibition shall not be so construed as to apply to political refugees or political offenders other than such anarchists."

The second section directs the special board of inquiry authorized by the immigration laws to make diligent investigation concerning the antecedents of any alien seeking admission into the United States who is suspected of being an anarchist, authorizing the board to even go to the extent of examining the persons of suspected aliens for marks indicative of membership in anarchistic societies.

Section 3 provides for the return of persons to their native countries who have secured admission to the United States contrary to law, and who have afterward been found to be anarchists.

The fourth section provides that when any alien is convicted of crime in any United States court and it shall appear from the evidence that he is an anarchist, the presiding judge shall direct a further hearing, and if the judge is satisfied that the convicted alien is an anarchist or that his remaining in this country will be a menace to the government or society in general, he may direct that, in addition to other punishment adjudged, the convicted alien, after undergoing such punishments, shall be deported at the expense of the United States to the country from which he came, and if he returns to the United States shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a period not exceeding five years, and afterward again deported.

Provision is made for the appointment of 12 immigration agents at a salary of $2,500 each to make investigations in foreign countries concerning intended immigrants.

The sixth and last section of the bill provides that "the fact that an alien has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall constitute no bar to proceedings against him under this act."

Vest, (Missouri), offered a resolution proposing an inquiry by the committee on judiciary as to the powers of congress to deal with anarchy, to suppress the teaching of anarchy and to provide a penalty for convicted anarchists.

The resolution directs the judiciary committee to inquire if congress has power to legislate for the punishments of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the president of the United States and if not whether it is expedient to amend the federal Constitution to enable congress so to legislate. Also whether it is necessary and expedient so to amend the federal Constitution as to empower congress to prevent by such means as may be deemed necessary the teaching by anarchists of the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed; also whether it is necessary and expedient so to amend the federal Constitution that congress shall have power to punish all persons belonging to anarchistic associations; also what amendments, if any are necessary to the naturalization laws to prevent the coming into this country of anarchists and their becoming citizens of the United States; also whether it is necessary or expedient so to amend the federal Constitution as to give congress the power to establish a penal colony on some suitable island under the jurisdiction of the United States to which after trial and conviction every anarchist holding the doctrine that all governments should be destroyed by the assassination of their chief rulers, shall be deported and that the committee, after due examination and inquiry shall recommend to the senate such amendments to the federal Constitution as may be necessary to prevent the teaching and promulgation of anarchical doctrines in the United States.

Mr. McComas (Maryland), gave notice that he would address the senate at its next session concerning assaults on the president, the deportation of anarchists, etc.

## WESTERN RAILROAD MEN DISCUSSED CAR FAMINE

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Representatives of practically every railroad running west of Chicago, with the exception of the Great Northern railroad, held a meeting today in this city. The business of the session was unusually brief, entirely routine, and had to do chiefly if not entirely, with the problem of maintaining freight and pasenger rates throughout the vast country traversed by these many roads.

Perhaps the most serious problem which presented itself to the railroad men was the increasing car famine which at this time taxes the capacity of all the more important roads. No conclusion was reached on this point, but it was suggested that it might be necessary to make a per diem charge, instead of a mileage charge, for the use of cars.

Regarding the rate situation, freight and passenger reports submitted indicated that these were in a fairly satisfactory condition. There were no complaints of rate cutting presented.

In some quarters there was a disposition to attach significance to the absence of a Great Northern representative. It was explained, however, that the affairs of Mr. Hill's road would be amply subserved by others present at the meeting. No representative of the interstate commerce commission attended the meeting for the reason that no business bearing upon the affairs of this body was transacted.

In the absence of Chairman E. T. Jeffery of the Denver & Rio Grande road who is now making a tour of the southwest with George J. Gould, the presiding officer was Joseph Ramsay, Jr., of the Wabash road. After the meeting Mr. Ramsay said that the real business of the conference was transacted at the monthly meetings held in Chicago, and that a quarterly meeting was held in this city to give opportunity for conferences with the presidents and directors, but as a matter of fact no meeting had been held here for a year and this meeting was somewhat of a disappointment, owing to the fact that so few of the presidents and directors were able to be present.

Sessions were held in the morning and afternoon and the meeting adjourned shortly before 5 o'clock to meet in Chicago December 20. When asked whether there had been any discussion as to possible interference by the western governors of the interstate commerce commission with the Northern Securities company, Mr. Ramsay said that the conference had nothing to do with such matters and that the question had not been touched on, as it was purely and solely a rate conference.

## THE SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY MEETING

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 4.—The annual meeting of the British Chartered South Africa company was held here today under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, who read a telegram from Cecil Rhodes, managing director of the company regretting his absence but saying he was now improved in health. This caused cries of "Why isn't he here?"

The Duke of Abercorn said the Rhodesian gold output reached high water mark in November and he believed, as they would soon be able to supply their own coal and with improvements in railroad facilities, that Rhodesia would compare favorably with any gold country in the world. He also announced that the imperial government had allowed the company to reduce the excessive police force it had hitherto been compelled to maintain thereby obviating one of the chief causes of this year's deficit £289,296, while the interest on its cash securities would fully enable it to meet the expenses of 1902.

### MISS STONE'S PRISON.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The state department today received a cablegram from Spencer Eddy, United States charge of legation at Constantinople, reporting that Miss Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka are held prisoners at a place called Gultepe, on the south side of the mountains.

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## CONGRESS IS IN SESSION

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 2.—A profusion of floral offerings, quite unusual in quantity, in variety and in beauty today transformed the senate chamber into a veritable flower show. Almost every member of the body was the recipient of one or more of these evidences of the regard of his friends and the atmosphere of the chamber was heavy with the odor of rare plants and blossoms. The display of chrysanthemums was notably beautiful, many of the specimens being of the choicest varieties.

Since the adjournment of the senate last spring, the chamber has been re-decorated and re-carpeted. The principal features of its beauty and individuality have been retained, but they have been added to by the artistic decorations. A bright green carpet with old gold figures has taken the place of the old gold carpet and the desks and furnishings of the chamber have been notably improved.

An hour before noon both the public galleries were thronged with spectators, every available inch of standing room being occupied. Senators assembled slowly, Mr. Keane of New Jersey, being the first senator to appear in the chamber. He was closely followed by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts who soon after took his seat and buried himself in a newspaper. The venerable Senator Vest of Missouri was in his seat twenty minutes before the body was called to order. He was accorded a most cordial reception by his colleagues. By noon practically every senator in the city had arrived in the chamber. Many of them made no attempt to reach their seats on account of the wealth of floral offerings which fairly filled the desks and aisles.

Precisely at 12 o'clock Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem. of the senate, rapped for order.

The blind chaplain of the senate, the Rev. Mr. Millburn then delivered the following invocation:

"God of our Fathers, thy servants of this chamber are come together for the opening of the Fifty Seventh congress with kindly feelings each for the other and impressed with the sense of duty as their tasks are opening before them. And yet there comes to us the oppressive sense of an unmistakable loss, the departure of our friend and brother, our father and the cheer of the nation, by the hand of the assassin.

"Oh Lord God, let thy pity and grace come to all the people of this land by reason of this unspeakable calamity. And as thy servant, the widow, sits alone and bereft, may thy comfort and consolation come to her.

"And grant, oh Lord, that we may duly feel the loss and sorrow attendant upon the departure from earth of a member of this body, a senator from South Dakota. Hear our devout prayers in behalf of thy servant, the senior senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Sewall) and grant that the means that are used for his recovery to health may be blest by thee and may he come to his place upon this floor again crowned with thy loving kindness.

"Grant thy grace to every member of this body and to all who are dear to them and so may the light and favor of God, our Father, be with us all now and evermore. Amen."

Credentials were presented of Charles H. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard of Nebraska; Alfred B. Kittredge of South Dakota and Paris Gibson of Montana. Mr. Frye administered to them the oath of office.

Formal resolutions were offered by Mr. Cullom of Illinois that the house be notified that the senate was ready to proceed to business; by Mr. Allison that the meeting of the senate be 12 o'clock noon, and by Mr. Hale of Maine, that a committee of two senators be named to join a similar committee of the house to inform the president that congress was in session and prepared to receive any message that he might desire to submit.

Mr. Hale and Mr. Morgan of Alabama were named as the committee.

Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, offered a joint resolution authorizing the admission free of duty of imports of articles intended to be exhibited at the Charleston exposition and the transfer of the government exhibits at the Buffalo exposition to the Charleston exposition.

Mr. Hoar objected to immediate consideration, saying it was the universal practice of the senate to transact no business until the president had been informed that congress was prepared to do business. The resolution was withdrawn temporarily.

Recess was taken until 2 o'clock, but no report of the organization of the house being received at that hour Mr. Gamble of South Dakota, formally announced the death of Senator Kyle of that state on the first of last July. He offered the usual resolution expressive of the sorrow of the senate, and after its adoption, the senate, as an additional mark of respect, adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Dalzell then offered the resolution agreed to by the Republican caucus on Saturday for the adoption of the rules of the last house with certain specified amendments, as the rules of the present house.

This drew the first fire from the other side. Mr. Richardson inquired whether opportunity was to be given to offer amendments and on receiving a negative reply he protested against such action. He said he desired to offer some amendments which he thought would prevail if the gentleman from Iowa (Hepburn) could deliver the 40 votes which the newspapers had said he had in the Republican caucus last Saturday.

Mr. Dalzell said the proceeding was similar to that taken in the last congress. He pointed out that the rules were practically identical with those of the 51st, 54th and succeeding congresses and practically identical with those of the intervening Democratic congresses. He then yielded five minutes to Mr. Richardson who occupied the time in denouncing the rules.

Mr. Hepburn, in a five minute speech, said that his views on the subject of the rules had been entertained by him for many years. He had even attempted to secure their modification in the 53rd congress which was Democratic and upon that occasion Mr. Richardson himself had bitterly opposed the change.

This sally raised a shout of laughter on the Republican side.

The previous question was ordered, 176 to 143.

Mr. Richardson moved to commit the resolution to the committee on rules, which was lost, 142 to 185.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Twelve o'clock noon was fixed as the daily hour of meeting. Then the seat drawing took place.

Mr. Robb and Champ Clark, both of Missouri, and both Democrats, were the first names called. Mr. Gibson of Tennessee, and Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, were the first names called on the Republican side. Unanimous consent was given that Mr. Grow, Pennsylvania, an ex-speaker of the house, and Mr. Bingham, Pennsylvania, the "Father of the house," be allowed to select their seats without drawing. Similar consent was given on behalf of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Creamer of New York, who was a member of the 43rd congress.

The name of Mr. Wachter, Republican of Maryland, was the last name called. The seat drawing concluded, the speaker assigned the contested election cases to committees, a committee on mileage headed by Reeder, Rep., of Kansas, was appointed.

A resolution was adopted to allow the importation free of payment of duty of all articles from foreign countries and the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Panamerican exposition at Buffalo, for the purpose of exhibition at the South Carolina inter-state and West Indian exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Then at 4:30 the house adjourned.

### GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The session of the reichstag so far has been quite uninteresting. With the exception of the dueling interpellation the house has been occupied with discussing the law providing for reform in the relations between sailors and their captains, introducing more modern conceptions of the rights of labor. The bill, however, fails to interest the members and the discussions have taken place to empty benches. The bill's end is invisible, since the socialists offer over 100 amendments and the reichstag will begin the tariff debate December 2.

The dueling debate attracted the closest attention of the country, owing to the sensational character of the Insterburg affair and showed that the anti-dueling sentiment is strongly growing in the reichstag. Even the Conservatives failed to offer their usual plea for military duels. Some quarters express the view that dueling is now so fully condemned by the country's sentiment that the end of it is near. Less optimistic people, however, assert that the speech of the minister of war, General von Gossler, changes nothing and promises no radical step against dueling, while Emperor William's energetic action in removing the regiment's colonel meets with great praise. The papers point out that his majesty's decree of 1897 does not go far enough to prevent duels, and that it is still possible for officers to compel duels under it.

American questions attracted the usual amount of attention this week. While the action of the United States on the isthmus of Panama is admitted by fair-minded papers to be in accordance with treaty rights, the Cologne Volks Zeitung makes it the subject of a sharp attack. It asserts that the lesson learnable by the isthmian occurrences is that the North Americans, in spite of the sovereignty of other countries and in spite of solemn treaties, will act in each case as it suits their selfish ends. The paper sharply criticises the United States for preventing Colombia from landing troops at Colon and says that therefore the friendly relations between the United States and Colombia is the friendship of the cat and mouse.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung finally admits the United States' right under the treaty to protect isthmian traffic, "but only if Colombia expressly asks for such protection, which she has not done," and the paper calls the present action "usurpatory."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung also takes offense at Secretary Hay's recent speech, characterizing as "braggadocio" his references to the United States' "unlimited power and gigantic military deeds."

The tariff discussion also continues to be directed at the United States.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of the Cologne district, the secretary, Herr Steller, referred to the threatening American competition, adding that it was necessary that the tariff policy of Germany should take into consideration "this overpowering competition." He asserted that the United States does not want commercial treaties, since those that had been drawn up remained unconfirmed by the senate, and maintained that even the new German tariff contains duties approaching the United States duties.

The secretary also said:

"We must adopt special measures against the United States and must disregard the question of renewal of the commercial treaties with other countries. We must adopt a tariff policy similar to that of the United States and must also denounce the present treaty with the United States."

Secretary Steller added that the United States occupies an unfavorable position in the tariff question. She has tariff controversies with various countries and would avoid a tariff war with Germany if the latter gives similar tariff treatment in retaliation.

The anti-Chamberlain excitement is subsiding. The students of Erlangen and Strassburg declined to take part in a demonstration against the British colonial secretary, taking the ground that his utterances were not important enough to injure the German army.

### ARMY AND NAVY IN GREAT BATTLE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Probably the most distinguished gathering that ever witnessed a football contest in this country, and admittedly the greatest crowd that ever entered the gates of Franklin field, saw West Point defeat Annapolis this afternoon by the score of 11 to 5.

From the moment that President Roosevelt and his party entered the great amphitheater until half an hour after the timekeeper had blown his whistle anouncing the cessation of hostilities there was a continuous uproar such as probably never has taken place on any football field in the country. Even the president and several members of his cabinet worked up to a nervous pitch by the excitement, left their seats in the private box which had been set apart for their occupation, and took positions on the side line benches which are usually used for substitute players and coaches. There was not a seat unoccupied and hundreds of persons stood around the field through the entire game.

The day broke cloudy and threatening, but just about the time the presidential party pulled into the city the sun broke through the clouds as though to welcome the distinguished guests. The train bearing the president and members of the cabinet reached South Street station a few minutes after 1 o'clock. Lunch was served on the private dining car and the party at 1:45 started for Franklin field, which is but a few yards from the station.

Two lines of policemen had been drawn up on the sidewalk and the president and his party marched to the entrance of the grounds under their escort. All the members of the party entered the grounds at the eastern entrance. First came the president with Provost Harrison from the University of Pennsylvania on his right and Lieutenant Commander Cowles on his left. They were followed closely by half a dozen Philadelphia detectives with Chief Wilkie and other secret service men selected for the occasion, Secretary Long, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Smith, Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb and many army and navy officers. Admiral Dewey had slipped into the grounds almost unnoticed and had taken a seat in the navy stand.

The president's appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause which continued until they had walked down the center of the gridiron and across the field to his seat in the north stand. The president's silk hat was on his head scarcely five seconds from the time he entered the grounds until he had taken his seat, so continuous was the ovation.

Hardly had the president and party taken their seats before the navy team came upon the field from the west entrance. The followers of the Annapolis eleven made the stands shake with their cheers and blue and orange flags seemed to be floating from all sections of the field. Six minutes later the West Point lads trotted out and then the black, orange and gray of the army was waved deliriously from the big south stand. No time was consumed in formalities. The coin was tossed and Captain Nichols of the navy called the turn correctly. He chose the west goal with a slight advantage of the wind and at 2:15 Graves had kicked off.

From the moment the ball was put in play until the time the umpire's whistle blew there was no more interested spectator of the game than President Roosevelt. The contest had been in progress less than 10 minutes when he left his seat in the private box and took up his position on the side line bench. When Cassad broke through the navy's line and ran 65 yards the president jumped to his feet excitedly and advanced toward the gridiron, but returned to his seat a moment later when the ball was put in play again.

At the end of the first half Secretary Root and General Miles came across the field to escort the president to the army's stand. With Secretary Long and a detective on his right and Secretary Cortelyou, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright and Secretary Root on his left, President Roosevelt walked across to the south stand and again occupied a seat on the side line. When the two teams resumed play at 3:28 and Daly, of the army team made his run of 105 yards for a touchdown, President Roosevelt jumped to his feet with an expression of surprise on his face, and like thousands of other spectators could scarcely realize what a remarkable piece of football mechanism Daly really is, that he could make such a phenomenal run through an entire field.

The keenest interest was manifested by all the distinguished spectators and not one made a move to leave the field until the game was ended. The presidential party left the grounds at 4:30 and went immediately to the South street station siding where the special train was in waiting. It was precisely 5 o'clock when the train pulled out for Washington. President Roosevelt stood out on the rear platform with bared head and smiled his acknowledgments to the cheering thousands.

There was an element of luck in the victory of the West Point eleven. They were outplayed by the Annapolis team in both halves, but it was a case of too much Daly. This great little quarterback ran the army team with rare judgment and besides making the entire eleven points for his team prevented at least two touchdowns by the most brilliant tackling ever seen on Franklin field. Twice navy runners cleared all of the West Point team with the exception of Daly. The latter, instead of rushing up to meet the oncoming runner, trotted slowly toward him and in this way timed his tackling beautifully and caught his man squarely.

The score was West Point 11; Annapolis: 5.

### DESTRUCTION OF DENVER CITY HALL.

Denver, Nov. 30.—What is perhaps the worst fire that Denver has known in years started at 6:45 this evening in the fourth story of the city hall at Fourteenth and Larimer streets and at 10:30 tonight the entire front half of the structure is practically ruined. The loss is estimated at $75,000 with an insurance of $30,000.

Just how the fire started cannot at this time be determined. Two theories are advanced. One that it was from defective wiring, and the other that it was the result of incendiarism. The latter seems to be the stronger theory, for two smaller fires were extinguished in different parts of the building before the main fire was started. About half past five a small blaze was noticed under the stairway leading to the city surgeon's office at the front of the building. This was hastily extinguished. About 30 minutes later another blaze was noted in an empty room above the fire operator's room. This was also extinguished, and just 30 minutes after that the officials at the police headquarters noticed that the entire center of the fifth floor was in flames. The engine and hose wagons that are stationed in the building began work immediately, but could not check the advance of the fire, and at 7:10 a second alarm was turned in, which was followed by a general alarm at 7:30. Then began one of the most asked tonight whether or not the professor's secret died with him. Willard heroic efforts ever witnessed to save a building, and the fact that the fire was confined to the front half testifies how well the firemen fought.

The fire originated on the fourth floor in the end near Market street. At this point was located a store room which was filled with old chairs, carpets and other rubbish, and which burned like tinder. Despite the fact that the alarm was turned in at 6:45, the water was not turned on the blaze until 10 minutes later, and then they were beyond control, and it was plain to be seen that the tower on the Market street side was doomed. At that time it was thought the building could be saved. About 8 o'clock the tower fell with a crash that could be heard for blocks. The heavy iron structure crashed through two floors and landed immediately above the horses. An American flag which floated above this tower did not fall until the tower dropped from sight, although for 10 minutes the ropes which had supported it had been burned through.

As if encouraged by the falling of the tower, the flames spread with lightning rapidity and in a few seconds the entire room was ablaze. It was not until then that the firemen were able to do their best work. A dozen hose played on the flames, but seemed only to increase the frightful heat which turned the entire framing and stones a fiery red. The pieces of wood and slate falling from the roof narrowly missed the firemen, and fully a dozen hairbreadth escapes are reported. When the flames spread to the Larimer street side, it was discovered that five firemen were imprisoned on the fourth floor. A shout of horror went up from the crowd as the missing were seen to appear at the windows and call wildly for help. Ladders were immediately raised and the men rescued. A few minutes later the windows where they had gathered were a mass of flame.

Nearly all the valuables were removed from the building. It is known that quite a large amount of personal property and private papers belonging to city employes were lost. The city treasurer's office was visited by a detail of police and city officials, and headed by Mayor Wright and Chief Armstrong the contents were taken to the county court house, the police headquarters and the chamber of commerce. The auditing and other departments were likewise visited and their papers placed in secure places. The prisoners at the city jail, 29 in number, were taken with the other prisoners from the police matron's department to the police station, from where 20 minutes later they were removed to the county jail.

It is thought that the city jail can be repaired so that the prisoners can be returned tomorrow. The police matron herself entered her office and saved the records of her department. Alone and unaided she took two of her prisoners to the police station. At 11:30 tonight there are still 12 streams playing on the fire and it is under control. It is thought that the greatest damage to the two first floors will be from water.

Charles Stoll, a surveyor in the city engineer's office, attempted to save some papers. He was engaged in this work when the tower fell, portions of it crashing through the ceiling. Stoll was struck and seriously bruised, but managed to escape by crawling through the window.

The insurance was divided as follows: Pennsylvania Fire, $15,000; Orient, $15,000; Royal Exchange, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Glens Falls, $5,000; Firemen's $2,500. The remainder of the total of $30,000 was in small amounts among numerous smaller companies.

The city hall of Denver was built in 1880 at a cost of about $200,000. When it was first built it only extended to the alley between Larimer and Market streets, but as the city grew, it was extended to Market, and occupied the entire space bounded by Larimer, Market, Fourteenth and Cherry streets. It is a five-story structure with two immense towers, one facing Larimer and one facing Fourteenth. The building was used for the offices of the city officials, the council chamber, the health department, the city jail and patrol department and fire department. The fifth floor was used for a drill room by many secret societies in the city. The part occupied by the fire department rested near Market street and was the only portion saved in tonight's conflagration.

Last winter a bill known as the Rush bill was passed by the thirteenth general assembly, which provided that at the coming election next fall the citizens of Denver and Arapahoe county may decide by vote whether or not the city and county government of the two municipalities shall be consolidated. The bill has for its purpose the doing away with one of the governments, thus saving one-half the expense. It is very probable that the city hall will not be rebuilt until after this election, in order to see whether or not two governments will be maintained.

### HICKEY HEADS A NEW LEAGUE.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The American Association of Professional Baseball clubs with Thomas J. Hickey as president was launched today. The new magnates finished their preliminary business and adjourned subject to the call of the president. Chicago will be President Hickey's headquarters. The circuit and owners of the franchises were announced as follows:

Indianapolis, W. H. Watkins and J. Bauschkaup; Milwaukee, H. D. Quin and C. S. Havener; St. Paul, George Lennon; Columbus, T. J. Bryce; Toledo, Charles Strobel; Minneapolis, A. B. Bealls; Omaha, W. A. Rourke; Kansas City, George Tebeau.

The new league announced that it would not affiliate with the national body or with any of the minor leagues. It was announced that this decision was not taken in any spirit of defiance, but because the new organization considers itself out of the class of minor leagues, although not ranking with the national organization. Contracts will be respected, but not reservations.

The Western league, of which Hickey was formerly president, will be reorganized with a six-club circuit, made up of Denver, Colorado Springs, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Sioux City and Lincoln.

Applications in the American association were refused to Grand Rapids, Cincinati and Chicago.

### DEATH OF PROF. WYNN NEW GOLD PROCESS MAN.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 28.—Prof. C. W. Wynn, who recently startled the mining world with the statement that he had discovered a process whereby low grade ore could be treated in such a manner as to produce from $150 to $300 per ton, died at St. Joseph's hospital in this city at 5:30 tonight, after an illness of 23 hours, from strangulated hernia. The news of his death caused as much surprise as did the news of his wonderful discovery when it was announced a few weeks ago. Professor Wynn is known as the discoverer of the Wynn process for extracting gold from low grade ore. He claimed that after five years of hard labor, he had discovered a process whereby ore that was supposed to contain only from $1 to $3 worth of gold would, when treated under his process, yield from $80 to $300 per ton. That his process had some attraction is testified to by the fact that Hon. Willard Teller and Judge Sydney Williams became interested in it and were assisting him financially in bringing the matter before the public. When Teller said: "That is something I do not care to discuss." "Yes, but the public is interested in the outcome of it," said your correspondent. "Well, it is none of the public's business. The public has been too much interested already. I consider it as my own affair and I do not care to discuss it," and with that Mr. Teller declined further conversation. From the relatives of the late professor it was learned that both Mr. Teller and Mr. Williams know the secret.

Professor Wynn was born in Virginia in August, 1853, and was educated at the Georgetown university of the District of Columbia. He has made the subject of chemistry a study all of his life, and during the past five years has devoted his entire time to the gold process. He came to Denver from Kansas City last July and soon interested Mr. Teller and Mr. Williams in his scientific researches. A number of tests have been made which the promoters claimed were highly satisfactory. Plans were about completed for the erection of a large plant in which to treat low grade ores. The publicity the newspapers gave his project before he was really ready for it to be published, and the criticisms that have been hurled at his process, worried him considerably, but this is not thought to have hastened his death. He has been afflicted with hernia for a number of years, but was operated on in Salt Lake City two years ago and pronounced cured. No arrangements for the funeral have as yet been made.

### THE SAME OLD STORY.

Special to the Gazette.

Ouray, Nov. 29.—Two Italian miners named John Negro and L. Mennitti picked into a missed shot at the Revenue this forenoon and caused an explosion which badly injured both men. The latter lived an hour and Negro had his right leg broken and received severe injuries on the hip and other portions of his body. Dr. Stadler, the company surgeon, went up to the mine with an ambulance and brought Negro down to the hospital. He may survive his injuries unless internal complications set in. He is a member of the Miners union and Knights of Pythias lodge here and the I. O. O. F. in Trinidad. Mennitti was a single man and has a cousin living in this city.

### BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Nov. 29.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended November 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

| Cities. | | Pct. In. | Pct. De. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1,293,346,929 | 7.4 | .... |
| Chicago | 135,975,866 | 19.1 | .... |
| Boston | 103,663,880 | .... | 12.2 |
| Philadelphia | 93,061,067 | 15.6 | .... |
| St. Louis | 41,900,122 | 40.0 | .... |
| Pittsburg | 36,338,527 | 21.4 | .... |
| Baltimore | 16,816,737 | .... | 7.7 |
| San Francisco | 24,355,261 | 43.7 | .... |
| Cincinnati | 16,438,950 | 29.3 | .... |
| Kansas City | 15,978,790 | 10.9 | .... |
| Minneapolis | 14,429,386 | 28.3 | .... |
| Denver | 3,833,719 | .... | 1.3 |
| Salt Lake City | 3,850,445 | 29.1 | .... |
| Colorado Springs | 709,432 | .... | 2.9 |
| Totals, U. S. | $1,983,825,818 | 9.2 | .... |
| Outside N. Y. | 650,478,984 | 12.0 | .... |
| Totals, Canada | $ 34,061,502 | 10.0 | .... |

### M'GOVERN KNOCKED OUT.

By Associated Press.

Hartford, Conn. Nov. 28.— Knocked out in the second round, of which one minute and 44 seconds had elapsed, was the referee's verdict in the fistic battle between Young Corbett of Denver, and Terry McGovern of Brooklyn, who has held the featherweight championship unflinchingly since he won it from George Dixon eighteen months ago.

Outwitted and out-pointed by a fighter just the same as himself, McGovern had to lower his colors this afternoon at the Nutmeg Athletic club to Young Corbett within six minutes from the start of the fight.

Young Corbett, who, outside of ring parlance is Billy Rothwell, got the better of the champion in less than two rounds of fighting and he did it so perfectly that there was no doubt about it.

The shock to the New York enthusiasts who crowded the boxing pavilion when the little champion was knocked out in the second round, was a repetition of the disappointment exhibited by the adherents of John L. Sullivan when Corbett defeated him in New Orleans.

Terry was as fit as the proverbial fiddle, but he was not fast enough for his man. From the word "go" the men went at each other like game cocks and it looked as if either would go out in the first round. McGovern fought the worst of the opening round and in his endeavor to get in left himself open several times. Corbett stood off McGovern on every lead and trick, but the little Brooklyn boy went on as if there was nothing to it but the winner's end of the purse.

When McGovern was knocked down in the opening round there were cries of dismay from his backers but his wonderful recuperative powers were equal to the occasion and he was on his feet within seven seconds.

This downfall seemed to take the stamna out of McGovern but he fought the round in clever style and tried hard to stem the tide of defeat which seemed to have set against him. He tried all his rushing work, which proved so profitable on former occasions, but Corbett met his every curve and countered hard on neck, jaw and head.

When Terry came back to his corner at the end of the first round he said:

"That's the toughest guy I ever met, but I'll lick him just as soon as I see an opening."

The opening did not come very handily for the New York boy as the little Denver pugilist had then taken his measure.

Down went Terry again in the second round and when he got up quickly he rushed like a wild man. He showed a lack of self restraint, and in a burst of bad temper hit out left and right, irrespective of all rules and usuages. These tactics, apparently, were just what Corbett was looking for. Terry was mixing things up at whirlwind velocity, and throwing science to the winds. It was anyone's fight at this stage, but Terry fell into a trap, as Corbett feinted and suddenly sent his right out when McGovern was sidestepping. This blow just grazed McGovern's head, but a moment later Corbett feinted again and after a rattling exchange of blows sent his right over to the jaw and Terry went down and out. While the fallen champion was frantically trying to regain his feet the crowd yelled madly.

The referee declared that the young Denver man had won. He won on his merits, as he took no chances.

Terry was crestfallen after he returned to his dressing room. He said:

"Well, you can't tell how things can be accounted for. I hope to make another match with Corbett and I am more than confident that he will not be able to put it over me again."

"Young Corbett" was very demure when he emerged from his dressing room. At first he was reluctant to talk, but finally said:

"I was sure I could beat McGovern, and my opinion was based on what I had seen and heard of him. I felt that I had him from the first punch, but I was cool headed all through. When I began to sting him he lost his head, and when he lost his head it was all over. I had him right there and with a right swinging uppercut I landed the blow which won the battle."

Young Corbett will remain here for some days. Dave Sullivan was one of the first to send a challenge to the winner as soon as Charlie White, the referee, announced his decision.

Round 1—McGovern tried for an opening with his left and sent the right to Corbett's jaw. They clinched. In the mix-up both landed lefts. They exchanged lefts on the face and McGovern, rushing again, sent his left to the body, and right to the head. Corbett was short on his leads, and Terry bored him to the ropes with a hard right over the heart. McGovern ducked a left swing and landed right hard on the eye, forcing Corbett to the ropes. Corbett came back pluckily with a left on the body, which was countered with a right over the heart from his opponent. McGovern led again with his right, landing on his opponent's shoulder and Corbett came back with a hard right over the heart, sending McGovern back. But the Brooklyn boy retorted with right and left, only to be met with a swing on the jaw which sent him on his back. He jumped to his feet immediately and went at his opponent hammer and tongs, on the chest and face, forcing him to his knees. Corbett got up and the round ended in one of the hottest mixes on record with honors about even.

Round 2—McGovern rushed in with a left to the body and the men clinched. A rapid exchange of rights and lefts followed. Corbett was on the defensive and met Terry's rushes with straight left jabs. Suddenly he brought up his left, uppercutting McGovern and sending him to the floor. McGovern took five seconds of the count and came back like a wild man, with left and right swings. Science was thrown to the winds, and the boys began slugging. McGovern was very wild and they made a half circle of the ring, fighting in this manner. At this stage it looked like anybody's fight should one of the vicious swinging blows land. While Corbett kept his head and seemed to box in better, his body blows were apparently no stiffer than those of McGovern. However, he kept on forcing McGovern across the right ring and finally Terry forgot his defense. He simply saw a hurricane of blows coming toward him and there was no guarding on his part. Suddenly a right swinging uppercut landed squarely on the point of his jaw and McGovern went down and out. He was not rendered unconscious, but it was evident to all present that he knew the championship had taken wings, and he made wild efforts to regain his feet. Referee White called off ten seconds while McGovern valiantly struggled. Corbett stepped back in obedience to the referee's gesture although he evidently was in doubt as to his fallen opponent's condition. McGovern had given him such a gruelling argument that he was for the moment dubious as to whether the Brooklyn boy might not be able to come up again and renew the battle. But it was all over and in a few minutes the new champion was in his dressing room receiving the congratulations, while McGovern was wondering how it all happened.

After the fight a purse of $10,000 was offered by the Twentieth Century Athletic club of San Francisco, for another fight between McGovern and Corbett and McGovern accepted the offer.

### SURRENDER OF COLON.

By Associated Press.

Colon, Nov. 29.—The terms of surrender agreed upon at yesterday's conference held on board the United States gunboat Marietta and at which the commanding officers of the Marietta, of the British cruiser Tribune, and of the French cruiser Suchet, Lieut-Commander McCrea, of the Machias, Captain Perry of the Iowa, Generals Alban and Jeffries, representing the government of Colombia and Senor de la Rosa, who represented the Liberal party, were present, are briefly as follows:

Senor de la Rosa agreed to surrender the Liberal soldiers now at Colon with their arms to Captain Perry at noon today; Captain Perry in his turn agreed to hand over these men and their arms later in the day, to General Alban, who in turn guaranteed life and liberty to all men recently in arms against the Conservative government of Colombia. The surrender of arms was to be bona fide in every respect.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning a large number of marines and bluejackets from the Iowa, Marietta and the Machias landed at Colon and proceeded to the barracks. Here the arms belonging to the Liberal soldiers were taken over by the Americans in the presence of Captain Perry, the commanders of the warships above mentioned, the American, British and French consuls at Colon and a large concourse of people who sympathized with the Liberals in their surrender.

The Liberal guard patrolling Colon this morning appeared sad and downcast. Their behavior, however, has all along been most praiseworthy and it is not at all an exaggeration to say that they have gained the respect of a large portion of the community and especially of the foreign element during their short administration of Colon. Later in the day General Alban accompanied by officers of the Conservative government of Colon arived here from Panama, and Senor de la Rosa representing General Domingo Diaz, whose secretary he is, surrendered himself and the Liberal troops to the Conservative general, in the presence of Captain Perry and the naval and consular officers above mentioned.

For years past the harbor of Colon has not been so crowded as it is today. Five men-of-war and several German, Italian and British merchant and passenger steamers, as well as other vessels are in port. The men-of-war are moored to the wharves. The only flag-bedecked ship in the harbor is the Colombian Conservative gunboat General Pinzon. When General Alban received the surrender of the Liberals the Pinzon blew a series of noisy quick and irregular notes from her fog horn, indicative of her joy at the proceedings. She is now lying quite close to the docks. General Alban is on board.

The majority of the American marines and bluejackets have returned to their vessels. The Suchet has landed a detachment of marines on the property of the French canal company. American marines are still guarding the piers and the railroad station.

Over 200 men entered the city with General Alban. De la Rosa, on handing Alban his sword, said:

"I accept the conditions of the treaty to safeguard the lives and liberty of my soldiers in Colon. As for my brother and myself, we personally decline to accept the conditions of this treaty."

### ANNUAL REPORT OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

(By the Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Salt Lake, Nov. 30.—The annual report of the Rio Grande Western railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, which heretofore has not been given out, was received here today. It shows that the gross receipts from operation were $4,807,207, an increase of $386,604. Operating expenses were $3,223,233, an increase of $507,230. Net earnings, $1,683,968, a decrease of $110,626. Of the gross receipts $3,643,238 were from freight and $1,065,384 from passenger traffic. After providing for four quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent. each, interest on bonded debt, taxes, etc., there remains a surplus of $380,315. The report though showing a decrease in the net earnings shows a great improvement in the physical condition of the road. Heavy purchases of new rolling stock have been made and many miles of rails replaced with heavier steel. Much money has also been spent in the improvement of the roadbeds, straightening out curves, etc. Expenditures for these improvements caused the increase in operating expenses shown by the re-

## HENDERSON RE-ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The opening day of the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress in the house of representatives, furnished a spectacle that delighted the crowded galleries. The machinery of the house is cumbrous and is set in motion by a laborious process, but the spectators today evidently did not consider it tedious, as they clung to their places through the entire proceedings which lasted four and one-half hours, probably half the time being consumed in the monotonous calling of the roll. The organization of the house was accomplished according to time honored precedents. Speaker Henderson was sworn in by General Bingham, "the father of the house," and after delivering a very graceful speech in recognition of the honor bestowed upon him he in turn administered the oath to the members-elect. The usual committees were appointed to inform the president and the senate that the house was organized and ready to do business; a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Payne, Bingham and Richardson, was appointed to join a similar committee of the senate and wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make; the rules of the last house were adopted after a slight jar and then the biennial seat drawing occurred. This latter ceremony was robbed of much of its interest today by the fact that under the new arrangements of seats there are more than enough to go round, and those whose names are drawn last do not suffer as they did on former occasions.

The flower show, which is the great feature of the opening day was not as imposing as usual. More flowers than ever before were sent to members but after the seat drawing the house adjourned before a third of them were brought into the hall.

At 11:30 o'clock one of the assistant doorkeepers, standing at the clerk's desk warned those on the floor that those not entitled to be there must retire. Mr. Wilcox, the swarthy delegate from Hawaii, and Mr. Degetau, the delegate from Puerto Rico, attracted attention as they moved through the throng on the floor. Every chair except those in the diplomatic and executive galleries was occupied when at 12 o'clock Mr. McDowell, clerk of the house, brought his gavel down, the buzz of conversation ceased and the clerk announced that prayer would be offered. The members and many of the spectators arose and stood with bowed heads as the Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, invoked the divine blessing. He referred feelingly to the death of President McKinley.

The roll of members elect was then called by states, amid an ever-increasing uproar of voices as conversation became general throughout the hall. When the clerk announced that 318 members—a quorum—had answered to their names, Mr. Lacey of Iowa, moved that the house proceed by viva voce vote to the election of a speaker. The motion being carried, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the Republican caucus placed in nomination General Henderson of Iowa, amid a salvo of applause from the entire Republican membership.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, amid loud Democratic applause, presented the name of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee. A general laugh followed as Mr. Neville of Nebraska, placed in nomination Mr. Stark of his own state, who is now the only other Populist acting independently. Messrs. Rumple, Rep., of Iowa; McClellan, Dem., of New York; Bates, Rep., of Pennsylvania, and Maddox, Dem., of Georgia, were appointed tellers. The result was:

Henderson, 190; Richardson, 149; Stark, 1; Cummins of New York, 1. Messrs. Richardson, Stark and Cummins were appointed a committee to escort the speaker to the chair. As General Henderson appeared two minutes later on the arm of Mr. Richardson, the speaker was greeted with a great outburst of applause from both sides of the house. Mr. Richardson introduced him in half a dozen words. The speaker addressed the house briefly, saying:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—This high honor that you have conferred upon me I profoundly appreciate. All the more do I appreciate it, coming as it does with this generous expression from both sides of the chamber. There is yet left another method for a presiding officer to express his appreciation of such an honor: that is, by a kindly, firm and faithful administration of the law and the rules that govern this body. It will be my aim to discharge impartially the duties of this office. As I said at the opening of the last congress, no presiding officer can successfully administer the duties of his office unless he has the support of the body over which he presides. I asked for it then; you gave it to me throughout the entire congress. Permit me once more to invoke that patience, kind and splendid support which was accorded to me in the last congress.

"The maker of laws should not be a breaker of laws. We proceed under law and rules; and the duties devolving upon each and all of the membership of this house will be far better conserved if this principle is kept in mind and acted upon.

"Again, sincerely thanking you each and all, I am ready to take the prescribed oath of office." (Applause.)

The honor of administering the oath of office to the speaker fell to Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, the oldest member of the house in point of continuous service.

The speaker then in turn, administered the oath to the members elect. They came forward in state delegations as their names were called. At the conclusion of the ceremony the speaker laid before the house the resignation of Nicholas Muller as a representative from the Seventh congressional district of New York to take effect December 1.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, then presented the following resolution for the election of officers of the house:

"Resolved, That Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, be and hereby is chosen clerk of the house of representatives, that Henry Casson of Wisconsin, be and is hereby chosen sergeant-at-arms; that William Glennan of New York, be and is hereby chosen doorkeeper; that Joseph C. McElroy of Ohio, be and is hereby chosen postmaster, and that H. N. Couden of Michigan, be and is hereby chosen chaplain."

Mr. Hay of Virginia, on behalf of the minority, presented a substitute resolution containing the names of the candidates selected by the Democratic caucus last Saturday. The minority resolution was voted down and Mr. Cannon's resolution was adopted without division.

The usual formal resolutions to notify the president and senate that the house had selected Mr. Henderson as speaker and Mr. McDowell as clerk were adopted.

Mr. Bingham, Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for appointment by the speaker of a committee of three to join a similar committee of the senate to wait upon the president and notify him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled and that congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. The resolution was adopted and the speaker appointed Messrs. Payne of New York, Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Richardson of Tennessee.

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# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, Colo., Dec. 2.—In a lengthy decision the supreme court this morning denied the attorneys for the corporations a re-hearing in that part of the revenue suit relating to the authority of Judge Dixon of Pueblo to issue an injunction restraining the state board of assessors from sending out the assessment rolls to the various counties. It will be remembered that some time ago the supreme court—Judge Campbell not sitting—held that Judge Dixon had no authority to issue a restraining order against the assessors. Since Judge Campbell has returned, the corporation attorneys requested a re-hearing of the case. Today's decision denied them that privilege.

It will be remembered that the assessors and attorney general were cited for contempt of court, but the two members of the court that were sitting disagreed. Arguments on Chief Justice Campbell today, but they were deferred until next Saturday morning. The men were cited for having sent out the assessmont rolls after Judge Dixon had issued an order restraining them from doing so, and after the supreme court had by implication at least, warned them from sending out the rolls.

A number of attempted assaults occurred in this city last night, which served to keep the police department engaged from sundown to daybreak. An attempt was made to assault Mabel Nelson, a 10-year-old girl living at 41 Winne street, at 8:30, but the attempt was frustrated. At about 9 o'clock an unknown man slipped up behind and dealt Edith Meria two hard blows on the head while she was standing in front of her home at 2242 Clear avenue. The force of the blows drove her through the front window of her home and her assailants fled. A few moments later, Mrs. J. J. Walker, of 1827 Platte street, was seized from behind while sue was carrying some kindling to the house, but her screams brought rescue, and the man darted away in the darkness leaving her uninjured. In just a few moments another assault was reported from 51 Winne Street. This time the man entered the home of 14-year-old Hattie Hughes and attempted to commit an assault after she had retired. Her smal brother came to the rescue and his screams awakened the neighbors and the man fled. All four of the attempts were made within a few blocks of each other, and by 10:30 nearly every person in that part of the city was looking for the man, but he was not apprehended. One arrest has been made. The suspect gave his name as George Chiolero, but he has not been identified as being connected with the crime.

Some time ago James E. Merwin who is now assistant attorney general of the state was district attorney of Boulder county. The board of county commissioners was politically opposed to him and after he had served one year, fixed his compensation at $1 per year. He brought suit for $1,000, but the lower court found that the state law places in the hands of the county commissioners the power to fix the salary of such an officer, and decided against him. He carried the matter to the supreme court and that body decided today that the decision of the lower court was correct, therefore his only compensation for the year's work will be $1.

Young Corbett, who won the victory over Terry McGovern at Hartford, Conn. last Thursday, has telegraphed a friend in Denver as follows: "Arrange a Christmas dinner for the newsboys of Denver at my expense. Nothing is too good for the kids. Will leave here December 16th and be present at dinner."

As this is the second dinner that is being prepared for the boys, they will no doubt spend a very pleasant Christmas.

The contestants who have been for the past four days trying to break the will of Watson W. Moore, gained a complete victory this morning. The jury returned a verdict setting aside the will, and ordering that the property be divided among the legal heirs.

The estate is valued at from $10,000 to $20,000.

The receipts of the secretary of state's office for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1901 were $151,338.30 as against $93,005.17 last year. An increase of $58,333.13.

Among the articles of incorporation filed today were papers for the North Star Gold Mining company of Cheyenne to operate in El Paso and Teller counties. The company has a capitalization of $150,000. Its directors are C. D. Taylor, Z. J. Gervais and H. J. Meaghter.

Burglars last night entered the residence of Frank Tower, 1220 South Sixteenth street and secured two fine gold medals given Mr. Tower when he was a major two years ago. They also secured an emerald ring and a diamond, besides $24 in cash.

Denver, Dec. 3.—The committee appointed by the city and the committee appointed by the insurance men met today and began the adjustment of the loss occasioned by last Saturday night's fire. In the meantime the city officers are conducting their business in the Chamber of Commerce building. The city officers have decided to increase the tax levy of the city by one mill which will increase the revenue $144,000. The amount raised will be applied toward toward securing better fire protection. It has been decided to rebuild the city hall, and a committee has been appointed to draft plans for the rebuilding of the structure.

The loss occasioned by the fire in the carpet sore of Croke & Thome last night will amount to $80,000, $50,000 on the furniture and $30,000 on the building. The building and stock is insured for $75,825. The origin of the fire is supposed to be a defective electric wire. The two fires coming so close together has emphasized the fact that Denver needs better fire protection.

News comes from Rome that Rev. Father Malone of this city will soon be given the title of Monsignor. This honor is one of the most desirable that can be bestowed by the pope except that of bishop. The announcement has not been officially made yet, but Father O'Ryan of this city is authority for the statement that the honor will be bestowed. The fathers in Denver do not place any credence in the story that Father O'Keefe and Father Malone have presented charges against Bishop Matz.

Rev. Father Michael F. Callahan of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral parish is ill at the cathedral residence, 1738 Logan avenue. His illness is only slight, but confines him to the house.

County Clerk Pullus Aichele has appointed Alderman Andrew Kelley to the position of deputy county clerk. He takes the place of Milward Hewitt, a Republican, who has held the position for years.

Gouldy Cronti, a 7-year-old boy, was caught on a wheel shaft at the West Denver pumping station and received injuries which may prove fatal. He lives with his parents on West Third street.

James W. Kline, an old resident of Montrose county, was removed to the insane asylum in Pueblo today. He imagines he owns the state capitol building.

The family of ex-Governor Cooper have caused to be hung in the governor's office a large oil painting of the late governor. There now hangs in the office of the governor, pictures of nearly all the ex-governors of Colorado.

The board of county commissioners have refused the petitions of all the corporations doing business in Arapahoe county for a reduction in their assessed valuations. The board acted on the advice of County Attorney Dunklee, who held that the commissioners are powerless in the matter. He holds that the board cannot reduce the values. As millions of dollars are involved, the corporations will doubtless carry the matter through the courts.

Edward Weatherhead, the 18-year-old son of Charles E. Weatherhead, was found dead this morning at the west end of the Sixteenth street viaduct. His death was due to heartfailure. He had been to a dance and after accompanying a lady home, started to his home. Nothing more was seen of him until his body was found this morning. In going home he was compelled to cross the viaduct and it is supposed that he ran across this, causing heart failure and death. There are no marks of violence or robbery.

Denver, Nov. 29.—Attorney General Post filed his brief with the United States supreme court today in the Kansas water right question. The brief outlines the position of the state in the matter. It is signed by C. C. Post, Charles S. Thomas, L. M. Goddard, Platt Rogers and H. A. Dubbs.

Attorney General Post today celebrated his 70th birthday. He passed the day receiving and many of his old-time friends called at the state house to pay their respects. He was the recipient of a number of handsome presents, among them being an extremely large and fragrant bouquet of American Beauty roses, which was presented him by the occupants of the office. Every one wishes the "general" many happy returns of the day.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers Prisoners league, passed through Denver tonight en route to Canon City, where she will speak to the prisoners next Sunday morning. She will return from there to Colorado Springs and at that city will be the guest of Senator H. H. Seldomridge.

Papers were filed with the secretary of state today incorporating the Crescent Social club of Colorado Springs. The object of the club will be to advance social relations. The life of the club will be 20 years. Its incorporators are M. Kinney, P. E. McDonough and R. A. Christy.

A. H. Scholtz made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in his room at the American house this morning. Despondency caused the act. The attempt was made with the rusty blade of a pocketknife.

Attorney General Post today sent an answer to Governor Orman's question regarding whether or not Judge Thomas could hold the office of police magistrate while he was under an indictment, but neither of the gentlemen would give out the character of the answer. The governor said that the answer only covered a portion of the question under discussion. He said that the attorney general was ascertaining whether or not the law would justify his suspending Judge Thomas during the time he was under indictment. This would indicate that if such could be done the governor will suspend him and appoint some one temporarily pending the result of the trial. Nothing new has developed in the West Side court cases. The grand jury will meet again next Monday, and an afternoon paper is authority for the statement that indictments may be brought against some of the county officials.

Mrs. D. B. Shields of Cripple Creek is in the city trying to obtain possession of her 11-year-old daughter, who is living at the Peck mission. It seems that Mrs. Shields was at one time divorced from F. D. Kelly of Cripple Creek and that Kelly was given possession of the child. He placed it with a family on Broadway, who later placed it in the Peck mission. Kelly went to California and became ill and wrote his former wife to secure the child which she is now endeavoring to do.

The famous Watson W. Moore will case was begun in the district court today. Some of the heirs of the late Mr. Moore are attempting to break the will on the ground that he was not in his right mind when the document was signed. Today's evidence was intended to prove that theory. The case promises to be hard fought from start to finish.

Denver, Nov. 30.— When asked this evening if the order regarding federal office holders as applied to the election and management of party affairs had been received in Denver, United States Marshal Bailey stated that it had not. He refused to discuss the matter until his office had received a copy of the order.

Governor Orman today appointed Rev. John Wohl chaplain of the second regiment Colorado National Guards. Mr. Wohl lives at Salida. He will have the title of captain.

The supreme court today announced that it would render an opinion in the revenue matter next Monday morning. The opinion will decide whether or not the re-hearing the writ of prohibition will be allowed. The court will also decide the contempt cases.

Arthur R. Griffith, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Colorado Packing & Provision company, committed suicide in the office of the company at the Union Stock yards this morning. He recently came here from Chicago, but no reason is known for his act.

Game Commissioner Harris is determined to enforce the game laws of the state. He is now starting on a still hunt for those persons who are shooting on private game reserves without the game license. He will prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, who passed through Denver this morning on her way to Canon City to address the prisoners, will return here Monday and will deliver a lecture before the Women's clubs Tuesday evening of next week. Commander Booth-Tucker and his wife, who are considered the leaders of the Salvation Army in the United States will be in Denver December 14 and will conduct a number of Salvation Army meetings.

Camelo Perri, a 12-year old boy, was the first of the passengers who were on the ill-fated Wabash train Wednesday night to arrive in Denver. He came in this morning and was cared for by the Wabash company until his relatives can be found. He was on the train with his uncle and both were coming to Denver. When the crash came and the flames began to eat their way toward the couple who were pinned down by heavy beams, the uncle shifted himself so as to be between the boy and the heat and thus remained until help reached them. When they were finally rescued, the uncle was dead, but the nephew was uninjured.

Fowler, Colo., Nov. 29.—The officials of the Great Western Sugar company of Denver arrived in Fowler at 2:30 p. m. today. They came from Rocky Ford where they had spent last night and this forenoon. As they alighted from their special car they were met by the citizens' committee appointed sometime ago, consisting of D. E. Balch, F. M. Welland, C. G. Ament, J. F. Outt, Jr., and G. P. Davenport. Three carriages were provided and the party were driven over the country, covering about 15 miles of distance. Many questions were asked and answered concerning the 12,000 acres of tillable land under the Oxford and Highline ditches, water right, soil, and beet acreage. After dining in their car the officials met a large number of citizens in a mass meeting at Fraternal hall. Col. Dodge made a short address and remarks were made by a number of farmers regarding beet culture in this part of the state, the percentage and tonnage yielded. After adjournment of this meeting the officials met the local committee in private consultation and are still in conference with them.

The party consists of the president of the company, Mr. Chas. Boettcher, and Messrs. Col. Dodge, Page, McKinney, and Austin. Mr. McKinney is the expert agriculturist of the company. Mr. Kugy, the contractor was unable to accompany the party owing to the rush of work on the Eaton factory.

The party expect to leave on Santa Fe train No. 5 in the morning for Denver.

The Fowler football team gave an oyster supper this evening which was very well attended. The proceeds are to be used in defraying the traveling expenses of the team when playing out of town.

Dr. Sheldon has been appointed postmaster of Manzanola, to succeed Dr. C. N. Williams.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Nov. 1.—A Republican special from Ouray says that the day shift of the Camp Bird mine struck when they came off duty last night, demanding that they be allowed to go and come from work on the company's time. Manager Benson said the demand was extraordinary and declined to submit to it. He said seven and a half hours per day would be added thereby to each man's time. The men withdrew their demand and returned to work at noon today.

## CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Nov. 29.—The majority of taxpayers of Cripple Creek today voted against the granting of an electric light franchise to Edgar E. Wade. The election was quite lively and both those opposed to the franchise and those in favor of it had carriages to carry the voters to and from the polling places. There were 640 votes cast, as follows:

| | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 1 | 122 | 107 |
| Ward 2 | 81 | 105 |
| Ward 3 | 30 | 36 |
| Ward 4 | 83 | 76 |
| | 316 | 324 |

Majority against the franchise, 8.

The active work of the Law and Order League of Teller County has compelled Sheriff Stewart to order the gambling houses in the county to suspend. The sheriff issued an order this afternoon compelling the games to cease. At 3 o'clock gambling was stopped at Victor; and in this city, the games were closed at 5 o'clock tonight. In the smaller towns of the camp, gambling has also been stopped. The Law and Order league is a secret organization and now numbers some 500 members. It is stated by a member that the roll will include the names of 2,000 citizens inside of 30 days. During the past few months the organization has caused several informations to be issued against every gambler in the county. The gamblers when arrested have given bonds and continued their games. Last Wednesday night the league held a meeting at which Sheriff Stewart was present. The members of the league defined their position, and the sheriff was compelled to act in accordance with their wishes. The members of the league state that gambling in Teller county is closed for good, and that if any of the gamblers attempt to reopen the games, their paraphernalia will be confiscated.

The Denver & Southwestern combination which includes the lines of the Midland Terminal and Florence & Cripple Creek roads, has again been compelled to cut rates because of the strong competition of the new C. S. & C. C. D. road. Today the Denver & Southwestern announced a passenger rate of 50 cents to Colorado Springs and intermediate points, enective immediately, and a $3 rate to Denver via the Midland Terminal road and a rate of 50 cents to Canon City and Florence and a rate of $2 to Pueblo via the F. & C. C. road. Although it is not stated, it is understood that these rates are good returning. District Superintendent E. R. Walter of the Short Line stated tonight that the rate would not be met by his company.

Samuel Gale, Mrs. Anna Kemp, D. P. Sill and H. A. Mills, on behalf of themselves and other stockholders of the Central Consolidated Mines Corporation, commenced suit in the district court today against this corporation, William Whelan, E. J. C. Riley, Thomas Killeen, R. K. Hutchings and J. W. Nicholas. The defendants are four of the seven directors of the company, the other directors being D. P. Sill, H. V. Wandell and Hannon. The plaintiffs own 150,000 shares of the stock. They allege that on February 20, 1901, a lease was granted to N. A. LaBerge on the Happy Year lode, and that LaBerge sold a five-eighths interest in the lease to H. A. Mills. They further allege that these lessees contracted with J. G. Kite, E. J. C. Riley and A. C. Bayles for the sinking of the shaft to the 400-foot point. The contractors, they allege, incurred an expense of $6,000 and they believe that the defendants have bought the contract and intend to borrow $6,000 on the property. The plaintiffs ask that the defendants, if they have not already bought the contract, be restrained from doing so, and that any agreement now existing between the contractors be declared void.

A deed dated August 12, 1901, showing the transfer of lots 38 to 40 inclusive, in block 61, and lots 15 to 24 inclusive, in block 62, Goldfield, and improvements, including an ore sampler, and excepting the right of way granted to the F. & C. C. road, together with parcels of land in Fremont county, was filed with the county clerk today. This property was transferred from the National Gold Extraction company to the United States Reduction and Refining Co., the stamps indicating a consideration of $302,500. Another deed showing the transfer of the Sunnyside Nos. 2, 3, 4 and lode claims from A. F. Rassman to L. E. Martin, for a consideration of $1,000, was also filed.

J. H. Edwards commenced action in the district court today against Sidney R. Bartlett to recover that portion of the Ray and Royal L. M. lode claims in conflict with the Bartlett Nos. 2 and 3 lode claims. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant agreed to reconvey the territory in conflict after a patent, and he asks for a deed to the premises.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 30.—The fire department was called out at 5 o'clock this morning to put out a blaze in Mrs. Florence Blue's rooming house at 510 East Myers avenue. When the department arrived the entire structure was in flames, and the report that several roomers were asleep in the building caused the firemen to adopt heroic means to extinguish the blaze as rapidly as possible. It was found that there was no one in the house. Fire Chief O'Brien, who estimates the damage at $75, is of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

A mining deed was filed with the county clerk today showing the transfer from The Hallett & Hamburg G. M. Co., to the Ajax G. M. Co., the Hallett & Hamburg lode claims, survey No. 8708, and the Orpha Nell lode, Survey No. 11674 and a small tract in survey No. 11674, known as tract D. The consideration named is $200,000, and the deed is signed by Joseph L. Hallett, vice-president and W. R. Barnes, secretary.

A runaway that nearly ended fatally took place on Fourth street about 5:30 o'clock this evening. A team of horses attached to one of the Watt's Mercantile company's delivery wagons started to run away on Golden avenue. The team came down the steep Fourth street hill at a great rate of speed and just after crossing Bennett avenue, crashed into a lumber wagon belonging to F. W. Jones. A small boy driving the lumber wagon team, was hurled fully 15 feet through the air by the collision, but luckily escaped without injury. The horses were bruised and the wagon badly damaged.

H. E. Woods, vice-president, and F. M. Woods, secretary, of the Gold Dollar Consolidated Mining company, today filed papers naming O. B. Wilcox as agent for the company and the principal office to be at Colorado Springs.

A document showing that a bond and lease on the Annie Rooney lode has been granted by A. C. Jaquith to Huger Wilkinson, was filed with the county clerk today. The lease runs for 18 months from July 16, 1901, and the bond is for $25,000, and can be taken up any time during the life of the lease.

In the county court today John K. Brewster, Jr., commenced action against John Anisfield to recover $460 and interest for services as a mining engineer.

A notice of dissolution of the Mineral Exploration company was filed with the county clerk today. The notice was filed pursuant to a meeting in Denver November 14, and is signed by Joseph Rudd, vice-president.

Sheriff Stewart today took Thomas Donovan to the state reformatory at Buena Vista where Donovan will serve an indefinite sentence for stealing copper wire from the Short Line.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 1.—All trains on the Midland Terminal road arriving here today were from one to one and one-half hours late because of the increased traffic over this line. Fully 700 excursionists from Denver, Colorado Springs and intermediate points spent the day in camp, leaving for their homes tonight. Many people from Canon City, Florence and Pueblo came in over the F. & C. C. road and a large number from the camp spent the day in the valley towns. The Denver & Southwestern combination is not making many friends in the district by its slashing the passenger rate. The merchants of the camp are of the opinion that they will lose quite a little business because of the low rate, for the reason that the residents of the district will take advantage of the opportunity to go to the larger towns of the state to do their trading. Many are of the opinion that the efforts of the Denver & Southwestern to force the Short Line to the combine terms will never have the desired effect, but that it will act as a boomerang. How long the combination can afford to lose money is a matter that concerns the stockholders of the road. The local officials of the Short Line stated this evening that there was a slight falling off in the passenger traffic today, but that the road continues to do a nice business. The majority of the residents of the camp will continue to travel over the Short Line, preferring this road to the crowded excursion trains by round about way of the Midland Terminal route. The residents of the camp know that the combine lines want the old time exorbitant freight and passenger rate, but if support from the people of the camp will keep the rate at a fair figure, this support will go to the Short Line.

Cripple Creek Lodge No. 316, B. P. O. E. held beautiful and impressive memorial services this afternoon at the Grand opera house. The stage was appropriately decorated, in the center being a large floral piece in the lodge colors, bearing the legend, "Our Absent Brothers." A feature of the program was the music by the Elks orchestra of 18 pieces. The program rendered was as follows:

"War March of the Priests,".....
.....Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
"Providence"—Sacred Fantasia....
Orchestra.
Opening Lode—"Auld Lang Syne"
Prayer,—Chaplain E. M. Turner
Vocal Solo,—C. C. Griffin.
"Yester Thoughts," .....
Orchestra.
Oration;—Bro. G. Q. Richmond.
Vocal Solo,—Mrs. Bruno Hobbs.
"Jesus, the Newborn King,".....
(With Cornet solo.)
Orchestra.
Eulogy,—J. K. Hurd.
Quartet.— "O Lord Give Thine Ear Unto Me," .....Mozart
Misses Swift and Wisch, Messrs. Gardner and Griffin.
"Dead March in Saul,".....Handel
Orchestra.
Closing Exercises.

## PUEBLO

Pueblo, Nov. 30.—In conversation today Mr. John Lockin, secretary of the Pueblo Business Men's association said: "While I am not at liberty to give any names at present, yet it is practically certain that another large manufacturing concern has decided to locate in this city and that it will soon begin preliminary operations." It is not generally realized to what extent the association has been instrumental in securing industries for this city. During the past few months no less than eight or ten important concerns have been located in Pueblo through the enterprise of this association. Among the principal ones are the following: Steel wagon works, will employ 500 men, capitalized for $350,000, the buildings are now being constructed; Pueblo Oil Wells company, incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, now down 1,165 feet with good prospects and everything in good condition; new stock yards, with 40 acres of land well located, arrangements have already been made for packing houses to soon follow. Acme Brick yards, $25,000 capital and valuable process. There are also 10 or 12 more institutions of importance which will, in all likelihood, come to this city for their home.

John Martin, 19 years old, an employe of the steel works was run over by a freight car in the yards there this morning and had his leg so badly crushed below the knee that amputation was necessary. The unfortunate youth was climbing over a loaded car when he slipped and fell to the ground. The wheels caught his leg before he could get it clear of the rails, tearing it so badly that his foot hung by a shred of skin. Martin was placed on a switch engine and brought to the Union depot where the C. F. & I. company's ambulance was in waiting to convey him to the hospital.

Special to The Gazette.

Pueblo, Dec. 1.—There will be no more public gambling in Pueblo. A week ago all the houses opened in full blast presumably with the consent of the mayor. Rumors of corruption were in circulation but according to other reports it was only a political turn and the mayor was carrying out a mistaken idea as to the wish of his friends.

This morning T. H. Bowen, and Link Grey, the two leading gamblers, came out with a statement that they had closed for good.

They also say, "We have received from the mayor no promise of immunity from punishment. The stand of many of the business men in the community has been two-faced in this matter and our action has been governed more by the implied indorsement of some of the reformers than by any conduct of the officials. We did assume, and rightly, it appears, that the result of the election would arouse the ire of the authorities that shut us down in the summer and that we would have no trouble in that direction. We merely banked too much on the protestations of some of the 'business men' and miscalculated the vigor of the opposition."

The fight has been a short but bitter one. The press, members of the clergy and citizens generally have carried on a vigorous campaign. The end has come from an unexpected source.

Pueblo, Dec. 2.—E. L. Bogerty of Montreal, has been appointed superintendent of terminals for the D. & R. G. in this city. The freight business has become so enormously large in Pueblo that it has been absolutely necessary to relieve the superintendent of the division here of the details of the work of the yards. This is an important step in the railroad situation in Pueblo, and must result in the relieving of the congested condition of the freight trouble that the yards have been in for some time past. It is estimated that the D. & R. G. are handling about 80,000 cars per month here. Mr. Bogerty will be cordially received by the business community and all will wish that he may be successful in straightening out the yards which have been blocked more or less during the entire year.

Fred S. Harris, who has been assistant superintendent at this point, has been appointed superintendent of the Fourth division of the D. & R. G. with headquarters at Alamosa.

Information received from Canon City today indicates that a large crowd will come down on the D. & R. G. excursion tomorrow night to hear the Jefferson DeAngelis Opera company.

An average of 20,000,000 pounds of coal per day comes into Pueblo over the joint tracks of the D. & R. G. and C. & S. from Trinidad, Walsenburg and intermediate points.

Despairing of being able to serve summons in the contest suit on County Clerk Fairfax in person, Attorney F. R. McAliney this morning secured service by proxy on Deputy Clerk Richard Irwin. To reply to the summons the county clerk or his deputy must appear in court 10 days from this date. Attorney McAliney for the defendant says that he has determined to go ahead with the suit whether the county clerk puts in his appearance or not.

Yesterday at Holy Trinity church the 15th year of the pastorate of the Rev. E. P. Newton was celebrated. The Rev. Charles Martin of Denver, assisted in the service throughout the day.

Yesterday morning in Trades Assembly hall the carpet cutters, carpet layers, upholsterers and mattress makers of the city were formally organized into a union by the organization committee of the Trades assembly. A charter was received from the international union.

Last evening there was instituted in this city a local lodge of the B. B., more generally known as the B'Nai B'Rith, which is a Jewish charitable organization. An orphan asylum and a home home for the aged in Cleveland, also the Consumptives hospital in Denver, are the beneficiaries of this organization. Many of the prominent Jews of the city have enrolled themselves as members. Ben Bergerman presided at the meeting last evening and there were speeches by Alfred Muller, Meyer Friedman and Milton Ansenger of Denver, and several others. Forty-one members were installed. Among the visitors were M. Friedman, Milton Ansenger, S. Friedenthaul, William Hahn, J. H. Harris and J. Langer of Denver; M. S. Raifeld, L. J. Pelta, Charles Pelta, J. Silverberg, J. Gump, H. Berger, H. Scholmer, Phillip Starr, M. T. Myers, I. Oppenheimer of Colorado Springs; J. B. Flatow, M. Kohen, D. Rudmen of Cripple Creek. The lodge was installed by these people and the president of the grand lodge, Alfred Muller.

W. K. Dudley of Colorado Springs, was in the city today on business at the land office.

An increase of 25 cents a day has been granted to the sheet and metal workers in this city.

The Painters union, after thorough consideration of the matter, has decided not to spend any of its funds to send a delegate to the National convention of its craft, but that the money shall be invested in the stock of the Co-operative laundry, and $50 has been accordingly turned over to the laundry company.

Mineral applications were allowed today in the land office as follows: Hector lode, by Guy Morris and John Thier; Mineral Rock lode, by Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Developing company, by T. J. Dugan, agent, both lodes in Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county.

### M'CLELLAND'S CHALLENGE.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28.—Billy Corcoran, manager of Jack McClelland of this city, has posted a $500 forfeit on behalf of McClelland for a fight with Young Corbett for a side bet of $1,000, winner take all, or any other terms satisfactory to his new champion.

## VICTOR

Victor, Nov. 30.—Harry A. Russell, a miner employed at the Strong mine, met with quite a painful accident this morning about 7:30 o'clock. While at work at the mouth of an ore chute he accidentally stepped upon some loose ore and fell down the ore chute a distance of 30 feet. The ore chute was small, impeding the momentum, and he landed upon his feet. His back is badly lacerated and he has a few slight scalp wounds. Russell was removed to his home on South Third street, where Dr. McKenzie attended him.

Victor, Dec. 1.—At Miners Union hall this afternoon the local lodge of Elks No. 367, remembered their departed brothers by giving an interesting and impressive program. Every seat in the large hall was taken and the following program was rendered:

Orchestra—"Priest's March, from the Magic Flute."
Orchestra—"Light Cavalry."
Opening ceremonies by the lodge.
Opening Ode—"Auld Lang Syne."
Prayer by the chaplain.
Solo—"Who Treads the Path of Duty." Mr. William George.
Solo—"The Ransomed of the King," Brother James F. McNulty.
Eulogy—Judge J. W. Huff.
Vocal Solo—"Golden Threshold," Mrs. Marie N. Kynar.
Piano Solo—"Old Black Joe," Mr. Charles Alphin.
Oration—Brother John G. Taylor.
Recitation—"Over the River," Miss Bertha Van Norman.
Orchestra—"Palms."
Benediction—Rev. Father Downey.

Victor, Dec. 2.—At the Vindicator No. 2 on Bull hill early this morning, an accident took place that resulted in Engineer Otto Holmes losing three fingers on his right hand, Fireman A. S. DeVen being seriously scalded by escaping steam, the almost complete destruction of the engine, the unroofing of the engine house and other damages to the surface workings of the mine that will require some time to repair. The accident happened while the cage was being lowered. It is stated that the engineer undertook to arrest the momentum of the cage, but that a defect in the machinery allowed the cage to travel with great speed down the shaft. The increased speed caused the drum of the hoist to separate into pieces, parts of it flying in all directions. A piece of the flying wheel cut the engineer on the hand, dislocating it, and so badly lacerating three fingers that amputation was necessary. Other pieces of the wheel tore through the roof of the engine house. The steam pipe leading from the boiler burst and A. F. DeVen was enveloped in a dense cloud of hot steam, and was very badly scalded. The cage dropped with a crash into the sump at the 13th level. It was a double-decked cage, and the fall of approximately 1,200 feet, badly demolished it. Dr. Shepherd was summoned, and Engineer Holmes was removed to the hospital and Fireman DeVen to his home, 1210 Victor avenue, Goldfield. DeVen is badly burned about the face, neck shoulders and arms, and is suffering much pain. The outcome of his injuries cannot be determined for several days. The work of repairing the damage to the Vindicator plant was commenced this morning.

A record for hoisting ore was broken at the Ajax mine on Battle mountain last night. During the 8-hour shift, the double decked cage made 428 trips from the lower workings to the surface and on each trip brought up two loaded cars. Approximately 1,000 tons of rock were hoisted. This is said to be the record in the camp for hoisting under similar conditions. The engineer on the shift was Ed. Carroll and the cagers Lee Weygandt and William Monroe.

Harry Curtis a miner employed at the Independence mine, was struck in the eye by a piece of steel this afternoon. The eye was badly injured, but Dr. Chamberlain, who is attending Curtis, thinks that he can save the eyesight.

Charles M. McLaughlin, a miner 50 years of age, died of apoplexy this morning at his home on Eighth street. Deceased has been in the camp nine years. He leaves a wife and six daughters, three of whom are married. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The difficulty existing between the Trades assembly and the Pike's Peak Power company has been settled. The brick masons employed by the Pike's Peak Power company returned to work this morning, and the electrical workers also resumed work.

## GRAND JUNCTION

(Special Correspondence.)

Grand Junction, Dec. 1.—Professor Ira M. DeLong, one of the instructors in the state university at Boulder, spoke before the Mesa County Teachers association Friday night at the M. E. church. The subject of his talk was "Reading Culture."

The members of the local lodge of Elks held memorial services in the Park opera house Sunday afternoon. Sacred music was rendered by an orchestra. Prayer was offered by the chaplain of the lodge. William H. Moreland of Colorado Springs made an address on the origin, history and purposes of the order. I. N. Bunting, editor of the Daily Sentinel, paid a worthy tribute to the memory of the deceased members.

The Woodmen of the World camps of Mesa county will hold services at the Park opera house on Tuesday evening of this week. Head Consul Falkenburg of the Pacific jurisdiction, Denver, will be present and deliver a lecture on Woodcraft.

The delivery of mail by carriers was commenced in this city Monday morning. Postmaster Edwin Price says the order from Washington came as a surprise to him, as it was generally understood that the service would not start until January 2, 1902. Sixteen collection boxes will be placed in positions in various parts of the city as soon as they arrive.

Incorporation papers have been filed for the Rainey Investment company of this city, with James H. Rainey, president; N. G. Rainey, vice president, and secretary. The board of directors is composed of the two above named gentlemen and their brother, T. S. Rainey. The old firm of Rainey Bros. was established in 1880 and has always been one of the leading spirits for the upbuilding of Grand Junction. At present they are the agents for the Reed Investment company of Colorado Springs, who are heavy investors in property in this city.

The new Christian church at the corner of Eighth and Rood streets is having the finishing touches added and Rev. M. A. Thompson, the pastor, expects to announce Christmas as the date for the dedicatorial ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rainey, at their pleasant home on Fifth street, celebrated their crystal wedding Thursday evening. About 50 friends and neighbors were entertained.

The sugar refinery closed down for this season's run Saturday night. Five thousand tons of sugar beets were converted into granulated sugar.

The session of the Presbyterian church at its regular meeting extended a call to Rev. J. E. Weir, president of the Del Norte college. He has accepted the call and will commence his ministerial work in this city the first of the year.

F. S. Smith, who lives on the Pickett ranch near Whitewater, raised a turnip this season that was 26 inches in circumference and weighed nine pounds.

### THE UTES WANT TO LEASE THEIR LANDS.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, Nov. 30.—Indian Agent Myton of the Ute agency at White Rock, with five head men among the Utes, Big Joe, Tim Johnson, Martin Van, Verney Macu and John Duncan, today had a hearing before Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, and urged the granting of authority to lease their mineral and grazing lands. There is urgent need at the reservation for irrigation work, and the Indians are anxious to secure the revenue therefor by this means. The matter was taken under advisement.

### FRENCH BEET SUGAR.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The international revenue report shows that the beet sugar production for the month of October this year is practically the same as for 1900, but the deliveries for consumption have fallen off from 60,000,000 kilograms to 43,000,000 kilograms. The customs returns indicate that colonial sugars are largely replacing home grown sugar. The outlook for home growers and manufacturers is not so good as last year.


**An Evangelist's Story.**

"I suffered for years with a bronchial trouble and tried various remedies but did not obtain permanent relief until I commenced using One Minute Cough Cure," writes Rev. James Kirkman, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. One Minute Cough Cure affords immediate relief for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. For croup it is unequalled. Absolutely safe. Never fails and a favorite with the children. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.


### FIVE MILES OF HIGH FENCE.

Enclosure for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition About to be Built.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—Three contracts were let for the construction of the fencing which will enclose the site of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903. The length is about five miles, enclosing nearly two square miles of land. One mile of the fence is to be an open barrier, with steel pickets eight feet high, separating the site from the remainder of Forest Park; three miles are to be of boards eight feet high topped with barbed wire, and the remaining mile will be of ornamental slabs made of cement strengthened with woven wire. The work is to be completed within 80 days.

Frederick W. Taylor, superintendent of horticulture, forestry and foods at the Pan-american exposition, who was also superintendent of agriculture, horticulture and forestry at the Omaha exposition, has arrived in St. Louis to take up his work in connection with the exposition here. It is understood that he is to be chief of the department of agriculture, which, at the Louisiana Purchase exposition will occupy the largest building ever constructed for any purpose, covering an area of more than 32 acres and having a circumference of more than a mile. Mr. Taylor is schooled in farming and horticulture and was prior to his exposition work a member of the faculty of the Nebraska State university, occupying the chair of horticulture.

The Missouri state building is to be an imposing edifice costing about $300,000, and the plans call for a permanent structure, which will be used as a museum after the exposition. It is expected that the different sections of the state will contribute stone, lime, etc., for its construction, as the state produces every necessary material. The Hon. M. T. Davis, of Aurora, Mo., president of the Missouri commission reports that the plans for the building have been prepared by Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works for the exposition company, and that the commission has approved them without alteration.

Mrs. Richard P. Bland is announced as having been chosen by the executive committee of the World's Fair to act as hostess for the exposition at the Louisiana Purchase building at the Charleston exposition. Mrs. Bland is the widow of the once famous Missouri congressman, popularly known as "Silver Dick" Bland, on account of his activity in promoting legislation relative to silver coinage. Mrs. Bland has had a valuable experience as an entertainer in Washington society. Her present home is Lebanon, Mo. She will go to Charleston within a few weeks.


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# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR


## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Today the White House seems wonderfully close to the Far West.

"The splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains" have a new, powerful and sympathetic champion.

The message bears the imprint of the boundless faith and rugged patriotism which alone our western mountains and plains can inspire.

The rock has been smitten from which will speedily flow the stream of a new and mighty empire, greater in population and vaster in area than any which now exists. The Far West has at last a President of its own, and fortunate it is that the accident of birth and residence gives him the ear and confidence of the effete East. Irrigation of the arid lands is the one topic of discussion today.

Chicago already sees 50,000,000 of additional population tributary to its commerce. Today every western railway president and manager believes in bigger dividends in railway stocks than he did yesterday. Every man in whose veins courses the enthusiasm of the typical American is singing the praises of a President who so thoroughly understands the possibilities of the West.

The message meets with universal approval. Its broad patriotism, its rugged honesty, its strong conservatism, its careful handling of complex and delicate questions has aroused the most ardent admiration and the deepest confidence in the ability and wisdom of the President. Every honest industry feels amply protected, and all classes feel that the President has been fair and just in his treatment of their affairs.

The President's handling of the questions relating to anarchists, trusts, labor, immigration, reciprocity, merchant marine, inter-state commerce and our insular possessions is philosophical and statesmanlike, and shows an intimate acquaintance with and a deep study of the questions in hand. His recommendations about the army and navy show the far-seeing soldier and the wise ruler.

No President's message since the Civil War will be so widely read, and few messages in history are so well worth the reading.

The message is pregnant with good for Colorado. The President's life and experience in the West can now be made to redound to the benefit of the people of the entire nation.

The message comes up to the highest expectations of the President's friends, and it will have a splendid effect upon every industrial interest of the country.

What a patriotic service after all the political enemies of Roosevelt rendered the country when in their anxiety to get rid of him as Governor of New York, they forced his nomination as Vice-President of the United States.

Verily, "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

I. N. STEVENS.

Chicago, December 8, 1901.

### THE MESSAGE AS LITERATURE.

Anyone who is not entirely inconsiderate can hardly fail to be struck with the high literary quality of this latest addition to American state papers. President Roosevelt has the advantage over his predecessors of being himself a successful author of national reputation. The message reads like a magazine article, and any editor would be glad to pay space rates for it as a comprehensive summary of American public affairs. Whatever else one may think of it, there will be no question that it is both authentic and original. The president "wrote it himself, with his own hand," and in style not less than in ideas it bears indisputable evidence of his authorship.

President Roosevelt is a man of ideas and a man who knows how to express them, clearly, forcibly and in a manner pleasing to his readers, and to this literary ability is doubtless due the absence of those dreary paragraphs in which the work of the various departments has been customarily summarized or reviewed. What President Roosevelt has to say of public matters represents his own opinions, and he leaves his readers free to gain from the several reports of the cabinet officers the figures and the facts. The message is well-developed flesh and blood and the skeleton is properly concealed.

### THE MESSAGE AND THE WEST.

President Roosevelt has often been called a "Westerner," and the message goes far to confirm the title. It does not belong to the president's account that the tendency of recent events has been such as to crowd western affairs into prominence, but surely no one who does not understand western conditions thoroughly, and enter heartily into the spirit and hopes of the west could write so understandingly and satisfactorily of these matters. The importance of the irrigation of the arid lands and the necessity of national aid thereto, the value of the western forest reserves and their close connection with the water supply, the need of scientific forestry, the preservation of the game animals, the best policy to be adopted in connection with our diminishing public lands, the proper treatment of the Indians in the effort to make them self-respecting and self-supporting citizens, the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, the construction of the Nicaragua canal and the transpacific cable, the development of our commerce in the Pacific—in all these matters the president writes as a westerner might do and takes a thoroughly western view. Not only that, but in matters of general interest to the country at large he is quick to perceive where the interests of the west are involved and to raise a voice of warning against any action that might prove injurious to our welfare or retard our development. Thus in discussing the matter of tariff revision he expressly states that the argument for a larger and a freer trade with foreign countries should not be made a pretext for injuring any of our native industries, and in talking of the necessity for modified tariff arrangements with Cuba he has visibly in mind the need of consideration for the beet growers of the western states.

### THE MESSAGE AND IRRIGATION.

By far the most important part of the message, as it concerns the people of Colorado and the west, is that relating to the irrigation of arid lands by the help of the national government. Upon this subject the president's views are especially satisfactory. He declares that the people of the west have as much right to expect the aid of the nation for their ditches and reservoirs as those of the east have for their rivers and harbors. He has a very definite and positive opinion as to the possibilities of the irrigable lands and their prospective value to the nation. There is no member of an irrigation association or delegate to an irrigation convention who could have framed this part of the message more in accord with the sentiments of the people of the west or in a way better calculated to promote their interests. In fact it may be said without exaggeration that the first message of President Roosevelt constitutes an epoch in the irrigation movement and that the subject now has a standing before the country that it never had before.

### SOLVING THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Of subjects not peculiarly western none will exceed in interest that of the "trusts," to which a considerable part of the message is devoted. President Roosevelt is fortunate in being the first to state in a clear and logical manner opinions upon this most important subject which must eventually receive the approval of a large majority of the thoughtful people of the country and determine the policy of the Republican party and that of the nation. Equally removed from demagogy and from subserviency to capital and corporations the president points out not only the dangers that threaten from these giant combinations, but also the perils of ill-considered suppression, or unwise interference, and after setting forth some of the general principles that should guide our efforts he suggests a simple, practical and easy step along the line we desire to take. This part of the message is excellent, and we commend it most strongly to the attention of our readers.

### PROGRESSIVE AND CONSERVATIVE.

To set forth in detail the various matters of which the president writes and to commend or criticise his views upon each would require more space than is given to the message itself, and it is not a short one. Upon all the important subjects now before the people the president has his opinions, and expresses them freely and forcefully. He writes of the navy as its former assistant secretary, and naturally emphasizes its importance to the nation and its value as a national defense. He writes of the responsibilities and the difficulties growing out of the war with Spain as one who was a loyal supporter of the McKinley policy, and as one who himself followed the flag to Cuba and assisted in delivering the people of the Spanish colonies from the tyranny to which they were subjected. He writes of the murdered president as one who knew and loved him and as one pledged to the carrying out of the policies inaugurated and so successfully forwarded by him. He writes of anarchy, its causes, conditions and prevention as one who has studied deeply into the subject and as one whose opinions will be indorsed by the American people without regard to section or party. He writes of the labor problem as one who believes that the foundations of the republic rest with the common people, and that the welfare of the people is the highest aim of government.

Only those will be disappointed in the message who have been expecting to find in it evidence of the blustering, truculent rough-rider as he has been portrayed in sensational caricatures and equally false and sensational newspaper articles. President Roosevelt has evidently taken the pains to set himself right with the world on this point, since it is proper and for the nation's interest that the world should know that the chief of our nation is not a swashbuckler, a fire-eater nor a meddler in the affairs of other nations. No part of the message is better written and none will receive more general approval, both at home and abroad, than that in which he speaks of the desire and purpose of this nation to live at peace with all the world and to pursue the development of our own interests with a due regard for the welfare of others and a proper respect for their rights and privileges.

President Roosevelt's message justifies the anticipations of his friends; it belies the predictions of his enemies.

If to be conservative is to proceed with due caution in the path of progress; if to be patriotic is to consider the highest interests of the largest number of one's countrymen; if to be American is to voice the sentiments and aspirations of the great body of intelligent and conscientious citizens of this republic, then President Roosevelt is patriotic, conservative and American, and this message is entitled to a high place among the written evidences of American statesmanship.

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There should be no abatement in the effort to secure the funds necessary for the new Y. M. C. A. building. That is one of the things that the city cannot afford to go without.

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The general opinion in Washington seems to be that Oklahoma will be admitted to the union this winter, while New Mexico and Arizona will have to wait. All three territories are qualified for statehood and they should be taken in together.

## THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Special to the Gazette.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Chicago is in fact the metropolis of inland America. With the great prosperity of the country, with the Pacific trade reaching unprecedented proportions, with a president at Washington whose heart is with the west, with the splendid plans being embodied into laws by the present congress for the reclamation of millions of acres of arid lands, it is small wonder that the enterprising inhabitants of this marvelous city see a future which will make it the greatest inland commercial city on the face of the earth if not really the greatest without regard to location.

The International Livestock exhibition opened here today with the finest display of live stock ever witnessed by any people any place. England and Canada are well represented in the exhibits, but nothing which they have shown surpasses the carefully bred stock of the Americans. One man remarked today as he passed the stalls filled with the perfect specimens of animal life: "Isn't it too bad that as much pains is not taken with the breeding of people as with the breeding of cattle?"

Colorado is well represented in the exhibition and better represented in the strong delegation of those interested in the cattle industry. Everywhere is heard the assertion that if the arid plains and valleys of Colorado were reclaimed by irrigation that it would be the richest agricultural and grazing state in the union.

Strangers are amazed when they are told that already our agricultural and live stock products greatly exceed in value, per annum, the output of the mines and that these products are superior in quality to those of any other section of the country. The men here are doing splendid service for the state in distributing information and it all falls upon friendly and interested ears.

No state in the union is attracting so much attention to its vast and varied resources as Colorado is. If the president urges national aid for storage reservoirs and the construction of national irrigation canals to reclaim the government lands in the west, all Colorado values will appreciate fully fifty per cent. Such works would mean a million and a half of population in the next decade and a stimulus to all development that would make us the richest community in the world at the end of the next twenty years. Every place one goes these days he is proud to acknowledge he is from Colorado and if he is indifferently inclined the universal song of praise will bring the color of pride to his cheeks.

The National Livestock convention, which meets here tomorrow and the international exhibition will do a vast amount to stimulate the cattle industry throughout the west and Colorado will receive its due share of benefits.

Springer, De Ricqles, Ballentine and others are carefully looking after every Colorado interest, and after all states are more made by men than by conditions. One of the subjects to be announced at an early date in the Gazette will be the "Live Stock Industry of Colorado" and our own people will be amazed at its value and extent.

I. N. STEVENS.

## HELPING THE STATE TO GROW.

THERE are some people who are so constituted that they cannot see beyond the narrow limit of their own surroundings and circumstances. Like the savages who consider that every stranger is an enemy, their only thought of any one outside of their own sphere is of a possible rival in business or a competitor for the benefits they desire to secure.

Such an attitude, although nothing is more common among individuals and smaller communities, is absolutely fatal to any large measure of success either for a merchant or a city.

What would Colorado Springs be, for instance, if its interests and exertions were confined to the area extending from the foothills on the west to the sand hills on the east, and from the bluffs on the north as far down the valley as the unaided view can extend?

Under such circumstances Colorado Springs might be a hamlet of a few hundred people waiting for the coming of the day after tomorrow when something would turn up.

Fortunately that is not the spirit of Colorado Springs.

We have an altogether different theory of the way to go to work to build up our interests, and to make this a city of high rank in the west. We believe that this object can be attained only by helping the outside communities to develop and improve whatever resources or opportunities they may have worthy of attention. We are fortunate in having on one side the interest of a large number of capitalists whose surplus wealth may be utilized for such investments, while on the other we have an increasing familiarity with the resources and possibilities of our own state and the Rocky Mountain region, and a growing acquaintance with the people of the various districts, cities and counties.

It is by no means a matter of luck that within the past two years the relations of the people of Colorado Springs to those of the rest of the state have been notably changed. Such things do not come by chance. It has been the constant policy and aim of the Gazette in that time to do everything possible towards promoting acquaintance and friendly relations between this city and the rest of the state, and we have spared no effort possible along that line. In that time the Gazette has acquired a state circulation that is surpassed by not more than two of the Denver papers and that is many times greater than any previously held by any newspaper outside of Denver. The effect of such a circulation, supplemented by various editorials and special news articles that have appeared from time to time, together with the excellent state service that has been constantly maintained in these columns, has been to draw the attention of the people of the state to this city, and contrariwise the attention of ourselves and our friends to the state, in a way that never before existed. The names of our merchants, of our streets, of our leaders in thought and action in every department of public life have become familiar from one corner of the state to the other, while on the other hand in numerous cases, industry has been promoted, manufactures established, mines operated, farms improved, cities stimulated in their growth, and capital invested as it would not have been had it not been for the Gazette.

Such an achievement would not have been possible if the Gazette had not been a good newspaper, for only a good newspaper presenting reliable news in an attractive fashion could have commanded the interest and the attention that the Gazette has received, or exerted the influence that the Gazette has done. But even a good newspaper would not have reached the results that this one has unless it had had a specific purpose and had directed its energies consistently along that line.

Nor could such a result have been possible to any newspaper that was not honestly actuated by a desire to build up the best interests of the community. A newspaper that is the organ of any political clique or faction, or that is dominated by personal and selfish interests can never command the confidence of its readers nor the respect of the community in which it is published. The Gazette has been fortunate in having its ownership, as well as its management, confined exclusively to those who are actually engaged in the work of preparing and publishing the newspaper, and to this may be attributed no small share of its success both at home and abroad.

The success that has attended the efforts of the residents of Colorado Springs to assist in the development and growth of other parts of the state ought to be a sufficient encouragement for a renewed and larger work along that line.

Colorado Springs is to an important degree a center of capital and of investment. The number of strangers who first gain their interest in Colorado in this city is probably greater than at any other point in the state, while on the other hand Colorado Springs is coming to be more and more regarded by the people of this state as the center to which they may turn for aid in their undertakings.

At the present time it is easier than it has ever been before to gain a hearing for Colorado enterprises with eastern capitalists, and there never was a time when there was a better promise of rapid development in so many different parts of the state as there now is.

The Gazette, therefore, urges upon the people of Colorado Springs to make it a feature of their business policy to do everything in their power to increase their acquaintance with the resources and with the people of Colorado, and to use every effort to promote the growth of all sections of the state. By doing this we will undoubtedly be pursuing the course that will bring us the largest amount of returns for the future.

Colorado Springs with its unequaled resources of climate and scenery may naturally expect to hold its position as the chief health resort of the Rocky Mountain region. With its superior location, its favorable position on the railroads and the start it has already received in that direction, it ought to be the tourist center of the western United States.

Its educational advantages, its careful sanitation, its public works and institutions for the amusement, recreation and culture of its people, and the high moral and intellectual character of its inhabitants entitle it to first rank as a residence city.

But these things, important as they are, should not be the limit of our efforts and our hopes for the future.

Colorado Springs ought to be the investment and financial center of the Rocky Mountain region, and it may become so if proper efforts are made to establish the relations which will bind the other communities of the state with ties of common interest, confidence and esteem. What Colorado Springs ought to do along this line is not likely to be contested by any other community. Most of them are too closely occupied with their own selfish interests, and none of them has the foresight to see the success that may be won from such a broad-minded policy as the one we have been outlining.

The past policy of the Gazette will continue to guide its efforts in the future. It will aim to represent the people of the state to the people of the city, and the people of the city to the people of the state, and in so doing it will work for the best good and the most rapid progress of both of them.

## PROGRESS IN TEXAS.

THE SOUTHERN Industrial and Lumber Review, published at Houston, Tex., comes to us for November with a handsome illustrated number of 50 pages. The principal article is an account of a banquet given at the Rice hotel at Houston on November 12 nominally in honor of Hon. John H. Kirby, but in a broader sense the occasion was devoted to a celebration of the industrial and commercial development of Harris county and vicinity.

A fair idea of the subjects that are engaging the thoughts of the most enterprising men of that section of the country may be gained from the program of responses which was as follows:

1. Welcome—Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas.
2. Ecce Homo—Hon. R. C. Duff, Beaumont, Texas.
3. The Kirby Lumber Company, Conservator of Texas Forests—Mr. John E. Williams, Editor Lumber Trade Journal, New Orleans, La.
4. Texas and Its Possibilities—Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.
5. Men and Trees of Texas—Mr. J. E. Defebaugh, Editor The American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
6. The Texas of Today—Mr. Louis J. Wortham, Editor The Current Issue, Austin, Texas.
7. A Voice from Kansas—Hon. C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kan.
8. Suggested by the Occasion—Mr. James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner A. T. & S. F. Railway, Chicago, Ill.
9. Texas Progress in Verse—Mr. J. M. Lewis, the Riley of Texas, Houston, Tex.
10. Sensible Forestry—Mr. W. E. Barns, Editor St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis, Mo.
11. The Southwest—Hon. R. F. Broussard, Congressman 3d Louisiana District, New Iberia, La.
12. The Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition—Mr. Henry T. Kent, St. Louis, Mo.
13. The Nicaraguan Canal—Hon. R. L. Henry, Congressman 7th Texas District, Waco, Texas.
14. An East Texas Story—Mr. W. E. Adams, Woodville, Texas.
15. Rice vs. Cotton, Wheat and Corn—Mr. W. C. Moore, Liberty, Texas.
16. The Four Aces of East Texas—Mr. C. M. Rein, Editor Orange Leader, Orange, Tex.

Colonel R. M. Johnston, editor of the Houston Post, acted as toastmaster, and the speeches throughout indicate a clear and broad comprehension of the commercial and industrial possibilities of the southwest that is most encouraging to all interested in the welfare of that section of our country.

There are two aspects of the affair that will appeal with special interest to the people of Colorado.

The relations between the people of Colorado and those of Texas ought to be peculiarly close and friendly. Each state supplements the other in climate, resources and products. Each has what the other desires, and this alone is sufficient to insure large exchanges and close acquaintance. But these differences are not of a nature to cause separation for the reason that the problems before the two states are very similar. We are interested in the same subjects, we are advocating the same policies, we are endeavoring to secure the same legislation. What Texas wants, Colorado is also desirous to secure, and What Colorado wishes to gain, Texas will promote for her own interests.

And the other point is that such a condition as is indicated by the speeches at this Houston banquet cannot fail to affect most powerfully the political life and attitude of this southern state. Whether they know it or not, the men who made those speeches are Republicans in sentiment, in feeling, in their hopes, in the plans they are executing, and in the policies they advocate. Such men under such circumstances cannot long be bound in the chains of political traditions belonging to a totally different era. They must align themselves with their present interests rather than with their inherited prejudices, and realize that commercial and industrial progress and prosperity are synonymous with Republicanism.

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It is no surprise that the canal commission's report favors the Nicaragua route. Public sentiment in the United States has tended that way for some time past and the Panama plan is regarded as a stalking horse for the anti-canal obstructionists.

### Clinging to Their Heritage.

To most Americans accustomed to regard the translation of the scriptures from dead to living tongues as a step forward, the riotous opposition of the Athenian students to a version in so-called "modern" Greek seemed almost incomprehensible. It appeared to be a reversal of those liberal, not to say radical, ideas which in Europe commonly have their source and center in the universities.

When it is remembered, however, that there are, in a sense, two "modern" Greek languages, and when the difference between these is learned, the agitation becomes intelligible. The Athenian students were, in fact, clinging to their heritage and to their chief visible sign of connection with the men who made ancient Hellas glorious.

Overflowed by successive waves of Roman, Gothic, Slavonic and Turkish conquest, the tongue of Hellas became greatly corrupted in its home. Under Turkish rule the masses of the people had sunk into the depths of poverty and ignorance. Their speech even lost its classic name, was called "Romaic," and was filled with foreign words, chiefly from the Italian, Albanian, Bulgarian, and Turkish languages.

But during all these centuries patriotic and educated Greeks clung to their ancient speech, and spoke and wrote, if not the language of Plato and Sophocles, at least that of Lucian and Marcus Aurelius, of the Gospel of St. Luke and the Epistles of St. Paul. And when Hellas was at last freed from the Turk her patriot scholars set to work to purify the language of the people from these foreign intrusions.

In large measure they have succeeded. Could Euripides and Xenophon return to Athens, although the pronunciation of educated Athenians might sound as strange to them as modern English to Shakespeare, they would have no more trouble in reading the best modern Greek books than he would in reading good present-day English. This process of cleansing the Greek language necessarily takes time, and naturally has gone much farther in the written than in the spoken speech. It has gone so far, however, that it is probably safe to say that no Greek of grammar-school education finds the slightest difficulty with the original version of the New Testament.

The effort to have promulgated a version of the gospels in the every-day speech of uneducated Greeks was resented for two reasons. First, it was regarded as an attack on the purity of the language. In the second place, every Greek looks forward to the time when Macedonia, at least, if not Salonica and Constantinople, will be Greek once more. But the Slavonic Bulgarians also desire these lands, and Queen Olga is a Slav. Hence the plan favored by her, however well meant, aroused political and racial jealousies as well as patriotic resentment.

After much disorder and the loss of some lives, the proposition to publish the scriptures in modern Greek has been withdrawn, and the Metropolitan Procopius, who sanctioned it, has been forced to resign. While the Athenian students may have seemed to make much ado about nothing, and the people may have been childish in their show of resentment, when we remember that to the Greek his language is its purity is the visible sign of a glorious ancestry, and the bark which bore his nationality through the tempests of centuries of foreign oppression, we must feel a certain sympathy with his resolute clinging to his heritage, and with a patriotism which, however misguided in methods, is animated by high ideals.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### The Loveliness of Childhood.

It takes a good deal of self-abnegation to win the friendship of a child. Gifts will not always do it. Gentleness, frankness, and good-humor go a long way, but a very potent aid is the ability to pretend. If the painter hopes to catch the fugitive charm he must put on the badge of the nursery and live its life. He must believe in the land of fairy and travel its perilous ways. He must be fresh in wonder and inventive in whim, and he must be very pure of heart.

For tenderness and loveliness and the purity of sentiment which lives in beauty are nowhere expressed so simply as in a little child. He stands as he was fashioned, unaltered from nature's mould. He twines the problem of existence with charm of form and character, and to catch his changing moods is half to solve the mystery of beauty. He is a divine possibility because he lies on the borderland between existence and the unknown.

The painter who deals with this problem must bring to it many qualities besides the desire to paint. He must have sympathy for childish character, he must surrender himself to the youngster's standpoint, he must put on humility, and, above all, he must approach in a spirit of equality. There are many artists too self-conscious, or too little in harmony with the artless joy of being a child, to understand and interpret him, many fail altogether to catch sight of the "clouds of glory," trailed "from that imperial palace whence he came." Such may be sensitive enough to the grandeur or the soft appeal of landscape, or they may feel moved to express the universe in other equally profound symbols, but I cannot escape the conviction that when painters turn for a language in which to utter their highest aspirations to the mystery and innocence of childhood as Brush, and Thayer, and Sergeant Kendall have done in their pictures, they are concerned as the reverent masters were with the deeper purport of life, and their choice is a happy augury for their future.—(From "American Portraiture of Children," by Harrison S. Morris, in the Christmas Scribner's.

### Madonnas of the Wayside.

To be sure it is not every mother who bends into the beauty of Madonnahood. There are types that it evades. But without seeking you may find it, and in truth the revelation oftenest comes unbidden. It has not infrequently come to me at moments when place and time were least hopeful. Looking up from a book or suddenly out door or window, or traveling down a "long, unlovely street," the old beauty and sentiment have appeared in undiminished appeal. It requires art-composition, color, design, to ennoble this into the accepted Madonna, but now and again all these elements combine, by an accident of nature, and you have the felicity, which stays long and blesses, of seeing the mother and child in an alien land, yet as authentic and touching as in mediæval Italy.

One such vision I recall for its vivid reality. It was in the grimy lane of an industrial village. The young mother sat with her child on a low doorstep under the shade of a dusty maple. The clamor of great mills filled the air, and the sky was darkened by their smoke. Her roof was the forlorn shelter of an unbeautiful and meager life, but the humble doorstep, like the manger of old, had become the throne of motherhood, and its wretched surroundings were lifted into unassailable beauty.—(From "American Portraiture of Children," by Harrison S. Morris, in the Christmas Scribner's.

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I. N. Stevens is making the Colorado Springs Gazette the most powerful Republican newspaper in Colorado and is in the right direction, too. Our Denver dailies should try and make a break and take the aggressive side or they will soon be lost in the shuffle and be compelled to go way back and sit down.—(Rocky Mountain Herald.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

## Western Interests Are Given a Large Share of Attention and Receive Vigorous Support—Full Text of Message.

We are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

Theodore Roosevelt

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

**No Personal Nor Political Motive.**

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

> If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

**Struck at the Nation.**

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the Army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the Presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

**No Baser Deed Recorded.**

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

**Resolute Action Demanded.**

When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the Nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

> Nothing can take the place of industrial capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

"product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings, and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

**Crime Against the Race.**

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the Government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the President's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

> It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social benefit to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the body politic of crimes of violence.

# CAPITAL

## National Supervision Over Corporations Doing Interstate Business.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the Nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

**Serious Social Problems.**

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of laws, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person especially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

**Strength Should Not Be Fettered.**

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

> I regard it as necessary to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our Nation.

**Unwise Legislation.**

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

**Real Evils Exist.**

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the greater corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

> Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representation as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safe-guarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

**Publicity the First Essential.**

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

**National Supervision.**

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National Government need not go as far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several States were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate-Commerce Act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

**Secretary of Commerce.**

There should be a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic.

# LABOR

## Rule of Brotherhood Remains as the Indispensable Prerequisite to Success.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

**All Work Under "Fair" Conditions.**

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes, and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the Interstate Commerce Law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The Government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

> The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

**The Most Vital Problem.**

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the Nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under the Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the State and the municipality than by the Nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule

of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to work can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

**Immigration Laws.**

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in an-

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact.

archistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

## THE TARIFF

### Reciprocity an Incident and Result of Preservation of Present Economic Policy.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

**Protection and Reciprocity.**

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

**To Secure Foreign Markets.**

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

## MERCHANT MARINE

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the Navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

## FINANCE AND CURRENCY

The Act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the National Banking Law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and com-

In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. * * * We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

modities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of the right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this Nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

## AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed.

# IRRIGATION WORKS SHOULD BE BUILT BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual States acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single States would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the National Government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the National Government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with State laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the National Government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories in such manner as well enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the Nation does for the extention of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid States have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid States the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western States have already recognized this, and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual State ownership of water.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the Nation's aid and cooperation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid State the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest areas of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the Nation and the States, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the Nation to cooperate with the several arid States in proportion as these States by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

## THE FORESTS

### Preservation An Imperative Business Necessity---Reserves Should Be Extended.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water, or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation, and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

**A Needed Reform.**

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the Government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the Department of Agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the Departments of War and the Navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America.

water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

**Game Preserves.**

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk, and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breed-

All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

ing birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the shortsighted greed of a few.

(Here follows the portion of the message relating to irrigation, as published above.)

## INSULAR AFFAIRS

### Relations Toward Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

**The Interests of Cuba.**

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discused the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of educational interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

## THE PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our Nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

**No Desertion of Duty.**

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

**One Possible Error.**

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that our error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

**No Weakness Toward Banditti.**

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the Secretary of War be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

**Additional Legislation.**

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

## PACIFIC CABLE

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable may be secured to the Government by contract with a private cable company.

## ISTHMIAN CANAL

### For Interest of Entire Country to Begin and Complete as Soon as Possible.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus, connecting North and South America. Its importance to the Nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this Nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as Democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test.

## MONROE DOCTRINE

### Should Be Cardinal Feature of Foreign Policy of All Nations of the Two Americas.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this Nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

**The Cardinal Feature.**

The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his Annual Message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe Doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the New World nations.

**Commercial Independence.**

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

## THE NAVY

### Nothing More Important to the Honor, Material Welfare and Peace of Our Nation.

The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our Nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian Canal, we should need a thoroughly trained Navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our Nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be car

ried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our Navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this Nation can possibly pay.

**To Keep Peace with Honor.**

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

**Training in Advance.**

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the

> There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas.

skill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets, and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

**Past Experience.**

Our present Navy was begun in 1882. At that period our Navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the Congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic Secretaries of the Navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upbuilding the Navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added; and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our Navy than of the Spanish Navy.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The Congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate; the Department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the Congress had authorized; the Secretaries of the Navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the Nation.

To send any war ship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

**Should Be Kept in Use.**

Even in time of peace a war ship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be manoeuvred in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our Navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battle ship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

**Need of Trained Crews.**

We now have seventeen battle ships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the Naval Academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the General Board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole Navy, under the Secretary. This General Board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a Nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

**Naval Militia.**

The Naval Militia forces are State organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the General Government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a National Naval Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval Academy, graduates of the Naval Militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels, and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive, and unarmed."

# THE ARMY

## Every Effort Should Be Made to Bring About Increased State of Efficiency.

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

> The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year.

**Value of the Cavalryman.**

The proportion of our cavalry has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manoeuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the Army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the Army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by the law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the Navy.

**Survival of the Fittest.**

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse when applied on behalf of officers of the Army or Navy. Every promotion and every detail under the War Department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our Army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

Every effort should be made to bring the Army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the Army, as in the Navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

**Manoeuvres in Mass.**

Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice manoeuvres in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The Congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. These exercises might take the form of field manoeuvres; or, if on the Gulf Coast or the Pacific or Atlantic Seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the Army and Navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the Nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

**Reorganization Act.**

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the Army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the War Department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

**Militia and Volunteers.**

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several States, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the Army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

**The Veterans.**

No other citizens deserve so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united Nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the Nation was kept united. We are now indeed one Nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the Civil War will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to see be attained as regards races where those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

# CIVIL SERVICE

## In Non-Political Positions All Applicants Should have a Fair Field and No Favor.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the Government has been immense. The navy-yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the Government, the great gain in economy, efficiency, and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

**Extending the Service.**

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the Civil Service Law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social, or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the Army and Navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

# CONSULAR SERVICE

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the Congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability, and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the Nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge, and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

# INDIAN AFFAIRS

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The General Allotment Act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture

> I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism, and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur; every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

# EXPOSITIONS

## One Hundredth Anniversary of Louisiana Purchase Should Be Made Noteworthy.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase was one of the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the Western Hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this Exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The National Government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

**Charleston.**

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an Exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily commend this Exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given to it. The managers of the Charleston Exposition have requested the Cabinet officers to place thereat the Government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the Congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

**Pan-American.**

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this Exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the President's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The Exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

**Smithsonian Institute.**

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the Congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the Institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the Institution, in accordance with the plans which its Secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological Park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

**Library of Congress.**

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by cooperation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

**Census Office.**

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now conducted should be made a permanent Government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic, and social science.

# POSTAL PROGRESS

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the Government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $4,204,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,681,198. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Post-Office Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

# AS TO CHINA

## Full and Fair Intercourse on a Footing of Equal Rights and Advantages to All.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the antiforeign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment, and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

**Full Reparation.**

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if

> We advocate the "open door" (in China) with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored.

necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the Emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies, and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

**The Open Door.**

The Chinese Government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese Government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai River and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals, and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

During these troubles our Government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the Empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order, and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the Empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

**Pan-American Congress.**

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the Congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the Congress the money remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this Government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the Congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our Nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 3, 1901.


An attractive woman thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. When troubled with a costive habit, she takes a few doses of HERBINE to cleanse her system of all impurities. Price, 50 cents. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

HERPICIDE

BEAUTY IS NEVER COMPLETE

without a thick, luxuriant head of soft, glossy hair, which is in truth "woman's crowning glory." The faithful use of Newbro's Herpicide never fails to produce hair of this character, for, by destroying the deadly germs that feed upon the oil of the hair root, it makes dandruff, falling hair and all scalp diseases impossible. It then promotes a new and thick growth to replace the old thin, brittle hair.

One bottle will verify these statements. For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

## LEGAL NOTICES

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 9, 1901.

To the Stockholders of the Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 25 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

I. A resolution will be offered and voted upon to reorganize the Gold and Globe Mining Company under the laws of Wyoming, with a capital stock of one million shares (1,000,000) of the par value of one cent (1c) per share, making the entire capital ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and of this amount seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) shares will be issued to the stockholders of the Gold and Globe Hill Mining Company in exchange for the seven hundred and fifty thousand shares which they now hold in the old company; each stockholder to receive an equal amount of the stock in the new company for their holdings in the old. The remaining two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shares will be placed in the treasury of the new company to be used for development purposes, as the directors may from time to time determine.

II. A resolution will be offered and voted on authorizing and directing the president of the Gold and Globe Mining Company to convey and transfer all its assets, consisting of both real and personal property, to the new company, which shall be known as the Gold and Globe Hill Consolidated Mining Company, and to receive therefor 1,000,000 shares of the stock of the new company.

We would suggest that you forward your proxies in due time, to the end that there may be as full a representation as possible at the stockholders' meeting on the 14th day of December, 1901.

By order of the board of directors.

L. L. Aitken, Secretary.

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The deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Improvement company for the election of directors and such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at the office of John E. Lundstrom, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 27th day of December, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Channing Burns, Secretary.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 22, 1901.

First publication Nov. 27, 1901.

Last publication Dec. 6, 1901.

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The business known as Gene's Royal restaurant, located at 21 E. Pike's Peak avenue, owned by Eugene W. De Ment and H. M. Stutsman, having been sold to other parties, the undersigned will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by the above firm or my former partner, H. M. Stutsman.

Dec. 2, 1901. Eugene W. DeMent.

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To the Stockholders of the Gold Dollar Mining Company:

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to action of the board of directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of this company is hereby called to be held on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1901, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 109 East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The object of said meeting is to advise the stockholders of, and submit for their consideration the final action of the directors of this company taken under the authority vested in them by its articles of incorporation and the statutes of Colorado respecting the transfer of all its property, assets and effects to a company to be incorporated under the laws of the state of Wyoming, to be called the Gold Dollar Consolidated Mining company; said action of the directors being more fully set forth in the circular accompanying this notice and being an extract of the minutes of said board; and for the further purpose of submitting for the consideration of the stockholders the question of winding up the affairs of this company and its dissolution.

Books for the transfer of stock will close on Wednesday, the 11th day of December, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

C. C. Collins, Asst Sec'y.

J. S Tucker, President

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share has this day been declared by the Arrow Gold Mining company, to be paid on Friday, November 29, to stockholders of record on that day. The books for the transfer of stock close on Wednesday, November 27th.

Charles Farnsworth, President.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

November 22, 1901.

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

## SENATOR SELDOMRIDGE ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Hon. H. H. Seldomridge was asked last night by the Gazette for an expression of opinion on the message of President Roosevelt to congress and said:

"I am particularly pleased with the clear, forceful manner in which the message is written. Its style is fine and it is indeed a pleasure to read it. I shall read it again as I have little more than glanced it through as yet.

"I heartily approve of the president's position with regard to anarchy and the need for measures looking to the protection of our country against its growth here. It is a matter of the utmost importance and I think President Roosevelt has taken hold of it in the right way. I am greatly pleased, also, with his attitude and recommendations regarding irrigation. It shows what we all believed, that he is in touch with the interests of the west and I think it can be said that he is the first executive to thoroughly grasp this problem. I think his recommendation undoubtedly will go a long way with congress in its attitude toward what is commonly known as the arid west.

"I do not quite agree with the president in his feeling regarding the trusts. I am inclined to think that some definite action will have to be taken before the matter is satisfactorily disposed of.

"Upon the whole I am very much pleased with the message. As I said, I have not yet read it carefully, but I think it is a strong, courageous document and one of exceptional interest and helpfulness."

## HOUSE DETECTIVE PLACED UNDER ARREST.

F. A. Wilson, house detective at the Antlers, was arrested yesterday morning charged with having beaten D. P. Wight with a "black jack." The assault occurred late Monday night in the lobby of the Antlers and created considerable excitement at the hotel. Wilson will be given a hearing tomorrow morning before Justice McClelland.

About 11 o'clock Monday night Wight and a number of other men, including Wilson, were talking near the cigar stand in the lobby of the hotel, when the subject of dancing came up. The discussion waxed warm and Mr. Wight says it was ended by Wilson telling him to "shut up." Wight said he would not stop talking and it was then that the alleged assault occurred.

Wight was struck several times by a "black jack," and his face was badly bruised. He went to the home of Justice McClelland and swore out a warrant for Wilson's arrest. The warrant was served yesterday morning by Chief of Police King, and Wilson was arraigned before the justice. He furnished $200 bail for his appearance for a hearing tomorrow.

## JACOB CHANDLER IS POST COMMANDER.

Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., held its regular election of officers last night. The following were elected for the new term:

Jacob Chandler, Commander.
James Worley, Senior Vice Commander.
A. C. Patterson, Junior Vice Commander.
S. H. Moss, Chaplain.
Sidney R. Cone, Surgeon.
B. F. Robinson, Officer of the Day.
I. H. Burt, Quartermaster.
D. S. Keiser, Officer of the Guard.
L. E. Sherman, Judge Auvocate.
Otis Remick, Post Historian.

For delegates to the department encampment, the following were chosen: Comrades Worley, Huff, Moss, Woodworth; alternates, Comrades Mitchell, Fleal, Dana, Cooper and Patterson.

The members of the post will give a supper to the ladies of the auxiliary societies on the last Tuesday night of this month.

The Colorado Springs post has increased its membership very greatly during the term of Commander Work, who is just retiring from office.

## SALIDA STONE CONSIDERED.

Before the city council decides just what material will be used in the exterior construction of the new city hall a thorough investigation will be made of the materials suggested. The exterior will be made of stone or Roman tile brick.

The buildings committee of the city council has already examined Trinidad stone and next Saturday E. G. Coray, building inspector, will visit the Kerr stone quarry, near Salida. The Kerr stone is being used in the new court house in this city and in a number of buildings in Denver.

It is said that two members of the buildings committee of the council favor the Roman tile brick. This brick was used in the construction of the St. Louis city hall, one of the finest public buildings in the country. Many persons think, however, that the new city hall should be built of stone and the question of what kind of stone will be used, if it is so decided, will be hard to decide.

One argument in favor of stone for the new city hall is that if it is built of that material it will be built of a home product. If the material is tile brick it will have to be purchased outside of Colorado. There is plenty of good, attractive looking stone in this state, but Roman tile brick is not made in this vicinity.

## EXCITING CHASE AFTER FUGITIVE.

The escape of a prisoner from Detective Atkinson at the police station last evening was followed by an exciting chase through the streets after the fugitive, who managed to elude a large number of pursuers. At the start of the chase the detective fired a shot to frighten the escaping prisoner into stopping, but the shot only made him run the faster.

The name of the man who escaped is not known by the police. He was quarreling all day with Sam Shellenberger, the newly elected constable, who runs an employment agency at Tejon and Huerfano streets. Shellenberger says the man owed him a fee and refused to pay it. He called Shellenberger names and about 5 o'clock in the evening Detective Atkinson happened along and arrested him.

The prisoner made no resistance at first. He went peacefully to the city hall and up the rear steps leading to police headquarters. Atkinson had hold of his arm. At the top of the stairway the prisoner wrenched himself free from the officer and gave a big leap down the front steps. He landed half way down the stairs and slid to the foot.

The man then ran out to Nevada avenue and Atkinson, who had started to follow him, drew his revolver and fired a shot into the ground in the hope of frightening him into surrendering. He did not stop, however, but ran at a 10-second pace up Nevada avenue.

J. O. Pell was driving up the street at the time and saw the escape. He whipped up his horse and started in pursuit. The man turned west on Pike's Peak avenue and the driver followed, calling to the people on the street to stop the fugitive. No one tried to stop him, however, but a big crowd was at his heels as he rounded the corner and turned north on Tejon street.

The fugitive ran into the alley back of Robinson's drug store and by the time the crowd, which was increasing rapidly, reached that place he had disappeared. It was learned afterwards that he went through another alley north to Kiowa street and was heading towards the Santa Fe railroad when last seen. He is believed to have left town. The police made every effort to find him.

The escaped prisoner is described as being a tall, well built man, dressed in a light colored suit and wearing glasses.

## EMBEZZLEMENT CASES ARE AGAIN POSTPONED.

The date for the trials of Moses T. Hale, former city treasurer, and Charles E. Smith, former city clerk, accused of embezzlement of public funds, has again been postponed. The cases were set for trial in the district court for December 10, but yesterday Judge Cunningham ordered a continuance until the January term.

The motion for the continuance was made by Deputy District Attorney Black. The attorneys for the defense made no objection, as they have been seeking a continuance. It is said that the delay in bringing the cases to trial is due to the fact that Gustav Krause, the expert who is examining the books of the defendants, has not yet completed his work.

This is the third time the cases have been postponed. At the opening of the January term of court another date for the trials will be set.

## SEEKS TO EXTEND CAR LINES.

Mr. W. S. Stratton intends to extend his street car line on the east and west sides of the city. An ordinance was introduced at last night's council meeting granting him right of way over parts of certain streets not contained in the original franchise.

Mr. Stratton is asking for the privilege because the residents of the sections concerned have asked him to run his cars along these streets. The new rights of way include the following parts of streets: commencing at the intersection of Wahstach and Platte avenues, thence east on Platte to El Paso street; commencing at the intersection of Pike's Peak avenue and Hancock street, thence south on Hancock to Cimarron street; commencing at the intersection of Walnut and Pike's Peak avenue, thence north on Walnut to Platte and east on Platte to Spruce; commencing at the intersection of Yampa and Walnut, thence north on Walnut to the city limits; commencing at the intersection of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street, thence south on Weber to Costilla street.

The Walnut street extensions provide for a car line that will cover practically the whole of the west side north of Huerfano street and will be a great boon to those living on Walnut and further west. The extensions over there also provide for a car line covering the extreme northern part of the west side. The Platte avenue extension will be a boon to that section of the east side. The Hancock street extension is to be a temporary line. The city and Santa Fe are at present tied up in the courts over the Costilla street undercrossing and until that is settled Mr. Stratton cannot go ahead with his cemetery and Prospect Lake line. This Hancock street extension will permit him to run south to Cimarron from the East Pike's Peak avenue line and thence pursue the course outlined in the original franchise to the cemetery and Jake. Hancock street is the easternmost street in the city limits.

Mr. Stratton has decided not to run clear down Wahsatch to Costilla but instead will run his Wahsatch cars around the loop from Pike's Peak avenue and thence down Weber to Costilla. It is intended ultimately to connect with the east side cemetery line at Costilla.

The city council last night ordered the new ordinance printed.

## STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held at the El Paso club in this city last night at which the Colorado State Bankers' association was organized. It includes representatives of the leading financial institutions of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Leadville, and the membership will be thrown open to bankers of the state at large, with a general invitation to join. The association will be incorporated under the laws of Colorado, papers to be filed with the secretary of state within a few days.

Representatives of the four leading banks of Denver went to Pueblo yesterday and last night came back to Colorado Springs, bringing with them Mr. B. B. Brown of the Western National Bank of Pueblo. The Denver delegation consisted of Dr. D. H. Dougal of the National Bank of Commerce, G. B. Berger of the Colorado National bank, J. C. Mitchell of the Denver National bank, and Thomas Keely of the First National. Mr. A. V. Hunter of Leadville also was present and the Colorado Springs bankers at the meeting at the El Paso club were Messrs. J. A. Hayes, president of the First National bank; A. Sutton, cashier of the same institution, and A. G. Sharp, cashier of the Exchange National bank.

The organization is designed to promote the interests of the bankers of the state in both business and social relations. It is proposed that there shall be a meeting once each year, which will include a convention lasting probably one day, and close with a banquet in the evening. At this convention matters of importance to the banks and banking men will be discussed, questions where concerted action would result in mutual advantage will be considered and acted upon, and all matters in which the members of the association have any mutual interest can be discussed at length. No definite action regarding a place of meeting for the first convention was taken, but it was practically agreed that it should be held in the spring or early summer of next year, and once each year thereafter.

There was an election of officers which resulted as follows: President, J. A. Hayes of Colorado Springs; vice-presidents, Thomas Keely of Denver, B. B. Brown of Pueblo, and A. V. Hunter of the Carbonate National of Leadville; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Sharp of Colorado Springs.

The membership of the association will be open to all persons directly engaged in the banking business in Colorado. The association is similar in nature to the bankers' associations that exist in practically every state in the union. It has been in contemplation by the bankers of Colorado for some time, and the idea was consummated at the meeting held for this purpose last night.

## MORE CLAIMANTS FOR SAM STRONG'S MONEY.

If present indications are to be depended upon the estate of Sam Strong, which has already been the target for more legal darts than generally find their course toward any one defendant, is not yet through with litigation. A large number of cases aggregating a big sum of money have been settled, but there are others to come in now and make claims. A series of claims in various stages of preparation for litigation includes one by T. G. Clemmons, commonly known as "Doc" Clemmons in Cripple Creek. He will ask for $10,000 on the ground that he never received compensation for the services he rendered the late Sam Strong in the trial of the case in which he was accused of blowing up the Strong mine.

Clemmons had charge of the gathering of evidence for the use of Sant Strong during the trial and in this work claims that he traveled from British Columbia to Mexico. He had 18 witnesses in his care during the trial and claims that he paid a hotel bill at the Windsor hotel of $1,100 for them. During the trial these witnesses were drawing full pay as miners and their expenses were paid in Denver.

The next claim will be that of Mrs. F. E. Hunter, who was the first wife of Sam Strong. She will ask for $7,000, which she claims is due her for the care of two children for five years.

Harry Reese, who was an associate counsel in the cases against Sam Strong has a claim for $4,200.

J. E. McArthur, another attorney who did legal work for Mr. Strong, has a claim for $1,200.

All of these claimants set forth that in the settlement of the estate an effort is being made to freeze them out of what is legally due them. Reese and McArthur, as attorneys for the estate, are familiar with it and will make a hard fight for satisfaction of their claims.

A. H. Martin, who has been working to effect a settlement of all the claims against the estate, which were considered valid, laughs at all these claims with the exception of that for the care of the children.

"The grandmother," he says, "took care of the children at a time when she could not very well afford to and is entitled to something, and at the present time we are trying to settle the matter. Clemmons was very well paid for the services he rendered Mr. Strong."

## DARSKEY-ECKBERG.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized Thanksgiving night at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. P. Eckberg, 632 East St. Vrain, by Elder W. H. Lee of the People's Mission church. The bride was Miss Josephine Eckberg and the groom Joseph C. Darskey. The bride was very tastily attired in a cream lansdoun trimmed with serpentine lace, chiffon and satin, and carried and wore white roses.

The bridesmaid, Miss Hattie Eckberg, was dressed in white silk mull trimmed with valenciennes lace and wore white carnations. The groom and best man were attired in the customary black. The house was decorated very prettily with smilax. The young people will be at home to their friends for the present at 632 East St. Vrain.

## KEYS-SYKES.

At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Marion Sikes, at 3:30 p. m., November 28, 1901, Miss Flora Sikes was united in marriage with Mr. Oscar M. Keys of Cripple Creek, Rev. C. W. Cunningham officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Keys took the afternoon train for Cripple Creek, where they will be at home to their friends at No. 125 Hayden avenue, after December 10.

## COLEMAN TO BE TURNKEY.

Sheriff-elect W. R. Gilbert, left last night on the Rock Island for Panora, Ia., where he will spend a month visiting, before returning to Colorado Springs to assume the duties of the office to which he was elected last month.

Mr. Gilbert yesterday morning announced the last of the appointments that he will make when filling the positions incident to the office that he is to fill. H. C. Coleman, a colored man residing in the southeastern part of the city, is to be appointed turnkey at the county jail.

Mr. Coleman has been a resident of the city for some time, having been engaged in the drayage business while here. He is an experienced officer, having had some years experience as a member of the police department of the city of Pueblo.

The appointment, as is the case with all made by Mr. Gilbert, meets with the hearty approval of the persons who are in a position to know their advisability.

## CHASE WON OUT.

The Town and Gown club held a highly successful golf tournament on the club links east of the city yesterday. There were a number of contestants from the club members and a large crowd of onlookers were on the grounds to witness the sport. The tournament was for a cup given by the club especially for yesterday's contest and was won by L. A. Chase with a net score of 35 strokes. The lowest gross score was made by W. K. Jewett, who made the nine-hole course in 2. The following are the tabulated scores:

| | Gross. | Net. |
|---|---|---|
| L. A. Chase | 47 | 35 |
| F. E. Bryant | 45 | 38 |
| W. K. Jewett | 42 | 38 |
| H. R. Wray | 53 | 41 |
| Mrs. Farnsworth | 60 | 42 |
| H. E. Armstrong | 49 | 42 |
| D. C. Allen | 50 | 43 |
| H. D. Davis | 48 | 43 |
| H. G. Lunt | 57 | 45 |
| Dr. Patterson | 60 | 45 |
| F. M. Taylor | 52 | 45 |
| J. E. McIntyre | 54 | 47 |
| W. E. Frenaye | 61 | 47 |
| F. A. Mattocks | 61 | 47 |
| Atherton Noyes | 62 | 48 |
| W. Scott | 60 | 60 |

Withdrew—Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Hamp, Mr. Aldrich.

## J. W. GARRETT WON.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Nov. 28.—Ideal weather greeted the members of the Victor Gun club and visiting sportsmen at the range just east of the city today. Fifty turkeys were shot for and nearly every contestant secured a prize. There were a large number of spectators on the ground and the program as carried out was a great success. Some fine scores were made in the shotgun events, the winners being as follows: 15-bird contest, won by J. N. Thomas, with a score of 15; 20-bird contest, won by A. A. Jones, who broke 18 birds. In the first 25-bird contest, W. W. Shemwell, Mr. Razie and J. N. Thomas each scored 24. In the second 25-bird contest, A. A. Jones and F. P. Fryberger each scored 24. In the 50-bird contest, J. W. Garrett and W. W. Shemwell each broke 46. The sweepstakes of 65 birds was won by J. W. Garrett, who broke 63 birds. In the double of five pair A. A. Jones scored eight and W. E. Dingman and J. N. Thomas each scored seven. In a special contest of 10 birds, A. W. Huff and John Ferguson each broke the limit and in the contest to clear the tie, Huff won.

## NEFF-PECK.

A very pretty home wedding occurred last evening at the residence of H. B. Neff at No. 10 South Wahsatch avenue, the contracting parties being Mr. Neff's only son, Frank Hibbards Neff, and Miss Lily Mae Peck of Independence, Kansas.

The wedding took place at 8 o'clock and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Braislin, D. D., of the First Baptist church of this city. The bride was attractively dressed in a beautifully tucked white mousseline de sole gown and was given away by her father. The ceremony was witnessed by intimate friends and relatives of the two families and afterwards an informal reception was held. Numerous handsome presents were given to the happy couple and among them were a fine piano from the bride's father and house furnishings from the father of the groom.

The parents of both parties are well-to-do. Mr. Neff being the well-known mining man of this city, with heavy interests in the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Peck, the father of the bride, is a prosperous hay and grain merchant of Independence, Kansas.

The newly married couple will not take a honeymoon trip, but will be at home to their friends at their residence, No. 10 South Wasatch avenue.

## KIRBY-KAMPE.

Miss Genie Kampe, daughter of Mrs. F. D. Kampe, and Mr. John Marvin Kirby of this city were united in marriage by the Rev. Benjamin Brewster of Grace church last evening at 5 o'clock in the bride's home, 106 North Wahsatch avenue.

The house was prettily decorated with palms, ferns, smilax and kinnikinnick, also chrysanthemums, roses and carnations.

The bride wore a gown of white taffeta and chiffon, beautifully tucked and trimmed with lace and insertion, and carried bride's roses.

The bride's sister, Miss Edna Kampe, maid of honor, and Miss Florence Dorr, bridesmaid, wore white mull over green taffeta and carried bunches of white carnations tied with green satin ribbon. Mr. Julius Kirby was best man and Mr. Pierce Kampe groomsman.

The bride formerly lived in Cincinnati, but has resided in the Springs for about six years. She has a large circle of friends here. Mr. Kirby is the junior partner in the firm of Wright, Lilly & Co., brokers, and is favorably known in business circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby went to Denver to pass their honeymoon. They will be at home to their friends in a week or two at 428 North Nevada avenue.

## MASI-GOSSARD.

The marriage of two well-known Colorado Springs people took place in Denver yesterday. They were Miss Lula Mae Gossard and Mr. William Matthew Masi, Jr. They will be at home at 1441 Court place after December 15.

Mr. Masi was formerly associated in business here with his father, Mr. William Matthew Masi. Mr. Masi, Jr., is now with Hymans, a well-known cafe and confectionary firm.

## COMMISSIONERS ISSUE BILL OF INSTRUCTIONS.

There is a difference of opinion between the county commissioners and some of the justices of the peace of the county concerning the payment of costs for proceedings in criminal cases. The justices present their bills of costs for such cases every three months to the commissioners, who often disallow the costs in some cases. The commissioners say that the county is asked to pay costs in many prosecutions which are trivial. The justices say they have not the time to make investigations as to every prosecution begun before them.

The commissioners yesterday forwarded to the various justices a number of rules governing the payment of costs in criminal proceedings. The justices are instructed to issue no warrants for felonies or misdemeanors except on the order of the district attorney or his deputy. In misdemeanors the justices are asked to make an investigation as to the good faith of the complaining witness before issuing a warrant. The county will not pay the defendants' costs in criminal cases. According to the rules made by the commissioners, who quote the statutes in support of them, when a defendant is bound over for trial all necessary witnesses must be put under bonds to appear in court.

## MRS. BOOTH'S WORK.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, whose fame as a worker in the reformation of criminals and as a lecturer is world-wide, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and last night addressed one of the largest audiences that ever crowded the First Presbyterian church. Mrs. Booth is a brilliant talker and her sympathy with the men for whom she has done so much adds to her eloquence when she talks of them.

Mrs. Booth came here yesterday from Canon City, where she organized one of her prison leagues. The "Little Mother," as she is known by the thousands of prisoners she has befriended, has now 14 leagues, which means that she is in personal touch with 20,000 men. Her methods of organization are well known. Her Hope halls, one in New York and the other at Chicago, are places where convicts released from prison are cordially received until they can begin a new life.

Two years ago Mrs. Booth visited the Canon City penitentiary and talked to the prisoners there. She has been in correspondence with some of them since.

"I organized a volunteer prison league there today," said Mrs. Booth, after she arrived in Colorado Springs. "The further work of organizing will be in the hands of the chaplain and I cannot say yet how many members we will have."

Mrs. Booth is a graceful matron, with a charming personality, and easily won the interest and sympathy of the audience at the church last night. It was unfortunate that the church could not accommodate all who sought to hear her. Hundreds were turned away.

For nearly an hour Mrs. Booth talked of her work in the reformation of criminals, relating many anecdotes of her experiences.

Mrs. Booth is the guest of Senator and Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge. She will address the Colorado college students this morning and this afternoon will be given a reception at the residence of Mrs. Francis W. Goddard. At 8 o'clock this evening she will address another meeting at Perkins hall.

## DAIRYMEN ORGANIZE.

Representatives from 13 local dairies met last evening at Labor Union hall and formed a temporary organization. The dairymen decided to make their new association an auxiliary of a proposed union of their employes. They also fixed a scale of prices for the sale of milk, the scale being the same as that printed in last Sunday's Gazette.

Next Wednesday evening the dairymen will meet with their employes and permanent organizations will be formed. Only three of the big dairies in this vicinity were not represented at last night's meeting and it is expected that at least one of the three will come into the new organization. The drivers and milkers employed by the dairymen have signified their intention of joining the union suggested by their employers. Under this plan the employers and employes will be brought closer together. The employes of all the dairymen in the combine will be paid union wages.

The dairies represented at the meeting were as follows: Austin Bluffs, Roswell, Swiss, Horn, Cochran & Massey, Airgood & Patrick, Union, Dickerson, Cloverdale, National, F. Alig, Knowlton and Wyfield. The dairies not represented were the Rustic Home, Sinton and Broadmoor.

At the meeting last night it was decided to invite all customers of the members of the association to visit their dairies and make thorough inspections of them.

No officers were elected last night and no name for the association was decided upon. The organization will be made permanent next Wednesday evening. The meeting is called for 6:30 o'clock.

## COURT NEWS.

Mrs. Jennie Dunn, widow, whose only child, Norman Dunn, aged seven years, was run over and killed by cars on the Rio Grande railroad under the Huerfano street viaduct over two months ago, yesterday began suit against the railroad company for $5,000 damages. The complaint was filed in the district court.

The accident occurred September 26, last. It is not known whether the boy was playing on the railroad tracks or not, but his mother alleges in the complaint filed yesterday that the accident was due entirely to the negligence of the company. She says that Norman was crossing the tracks when he was struck and run over by one or more cars.

The boy was on his way home from school at the time. He was injured so badly that he died several hours later in St. Francis' hospital.

Julia E. Carson filed suit in the county court yesterday against her husband, William H. Carson, demanding absolute divorce and the custody of their three children, the oldest of which is 9 years of age. They were married at Husted, in this county, in 1889.

There will be no proceedings in the county court until Judge Orr returns from a two weeks' visit to his old home in Kansas. The docket for the December term has been cleared.

## NAPOLEONIC MUSEUM.

### The Most Conspicuous Man of all History and His Sale of Louisiana.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—The proposition is being seriously considered to have a Napoleonic museum as a feature of the World's fair. In as much as Napoleon sold the Louisiana territory to the United States and the World's fair is held in celebration of the centennial of that event such a museum is regarded as a very appropriate feature for the exposition. While it may not be possible to obtain the originals of some of the more valuable Napoleonic relics, it has been ascertained that many most interesting things are available. Napoleon is the most conspicuous man of all history, and the widespread interest which clusters about his memory will tend to bring to this proposed western shrine innumerable persons curious to see the things that were his, and to study his marvelous career from material things close at hand.

Former United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, president of the National commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has suggested the stationing of a regiment of United States soldiers on the grounds during the exposition, where they would be maintained at the same cost as at an army post. They could act as a guard to the government and foreign exhibits. By having different regiments to succeed one another at intervals, an opportunity would be given a great many soldiers to see the fair, and a model encampment of regulars would be an interesting sight for visitors. The adoption of this suggestion would be apt to lead to a week of military parades, in which crack regiments of militia from all the states would participate.

The power of the Texas legislature to appropriate money for a World's Fair exhibit being in doubt, there is a movement on foot to have Governor Sayers appoint a state commission to perfect an organization extending into every county of the state for the purpose of raising $200,000 by private subscription, and to use the money for a Texas exhibit at St. Louis. Former Lieutenant-Governor Gibbs, of Dallas, who is pushing this movement, has conferred with the general officers of all the railroads in the state and says they will duplicate any amount raised by subscription, making the Texas exposition fund $400,000. If $200,000 should be raised by other subscriptions.

The Iowa commission of the World's fair has visited St. Louis to choose a site for the Iowa building. Thomas Stivers of Burlington has been added to the commission.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy will meet in St. Louis in 1903.

The World's fair commission of the Indian Territory has undertaken to raise $100,000 by popular subscription for the territorial exhibit.

Representatives of St. Louis singing societies in the North American Saengerbund met November 20 and organized an executive board for the National Saengerfest, which is to celebrate the Louisiana Purchase centennial in St. Louis in 1903.

Honorary World's fair commissioners of Arkansas are favoring an appropriation of $150,000 from the state for representation at the exposition of 1903.

The Southwest Miners' association of Los Angeles, Cal., has begun the preparation of an exhibit for the World's fair which is to contain many novelties and cabinet specimens of gold, sapphire, ruby and onyx.

Kansas teachers are preparing to show the work of all grades of the public schools at the World's fair, and will display pictures of many of the fine school buildings of that state.

The Wisconsin board of commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase exposition held its first meeting at Madison, November 10. Ex-Governor Hoard, the leader of the Wisconsin dairy industry, was elected president; William Gender, of Milwaukee, vice-president; Senator J. H. Stout, of Menominee, treasurer. Prof. W. A. Scott, of the Wisconsin state university, acted as secretary, pro tem., the intention being to fill the office permanently with a salaried secretary. The commissioners favored a far better exhibit at St. Louis than has been made at any exposition heretofore.

The Missouri society of New York city is to have its annual banquet December 7, and expects President Francis and Vice-president Corwin H. Spencer, of the Louisiana Purchase exposition company, to respond to World's fair toasts.

The Missouri state conference of charities and corrections, in session at Columbia November 19, adopted a resolution approving and endorsing the establishment of a Hall of Philanthropy as the women's memorial at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in 1903.

The National Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been in session all the week at St. Louis, working on rules and adjusting the question of authority between the National Commission and the local company. Regarding the report that a postponement of the fair was necessary, President David R. Francis said to the commission: "All advice of postponement and all declarations that postponement is necessary are entirely without the sanction of the Exposition authorities. Every official of the company is firmly of the opinion that the fair will be entirely ready to open May 1, 1903."

## PREPARING TO MUSTER IN NEW COMPANY.

The new militia company will probably be mustered into the state national guard next Wednesday night. There are now 70 members in the organization which will be known as company I. The regular drill last night at Weber hall was well attended.

Captain Southard said last night that his command is ready to be mustered into the state troops. If Adjutant General Gardner finds it possible to be in Colorado Springs next Wednesday night the company will be mustered in then. Other officers of the national guard who are expected to attend the ceremony are Brigadier General Chase, Inspector General Sweeney and Colonel Smith, of the Second regiment.

It will cost the state about $4,000 to fully equip Colorado Springs' new military organization. The finances of the guard are not in the best condition and for that reason there has been a delay in mustering in the new company.

One of the principal items of equipment is that of fire arms. The company will be furnished Winchesters of the standard pattern used by the state guard.


What Kind of Eggs?

are likely to be used for glazing coffee? If you knew, you would be sure to demand

Lion Coffee

which is never contaminated with any glazing of any sort, either eggs or else—just pure, fresh, strong, fragrant coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.



Dr Price's Baking Powder Cream

Superlative in strength and purity

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—There are imitation baking powders sold cheap by many grocers. They are made from alum, a poisonous drug, which renders the food injurious to health.



DO YOU WONDER

Why is it that Polin's sell their goods so cheap? There's no mystery about it. We were once manufacturers of Cloaks, Jackets, Skirts and Suits. We do not buy from the wholesale houses like other dealers but go to New York and into the factories there and get our goods at factory prices. We have an immense stock and sell as cheap in our mail order department as we do if you were present in the store. Write to us if you cannot call.

YOU CANNOT BEAT THESE PRICES:

Norfolk Suits

Made of all wool venetian cloth, in black and season's fashionable colors. Beautiful drop skirts with jackets trimmed to match. Everywhere you are asked $15.00 for like quality—come here and get them for ..... $10.00

Other charming suits at $12.50, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

Ladies' Waists

All wool flannel waists—black and all colors. Corded front and back. Stock collar, bishop sleeves—worth $2.50. Only ..... $1.50

French Flannel Waists

In all colors. Strictly tailor-made, buttoning front and back. Some have cluster tucks others cording and tiny pearl buttons. $4.00 values ..... $2.50

Other fine waists at $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!

We have no competition in this line. Black, blue and all colors. Circular flounce, trimmed with bands of stitching—$5.00 kind for ..... $2.85

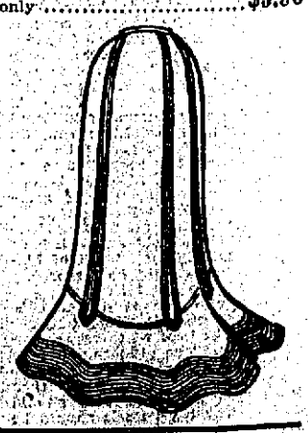
All wool cheviot dress skirt with circular or graduated flounce, elaborately stitched; $6.50 values for ..... $3.50

Other skirts at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

Our trimmed hats this season have created a sensation. Never have they been so rich, so elegant, so stylish—Never have we been so successful. We are showing hundreds of them; no two alike—showing hats for which you would pay from $10 to $15 elsewhere, at ..... $5 to $7

Some others equally chic only ..... $3.50



POLIN'S, 118 SOUTH TEJON STREET. Women's Hatter and Clothier Exclusively.

# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

WHY free thee, soul,
For things beyond thy small control?
Do but thy part, and thou shalt see
Heaven will have charge of these and thee.
Sow thou the seed and wait in peace
The Lord's increase.
—Kate Putnam Osgood.

✣ ✣

AT LAST, the memory of Dorothea Dix, one of the greatest of American women, is to be perpetuated by a monument.

In 1899, the Dorothea Dix memorial association was organized for the purpose of disseminating the knowledge of her life-work and character and the decoration and preservation of her birthplace, Hampden, Maine.

The site has been secured and as soon as the funds have been raised the place will be improved and the surroundings made into a park.

It is hoped that the work can be inaugurated by April 3 next, which is the centenary of Miss Dix's birth. Already a fair has been held at Hampden in aid of the fund.

Last year the association succeeded in having a bill introduced into congress for the appropriation of $10,000 for a Dorothea Dix monument. It was reported back favorably by the library committee, but in the rush of business it was laid on the table in the senate. It is hoped that the passage of the bill may be secured this year, as Mrs. Reedy, the president of the association, will herself go to Washington in its interest.

Miss Dix devoted much of her life to the alleviation of the suffering of the insane. She was at first a Boston school teacher and then an army nurse in the civil war. Later, as she was returning from church one Sunday she chanced to overhear the conversation of two men who passed her on the street, in relation to the inhumane treatment accorded to lunatics in the jail at East Cambridge, Mass. Aroused by what she had heard, Miss Dix began a work which became one of national scope.

She visited every jail and almshouse in Massachusetts, and in a memorial to the legislature exposed the state of things which she discovered and much was done for the amelioration of the suffering.

For nine years Miss Dix tirelessly pleaded other states in the union in the interest of the cause she had so near her heart. At her death the sum of her life work included the founding of 32 asylums and the raising of $8,000,000 for humane purposes.

✣ ✣

One of the newest projects of the Ravenswood Woman's club is to undertake to furnish hot lunches at the Lake View High school. In doing this they have the full co-operation of the Chicago educational authorities.

Dr. Thomas Grant Allen, of the school extension movement, says that lunches should be provided in every school. Children cannot grow to their complete stature without proper food and he expresses the belief that, as a rule, the large children are the bright children.

"I have observed," said Dr. Allen, that a great many of our professional men owe much of their success to being big and healthy. The importance of a good physique can hardly be estimated. One of the first considerations for the school boy is to make him a big, healthy animal. That is the great reason why school children should be well fed.

"It is not alone on this observation of successful men the idea is based, but on actual measurement. The child study department has measured children and found the large child is brighter and does better school work than the small one. I mean the average large child, because, of course, there are many exceptions to the rule.

"Measurement has shown that a boy increases in weight from 79 pounds at 12 years to 123 pounds at 16 years. During this period of rapid growth the question of proper food is most important. You cannot expect much fruit of a growing tree, neither should much be expected from the boy. Nurture is the still necessary principle. It is an injury to crowd the child during the period of growth."

Superintendent Cooley, although a man of large and robust physique himself, was not inclined to agree with Dr. Allen about the part it plays in the success of the professional man. He thought it too hard on the little men.

"I am quite convinced," said Mr. Cooley, "that a warm luncheon at noon is an important demand of High school pupils and those who cannot go home at noon. The lunchroom established at the Medill High school some time ago has proved highly successful. The physical welfare of the school children is considered important by all educators. Yet lunches at noon will not increase every boy's stature as much as he would like, and there still seems to be a chance for the small men."

✣ ✣

Judge Palmer of Denver, has again had a chance to distinguish himself by expressing certain sentiments on the woman question. This time it was in connection with the divorce suit of Ethel G. Richards against George V. Richards, the charges, non-support and cruelty.

Mrs. Richards, a quiet little woman, testified to repeated acts of cruelty, such as having her husband throw a cup of tea over her thus ruining a new gown, etc. As to swearing at her, he did that in season and out. Finally, the last straw proved to be a dancing party at Martine's academy which Mrs. Richards attended accompanied by a lady friend. Mr. Richards was furious and appeared upon the scene making the demand that his wife should return home at once. Then on the way his language was very abusive and besides pushed her along when he thought the did not go fast enough.

Mrs. Richards' statements were strongly corroborated by her friend and as the husband did not put in appearance there was no contest. The jury gave a verdict for Mrs. Richards without leaving the box.

In his charge to the jury Judge Palmer said, in part:

"Divorce is asked for on two grounds, non-support and cruelty. It is said that defendant failed to provide proper support for the plaintiff during the last year. You must understand, gentlemen, that a husband is not required to keep his wife in luxury. When a woman marries a man, she undertakes to live with him in his station in life. If he has provided her with the living that was within his means then he has fulfilled his obligations.

"Concerning the allegations of cruelty, wholesome punishment is good for some women. If the defendant wanted his wife to go with him and she refused then he had a perfect right to take such means as would compel her to accompany him, although he should not strike her. Home was the proper place for her, and not a dance hall. It is also charged that the defendant swore at the plaintiff. Swearing need not necessarily constitute cruelty. Some women would only laugh at an oath while others would suffer acutely. It is your duty to decide these questions."

A woman most certainly does agree by the act of marrying a man that she will be content with what the husband's station in life affords. If he really fulfills his obligations, that is not non-support and cannot be made a cause for action. But, what about the assertion, "wholesome punishment is good for some women."

Granted that this is so, who shall administer it? If the eminent jurist advocates such a course how long will it be before many a frail little woman will be fleeing for her life? Are irresponsible, violent-tempered husbands to be encouraged by such incendiary declarations? No, "self-preservation is heaven's highest law," and many a coward of the masculine gender might begin to quake, "conscience makes cowards of us all" lest he be made to take a dose of the same remedy recommended as "good." Turn and turn about is fair play.

✣ ✣

The death of the "terrible ameer" of Afghanistan recalls the experiences of Miss Lilias Hamilton, the doctor who passed several years in Cabul as his medical adviser. She was practicing in Calcutta, says the New York Tribune, when the ameer became curious to see and talk with an English woman doctor, and sent to invite her to visit his capital. It seemed a somewhat hazardous experiment, but as it was likely to prove interesting, Miss Hamilton consented to go. She soon reached a friendly footing with her royal entertainer, who was graciously pleased to be amused by her English independence.

"Ah," said the monarch one day, when he was taking her into one of his harems, "you treat me like a dog!" By which the ameer merely meant that his medical attendant was not in the habit of crouching and quailing in his presence. "Just follow me and you will see how our women treat me." When Miss Hamilton asked him how many wives or slaves he had, he replied: "How many? God knows!"

Her presence in the capital of such a country was viewed with suspicion and jealousy by many eyes. The sultana openly said, "You are a butcher, not a doctor." And all because of her skill with the knife and the bone-saw. Dr. Hamilton thought it wise never to see a patient in a harem. If any of the women wished to consult her, they came out. Neither did she ever eat food prepared in the harems. In this she followed the example set by the ameer, who always insisted, when Dr. Hamilton had prepared broth or other invalid food during his occasional illnesses, that she should taste it first herself in his presence. At all other times the court taster fulfilled that duty.

Although the kindest of hosts, after his fashion, the ameer was an exacting patient. On one occasion, after attending him for a number of hours, the doctor went to her room to rest. She was awakened almost immediately by a page, with a request to go to the ameer at once. Hurrying to him, she was asked if he might have a peppermint.

Dr. Hamilton, after her return to England, gave an interesting account of her experiences with the ameer, who talked freely with her upon all manner of subjects. She spoke of him as having an inquiring mind, with a power of corrosive criticism which it was not wise to combat too openly. There was little love lost between him and the white races, of whatever nationality. "Here I am," he said, on one occasion—they always talked in Persian—"shut up in these mountains and surrounded by foes. I am just like a poor goat shut up in a cave with several mouths to it. If I go out on one side, a wolf is ready to devour me. If I go out on another, it is a lion. On another, a man with a knife is ready to cut my throat."

The ameer was, when he chose, most agreeable, refined, and courteous. He was a master of the art of flattery, and wasted much of it upon Dr. Hamilton. The indifference to human life and suffering, innate in ruler and subjects alike, sometimes made her stay at the court rather painful. She had some very bad moments, and not seldom ventured to argue with the terrible ameer, and even to intervene on behalf of unfortunate wrong-doers. But he was nearly always ready to argue the point.

Dr. Hamilton was not allowed to have any English books or papers, but lived luxuriously in a large house of her own. She had an English nurse with her, "hakims" the compound native herb remedies, and a guard of soldiers to keep her numerous patients in order, as she had a large though unprofitable practice.

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Mrs. Emma Morton, a guest of the Hotel Plaza at Oak park, is the fortunate possessor of a tiny black-and-tan toy terrier which was presented to Mr. Morton by President McKinley when he was governor of Ohio. The little animal is now nine years old, and the last of a pedigree noted for diminutive proportions and acute nervous intelligence. Mr. McKinley owned the father and mother of Desdemona, Mrs. Morton's dog, and that lady now intends to offer it to Mrs. McKinley as a souvenir she will highly prize. Mr. McKinley himself was so fond of the tiny creature that after losing the parents he applied to Mr. Morton for one of her progeny. But Desdemona is the last of her race, and at that time her adopted family could not bear to part with their cherished pet. Now she may prove a source of comfort to that gentle soul in deep affliction, her sprightly ways being a constant attraction. Her intelligence is unusual, being accentuated by her age. She easily recognizes the difference between the outdoor costume of her mistress and her home dress. If Mrs. Morton is dressed for the street Desdemona leaps from her velvet cushion and finds her own coat, and pleads to have it put on. Her pedigree entitles her to a prize at every bench show of toy dogs.—(Chicago Record-Herald.

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Gentle, kindly, compassionate, encouraging words; speak them freely to gladden your friends' hearts. And do not keep them for those you meet occasionally, but use them at home; they will often fall like dew on a parched field. No one knows as well as a young girl how much the words, "I love you," can do to give happiness. Mother values them as much as your lover does. Do not forget to tell her.—(Mrs. Clement Farley.

### A Woman's Conclusions.

I said if I might go back again
To the very hour and place of my birth;
Might have my life whatever I chose,
And live it in any part of the earth;

Put perfect sunshine into my sky;
Banish the shadows of sorrow and doubt;
Have all my happiness multiplied,
And all my suffering stricken out;

If I could have known in the years now gone
The best that woman comes to know,
Could have had whatever will make her blest,
Or whatever she thinks will make her so;

Have found the highest and purest bliss
That the bridal wreath and ring enclose,
And gained the one out of all the world
That my heart as well as my reason chose;

And if this had been, and I stood tonight
By my children lying asleep in their beds,
And could count in my prayers for a rosary,
The shining row of their golden heads.

Yea, I said, if a miracle such as this
Could be wrought for me at my bidding, still
I would choose to have my past as it is,
And let my future come as it will.

I would not make the path I have trod
More pleasant or even, more straight or wide,
Nor change my course the breadth of a hair,
This way or that way, to either side.

My past is mine and I take it all;
Its weakness—its folly if you please;
Nay, even my sins, if you come to that,
May have been helps, not hindrances.

If I saved my body from the flames
Because that once I had burned my hand,
Or kept myself from a greater sin
By doing a less—you will understand;

It was better I suffered a little pain,
Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting warmed me back from death,
And the sting of sin withheld from crime.

Who knows its strength, by trial will know
What strength must be set against a sin;
And how temptation is overcome
He learns who has felt its power within.

And who knows how life at the last may show?
Why, look at the moon from where we stand,
Opaque, uneven, you say; yet it shines,
A luminous sphere, complete and grand.

So let my past stand just as it stands,
And let me now, as I may, grow old,
I am what I am, and my life for me
Is the blest—or it had not been, I hold.

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### The North Wind.

The broom of the north wind has swept
through the sky,
Summer's gone.
In the hard whitened sunshine the clouds
whirling high
Hurry on.

The heart is swept bare of the dreams of
the spring
By a breath.
The loss of one sweet irreclaimable thing—
Is this death?

The poor storm-racked rose-tree, her petals all shed,
Answers low,
"From the branch whence each autumn I lay down my dead,
Roses grow."
—Mabel McIlvaine in Transcript.

# CONCERNING FASHIONS

ERMINE will certainly be conspicuous on evening gowns. A pretty white mousseline de soie has bands of it put on in waves about the bottom of the skirt and shoulder bands on the corsage, attached in front by bunches of roses and falls of creamy lace. The foundation of this gown is pale pink, for colored foundations seem to have survived the summer to appear in the winter evening frocks, and the sash is a twist of pink panne, says a recent Paris letter.

The capuchin hood of fur falling over a frill of lace is new and cannot fail to be popular. There are a number of oddities in furs. There is a collar that, falling in stole pieces in front, has a little sack that serves as a muff. The best return for a small investment in fur is probably one of the little Directoire collars that may be worn with different gowns and jackets and which may be changed by the addition of a lace collar. Perhaps the loveliest thing seen as yet is a coat of the Empire shape of sealskin, the skirt, falling below the knees, pleated on the close bolero top. There is an open vest of guipure turning over the fur sides and making a high standing collar. The fur garment has a flat collar cut low about the standing collar, and a triple collar over the shoulders. The sleeves, slashed on the outside of the arms, have little lace undersleeves.

Small pleated jackets held well in with a belt of cloth or satin are beginning to appear on the streets as an accompaniment to the pleated skirts that are undoubtedly the early autumn success. A bright drab cloth made in this fashion has a belt of black satin and capuchin collar of the same over a fall of coarse ochre colored lace. The jacket is straight in front from the bust, the belt passing beneath and fastening behind with a single gold button, the last word in belt fastenings. The skirt is kilt pleated, stitched to the knees, where it is trimmed with stitched bands of black satin arranged in criss-cross fashion. Below this the pleats hang over an independent foundation.

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The fact that the tailors are insisting on a short skirt, one cut to reach to within three inches of the ground, shows that they regard these skirts as designed strictly for walking. In writing of fashions, particularly of Paris fashions, says a Paris letter, it seems impossible to avoid an appearance of contradiction. Not alone the tailors, but the dressmakers, including high authorities, say that short skirts are correct for all daytime use, yet it must be admitted that few of them are seen on the street. The well dressed women that one meets walking in the shopping district of the Rue de la Paix of an afternoon, or in the Bois in the morning, are wearing, as a rule, long garments over skirts that most decidedly touch the ground, and certainly at the Grand Prix the women who were walking in the pesage inclosure wore all long and some trailing skirts. However, the word of the dressmakers is that the short skirt is the proper thing, and it may be only a question of a short time before all Parisiennes will ardently adopt it. Such sudden freaks are not unknown in this city.

A novelty is the fashion of lining fur capes with mousseline de soie, either finely pleated or shirred. The effect is, of course, lovely when the gown is thrown open, and on some of the capes, cut longer in the back than in front and with big loose sleeves, the lining is visible at all times. This lining is sometimes continued in a frill of the thin stuff which finishes the garment. While upon the subject of fur capes mention might be made of one shape decidedly odd. It is cut tight to over the shoulders, and then flares out in a full ruffle. Of the small garments in fur the stole neckpiece is perhaps the most popular. Muffs show nothing new in shape, but a great deal of trimming, often a mixture of tulle, chenille and ostrich feathers. Ostrich feather muffs to accompany the boas which are now so popular are also frequently seen.

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Among the many new and beautiful shades shown for this season beige and brown are given the greatest prominence. The former comes in many shades from one that is really a rich cream to the dull string shade that has been seen in fashionable linen gowns during the past summer. This line also includes the delicate tans which are almost standard shades, says Modes.

There is such an immense variety of browns that it is almost impossible to describe them. One line of red browns is especially appropriate for juvenile wear, while the rich olive tints are much sought after. Burnt braid is a new shade that is almost black, while cocoa and coffee browns are rich and stylish.

Blue is always a stylish color, and comes close to brown in popular favor. Royal marine and buzzar which have a rich and truly blue hue are more used than the darker tones which are very somber.

Reds run from a vivid geranium to deep garnet, which will be worn for long outside garments as well as entire cloth gowns. Reds are usually combined with black or white.

Gray and violet are not to be neglected in the season's selections. The palest shades of the former are almost a blue white. They run through the pink and amethyst tones to a dark steel and gun metal which is extremely dull, having no luster whatever. The violets shade from palest lavender to deep royal purple, that is to be much worn by the ultra-fashionable in connection with sable and ermine furs, producing truly regal garments.

For evening there are delicate shades of yellow, turquoise and pale blue, dainty pink and old rose, coral and lime or willow greens. These colors, although light, do not possess any of the almost faded qualities that were seen in the pastel shades. Many women cling to these neutral tones, but generally speaking, the light colors as well as the dark have a strong, distinctive tone.

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An all-black hat is always a safe investment for the average woman, besides being very becoming. There is such a large assortment of trimmings suitable for black hats that one may have almost any kind of flower in black, also birds, wings and fancy feather ornaments.

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In such high favor is embroidery that the very kindergarten stitches are honored in the observance. A handsome white silk waist brocaded in a tiny pattern which serves for a background has embroideries of cat-tails," small, done with white rope stitch, all over the waist. The veriest beginner can do the stem stitch. No shadings are required. And filling-in is not much smarter than mere outline, unless one can do the stitches which the Japanese and Chinese use in their embroidery; those which gives such soft effects, says Margery Daw.

So far conventionalized designs are more in vogue than those which aim to reproduce the appearance of the natural flower. Kensington stitches, with the colorings, say, of wild roses, are likely to give an effect of standing out too much from the dress. Harmony or gentle contrast is the rule with the new embroideries. This precaution once in mind, embroidery may be combined with lace, spangles and applications of many materials.

An artistic and lovely method is to emphasize some portion of the brocaded pattern by working the design itself at intervals. A white brocaded satin waist has the nondescript design picked out at regular intervals with black embroidery, silver spangles and coral nailheads. These emphases are made into medallions by surrounding them with oval shirrings of coral tulle against black. The waist is to be worn with a white satin skirt at a formal dinner.

One of the strange fancies of fashion is a return to the "habit" back, the close-fitting skirt which went out only recently, charged with immodesty. But the new "habit" back is made with a difference. There are lines to break its width, and the skirt otherwise is cut to flare from a point a dozen inches below the belt. An irrestible example of the new smooth back comes on a garment which has a bolero front and a princess back. The long line at the back would give height even to a little woman. Some skill is required for making such a dress, inasmuch as the back is of one length from neck to train, while the bodice and skirt are separate and disconnected at the front. The skirt closes at the left hip.

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Regarding fashions for children, Modes says:

French dresses, which have been worn for such a long time by little tots, are being made in sizes for 10 and 12-year-old children. While the smaller sizes may be quite snug on the hips, those made for larger sizes must be loose enough to allow for freedom of action, consequently, they are usually in blouse effect. Some of the skirts are gathered, and others arranged in box plaits which are flatly pressed at the waist, and flare stylishly around the bottom.

Charming little jackets and reefers are shown for fall wear. They are simple, but beautifully made. Red, light green, and biscuit broadcloth of a glossy quality are trimmed with broad collars of lace, applique, or cloth elaborately braided. They are usually made with sacque back and slightly double breasted fronts which fasten with pearl or fancy buttons. A novel feature of the season is an adjustable plastron which fastens at the back and affords extra protection during cold days. These plastrons are of velvet or the same material as the coat, and elaborately braided.

Girls from 12 to 16 are no longer wearing sailor collars on their jackets. These are very smart on summer boleros and reefers, but a strictly tailor-made effect seems to be more in evidence at present. The fitted back with loose double breasted front is shown now in separate jackets, also those which come with skirts in the same fabric, making attractive tailor-made suits for general wear.

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For tiny children from one to four years it is best to keep their frocks entirely in white with colored ribbons if variety is desired. Pale blue and pink are usually considered baby colors, and a very delicate shade of yellow, also narrow black velvet ribbon, are also used on baby frocks. The latter is extremely effective but many do not like to put black on little folks. White French flannel and serge may be used for children's dresses when it becomes too cold for fine lawn and muslin, although some mothers make up dresses of pique and linen which are quite warm.

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Large picture hats of black mohair braid or soft black felt are profusely decorated with short black feathers, forming a coronet around the crown, and a huge velvet bow, which is fastened with a gold or chine stone buckle. They may be worn with any color dress or coat and are especially becoming to youthful wearers, whose fair skin forms a strong contrast to the black hat which droops in undulating lines around the face.

### A Lullaby.

You go to sleep, young feller,
This ain't no time of day
To set up straight and solemn,
And stare around that way.
Them moonbeams on the carpet
Ain't nothin' you can git.
Them's just to show the angels
Has got their candles lit.
You want 'em? Well, tomorrow
I'll get 'em ef they keep.
But now it's nearly mornin',
So you jus' go to sleep.

No, sir! You can't be hungry,
You needn't jerk and fret,
I'm certain sure it wasn't
An hour sence you et.
There, now, I ketched you smilin',
You little rascal. Shame!
To try to work your daddy
With such a low-down game.
No, never mind explorin',
You ain't no call to creep;
You stay here an' be quiet,
An' try an' go to sleep.

You see them stars out yonder?
Well, all o' them is eyes
That belongs to little angels
'Way up there in the skies.
An' all them little angels
Ain't got a thing to do
But jest set up in heaven
An' keep them eyes on you.
They'll see your eyes wide open,
An' starin' when they peep
In through the window at you—
You better go to sleep.

I don't know what you're sayin',
Your lingo's Greek to me,
But you know what I tell you,
That's easy for to see:
An' I'm just gettin' tired
O' rockin' you all night,
An' talkin' while you listen.
A smilin' with delight.
I got to work tomorrow.
An' 'tain't fur you to keep
Me up all night a-tryin'
To make you go to sleep.

There, there, don't feel that way,
I jus' soon do it. Gee!
I know there ain't nobody
To love you 'ceptin' me.
You set up all you want to,
You needn't close an eye,
Fur dad is mighty sorry
He made his baby cry.
You need your ma, poor feller,
But she's a-lyin' deep
Beneath the trees out yonder—
There, there, now go to sleep.
—Portland Oregonian.

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In the days when the "bread-loaf" was dear, careful mothers had a set of thrift sayings which are seldom heard in this time of the big, cheap loaf. Crumbs were regularly swept up and kept for some useful purpose. If a child threw crumbs in the fire, the old-fashioned mother lifted a warning finger and said: "If you throw crumbs in the fire you are feeding the devil." Children were told that the better part of a loaf was the crust, and when a child was sent to the shop for bread, the order was to ask for "a crusty loaf." If a child left its crust came the warning: "Yes, my lady (or my lad), you'll want for a loaf some day. You'll find hunger's a sharp thorn."—(Notes and Queries.

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Prominent women in the most exclusive society circles of the North side, Chicago, especially along the Lake Shore drive, are experiencing a revival of religion, which has resulted in the establishment of a bible class, with William R. Newell, assistant superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute, as its teacher, says a contributor to the New York Herald.

This class meets every week in the hall of the Lincoln Cycling club. There were present recently about 50 women, who represented in the aggregate possibly $50,000,000. Such smart turnouts, such stylish hats and rare feathers, such tailor-made suits and elegant gowns have not been seen at a bible class before for years.

Before the day's study was taken up the latest revision of the New testament made public for the first time that day, was freely discussed. The class was undecided as to whether to adopt the new version or stick to the old form. The fact that Chicagoans were largely interested in the rewriting of many of the passages had apparent weight with the class. Many were deeply impressed with the new version, and intimated that they would adopt it.

AN ENTRANCING GOWN.

A beautiful model seen at the Horse show. It is black thread lace over blue taffeta. At the foot is an accordion ruffle of net. The entire gown has an applique design of heavy white lace spangled in silver. Rosette of net and ends of net at the center of front of waist.

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

WHEN from each blessed home go up thanks of the nation:
When unbroken the joy round each well-laden board;
When the laugh, and the joke, and the baby's oration,
Make each moment the Day brings a jewel to horde;
Then I, blushing berry of the bog,
Where the Will O'Wisp is lantern to the frog,
Am the sauce of the Day—No one can say me nay;
I'm the Thanksgiving beauty from the bog!

When the Parson sonorously asks down a blessing;
And the Grandfolk look proud o'er each inch of their line;
When the limit of girths is attained within dressing;
And praise rings for all things from soup plate to wine
Then I, blushing berry of the bog,
Where the Will O'Wisp is lantern to the frog,
Am the sauce of the Day—No one can say me nay;
I'm the Thanksgiving beauty from the bog!
—Song of the Cranberry, Charles McIlvaine in Table Talk.

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EVERY woman who takes an interest in domestic arrangements considers her kitchen with as much care as her parlor. Whether large or small, just as suitable appointments are needed. If small and with only one window, it should be painted in a very light tone. If the room is large and airy, the woodwork may be a little darker. The floor may be painted with two or three coats and then allowed to harden. Very desirable is a smooth pine shellacked or well-fitted linoleum of a durable color, which may be frequently washed and wiped once in a while with kerosene.

In kitchen comforts there are some essentials, such as ample closets, of which there should be three. One for coarse china and porcelain of a finer sort; another roomy place for tins, graniteware, iron utensils and other conveniences; the third for odds and ends of everyday use. The china closet may be made by placing some three or four narrow shelves in the inside woodwork of a closed door. This gives a decorative effect, the tints of the china acting as a bit of color for this working room. Or wider shelves may be placed over the stationary washtubs in the apartment kitchen, and then dressed with white shelf paper, for large platters, soup tureens and the like. The upper shelves may have a curtain, hung on rings to a narrow wooden rod. This same drapery may decorate the lower half of the window, with a linen shade above.

Among the comforts for the maid an easy chair and a looking glass are necessities. A small rack does excellent service for holding cook books, newspapers, etc., and should be found in every kitchen.

In kitchen appointments nothing is more wholesome than the porcelain sink made in one piece. Of course, in every-day, moderate homes it is seldom found, but for the perfect kitchen it should be there.

If possible have a corner closet somewhere. It can be built by a carpenter and painted by some member of the family. Its drawers are for the holding of towels, frosting sheets, work aprons, etc., while the shelves supply a place for preserves, pickles and dainties for winter use.

The perfect kitchen boasts of three tables, a large, substantial one of pine, without cover, which should be scrubbed every day. The other two smaller, one with a marble top for the making of bread and pies and one covered with white oilcloth for preparing food, cleaning fowls and vegetables, useful in the never ending details of good housekeeping. Every kitchen should have a standing tray, where dishes for each course are placed when taken from the table, or desserts kept up to the point of serving.

For dressing the closets narrow oilcloth in black and white plaked on the edge is best, because when soiled it can be washed. It should be carefully adjusted and tacked on all edges except the front so it will not roll up.

Among contrivances of a useful nature is an ironing board which, when not in use, becomes a seat. It may have a large, roomy drawer for the keeping of holders, wax, etc.

Among new designs is the kitchen cabinet, or portable closet, full of pigeon-holes for spices, bins for flour and meat and other ingredients used in cooking. In some of these portable affairs there is a wooden shelf which forms a table, and closes when not in use. These closets take up but little space and are movable anywhere.

For the keeping of meats, milk, butter, ice, etc., the tiled refrigerator surpasses anything yet invented. It is lined with pure white tiles, inside and out, and fitted up with all the conveniences required.

Yet with all these new additions for excellent housekeeping there is still a homely fascination in the old-fashioned farm house kitchen, with its rag carpet, its dried herbs hanging on the wall, its ancient clock and looking glass, its wooden or split bottom rockers. The window shows a lace curtain and a ginger jar filled with garden blossoms. It is a room which speaks of coziness and comfort, and of the never-surpassed old-fashioned cooking.

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Brasses, as knobs, handles and such as are used upon modern furniture, are commonly lacquered, so can be cleaned with alcohol and a soft cloth. Damp the cloth in place of wetting it and rub quickly. Unlacquered brass can be cleaned in various ways. One of the best is to wash it well in warm soapsuds, then rub with salt and vinegar, using a flannel swab, and polish afterward with dry whiting and a clean cloth. Take care not to let the acid and salt touch the wood. If the brass is either open or intricate it is better cleaned with tripoli mixed to a soft paste with sweet oil. Rub hard and quickly polish afterward with tripoli in powder.

The light that shines the farthest shines the brightest near at home.—(Selected.

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Omaha Teacher—Can any of the class explain to me why the way of the transgressor is hard?

"I guess it's cause it's traveled so much."—(Omaha World.

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Mother—No, Johnny, you have had pie enough.

Johnny—Mother, it is impossible to have enough of your pie!

He got another piece.—(What to Eat.

# MINES AND MINING

### ACACIA RECEIVING GOOD INCOME.

The new strike recently made in the Hines lease on the Burns claim of the Acacia company is holding out well. In drifting west from a winze sunk from the 500-foot level one foot of $60 ore was struck after 15 feet of drifting, and since that time 10 feet more of drifting, with the same grade of ore, a fluorine quartz, still in the breast. In the Fulvey lease, east of the winze, a drift on the same vein has exposed a good body of $35 ore, which is now being broken and shipped.

From the 600-foot level Lessee Hines has just closed a shipment of 50 tons of $70 ore.

Returns have just been received on a lot of 130 tons marketed by Owenby, which showed values of $80 in gold to the ton. The same lessee is now saving another shipment.

Altogether five lessees are shipping from this claim, and the company is receiving very respectable amounts as royalty on the ore produced. Last week something like $1,600 was received by the company, and the income for November will amount to upwards of $3,000.

On the company's Morning Star claim R. P. Russell, who is working the property under lease, has started drifting from the 200-foot level, and expects to open the vein in a short time.

### GOOD ASSAYS ON FAVORITE.

The Favorite Gold Mining company, operating its Nugget claim on the top of Battle mountain, has just encountered a streak of black manganese which is very promising. It is only a seam in the rock, but the management is hopeful that it will widen into a vein; and even at the present time it is yielding assays as high as $51 in gold to the ton.

The company has been working this claim on its own account for four or five months, and has been doing good development. The shaft was sunk from a depth of 80 to 180 feet, and then drifting started. It is the intention to explore the ground well at this depth, and then sinking may be resumed. From the very favorableness of the claim's location it would seem as if much might be hoped for.

The company, it will be remembered, sold its Favorite lode, which at one time entitled the stock to a place in the mines list on 'change, and it is with the money received from that sale, left over after the dividend was paid, that the company is now prospecting the work on its remaining property.

### ELKTON HAS A NEW STRIKE.

Word was received in this city yesterday morning, and the information was confirmed later in the day by the officers of the company, that a good strike has been made in the sixth level of the Elkton mine. Few particulars, however, had been learned up to a late hour yesterday, save that the find was made in the main vein at a distance of something like 1,000 feet north of the shaft, which location lends considerable importance to the development. The vein has been varying between three and five feet in width, and it is understood that the assays from the shoot just opened run between three and five ounces in gold to the ton.

A good strike was reported a few days ago north of the shaft in the seventh level, although the shoot is probably one entirely distinct from that just opened. The developments north of the shaft are giving considerable satisfaction to the management of the company, as this portion of the property has not been the productive part of the mine for some time. The strike which was made a few weeks ago in the seventh level was made considerably south of the shaft, and it is in this direction that the very rich ore has always been found. There are many nice ore bodies opened up in the mine now which assure a good production for some time to come, although it is understood that the water situation is still somewhat ominous, especially as it regards the opening of the eighth level.

### DECLARES $30,000 DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Last Dollar company recently met in New York and declared the first quarterly dividend which the company has paid since last February, when payments were suspended owing to the fact that the company had been buying considerable machinery and doing heavy development work. Since that time an important discovery has been made at considerable depth in the mine, and the property has taken rank as an important producer. The present dividend is at the former rate of two cents a share on the 1,500,000 shares for which the company is capitalized, and is to be paid on December 10. This will bring the total amount which the company has distributed up to $120,000.

The Last Dollar company owns two claims on Bull hill, adjoining the Modoc mine, which is another dividend payer. The discovery referred to in the foregoing paragraph is one of the most important deep funds made in Cripple Creek this year, very high grade ore having been opened in the 1,050-foot level, and since that time the shoot has been encountered in the level 100 feet deeper, and the values have proven fairly consistent.

### FINE SHOWING ON THE COPPERHEAD CLAIM.

The showing in the workings of the Copperhead claim belonging to the Mineral Point Mining company is very gratifying to the management of the company. This property is situated on Mineral hill. A trial shipment of 25 tons of ore will be sent out from these works as early as Tuesday of next week. It is expected that the ore composing this shipment will run better than $20 in gold to the ton. This shipment has been saved from the rock that was taken out in the sinking of the shaft which has now reached the depth of 100 feet. At the bottom of the shaft there is a well-defined vein of about 40 inches in width from which assays have been obtained that run as high as $1,820 from selected samples.

### PROMISING STRIKE ON AGNES.

A very promising strike has been made by the lessees on the north end of the Four Brothers claim of the Agnes Gold Mining company. The ore was opened in a crosscut which had been started from the bottom of the 100-foot shaft for the granite contact; and right at the contact assays were obtained from the first. The values which are now being encountered as the work proceeds are very high ones; and if they continue the property can be credited with a very good strike and will be able to begin shipments at an early date.

The lessees have been working this block of ground for some weeks with great persistence and thoroughness, and are very much encouraged over their discovery. They are pushing development work as rapidly as possible, with the end of proving up the value of their find, for at the present time it cannot be determined whether it is an important discovery or not. From the action of the stock in declining on the exchange it would appear as if there was not much confidence in the discovery, although the market is not held responsible in these days.

On the south end of the claim the lessees who are working at a depth of 200 feet are saving another shipment of $30 ore. They have a small amount of it in sight, and are doing some development to open up the shoot further. The shoot is the same one from which lessees on the Mable M. property, adjoining the Four Brothers, made a considerable production.

### LESSEES ON PROGRESS SAVING GOOD ORE.

Good ore is being saved from the west end of the Gold King claim on Gold hill, belonging to the Progress Gold Mining company. This property is under lease to Iowa capitalists. The workings on this property are next to the Anchoria-Leland territory. A short while ago the lessees suffered a loss by an accident to the shaft and at that time two men fell some 60 feet. The shaft has been repaired and ore is being saved from the depth of about 150 feet, where there is a very good showing. No shipment has yet been made, but the office here has received returns on assays that have run a high as $180 per ton. Indications in the workings are of a pleasing nature and it is thought that it will not be long before regular shipments will be commenced.

### STEADY SHIPMENTS ARE MADE FROM MOON-ANCHOR.

The old Moon-Anchor property consisting of about ten acres on Gold hill, was commenced to be worked on the company's own account about a month ago, after having been idle for a long period. Steady shipments are being made from the workings by the company on the ninth level where a big body of ore was opened up about two weeks ago. The ore at the point averages about $40 in gold to the ton. The pay portion of the vein has been opened up and is found to be about five feet in width. The management has drifted along the vein for nearly 30 feet. This property is one of the old time producers of the camp. At one time it was a heavy producer and has $261,000 in dividends to date. It is gratifying that this old property is again becoming a regular shipper.

The lessees at work on the eighth and seventh levels are also in ore.

### GOOD STRIKE MADE ON CLARA D. CLAIM.

A good strike has been made at the 300-foot level on the Clara D. lode belonging to the Lexington Gold Mining company. The ground is under lease to the Lexington Leasing company. Developments at the depth of 300 feet has uncovered a vein of quartz about 30 inches in width that averages about $40 in gold to the ton. The leasing company is now at work drifting on the new vein. Ten tons have been vased as the drift was driven and a shipment of 30 tons by way of trial shipment will be sent out at the beginning of next week. The lessees are very much pleased with the showing they now have in their workings and are confident of making a good clean up in the operation of the lease.

### RECENT FILINGS OF DEEDS AND ARTICLES.

James McLellan has sold to C. B. Scott, J. J. Frey and J. L. Johnson his interest in the Wonder lode. The consideration could not be learned.

Adolph J. Zang, president; J. F. Campbell, F. L. Seiger, David Rubidge and A. E. Carlton, directors of the Anaconda Mining company, Wednesday filed a certificate of fully paid-up stock with the county clerk and recorder at Cripple Creek.

Articles of incorporation of the Little Gem Gold Mining and Leasing company were filed with the county clerk and recorder. The incorporators are J. E. Murdock, Patrick Boylan and H. S. Rankin. The company is incorporated for $10,000.

A mining deed was filed for record Wednesday, transferring the Bonita lode from J. W. Proudfit to M. Taylor Pine, the consideration being $5,000. Deeds were also filed transferring the Nettie May lode from J. M. Auld to G. E. Auld and a one-half interest in the Buckskin Joe claim from J. S. Cahill to Robert Lynch. The considerations were nominal.

Articles of incorporation were filed Wednesday by J. G. Murdock, Patrick Boylan and H. S. Rankin, the incorporators, for the Little Gem Gold Mining company. The capitalization is $10,000, and the directors for the first year are the above named and V. G. Funk and T. J. Ragsdale.

### SOLITAIRE PAYS STOCK DIVIDEND OF SHARES.

The Solitaire Gold Mining company will pay a stock dividend of 800,000 shares today of the capital stock of the Bonnie Nell Consolidated Gold Mining company. One share out of the new stock will be exchanged for two of the Solitaire company. This amount of stock will be in payment for a part of the property of the Solitaire company.

### ARROW PAID $55,000 DIVIDEND YESTERDAY.

The Arrow Gold Mining company was called as ex-dividend on the exchange on the calls of yesterday. The reason for this was that the company paid a dividend of $55,000. This being five cents a share. The amount having been earned from the sale of the property. This stock along with the Orphan stock will be taken off the board on Monday. The latter being temporarily taken off on account of the threatened litigation, while the former company is practically wound up, and the stock now is of no value.

### GOOD STRIKE IN 330-FOOT LEVEL OF EL PASO.

In a drift 500 feet from the shaft at the 330-foot level a good strike has been made. The body of ore encountered is 16 inches in width and the assays obtained from point shows that the ore runs over $100 in gold to the ton. This strike has been made in the Kimberly portion. Some drifting has been done and the vein will be followed out to open the ore as much as possible without stoping. Mr. S. S. Bernard is in the district at present looking over the property of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company.

### NOVEMBER DIVIDENDS $216,650.

The dividends paid in November come to considerably less than the usual monthly total, due to the fact that none of the quarterly distributions fell due during the month. The total, however, is considerably increased by the fact that two companies paid dividends from money resulting from the sale of property. This last source of income, which so swelled the dividend figures last year when there were so many companies selling their properties and dividing the profits, has been much less this year; but the dividends which have been paid have represented the actual mining in Cripple Creek more creditably than ever before. With only a few exceptions, two of which in the Arrow and Orphan companies came last month, the profits distributed this year have been from the mining of gold instead of the sale of property.

The dividends paid in November were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrow | $ 55,000 |
| Consolidated Mines | 19,000 |
| Gold Coin | 30,000 |
| New Zea and Cons. | 7,650 |
| Orphan | 100,000 |
| Strong | 25,000 |
| Total | $216,650 |

### THREE LESSEES ON PRINCE ALBERT PRODUCING ORE.

The Prince Albert Gold Mining company has its property on Beacon hill worked by three sets of lessees. All three are doing good work and are producing ore. The lessee that is doing the most work is the Beason Mining and Leasing company which is operating on block 10. The output of this concern for the month of November will amount to 150 tons of $20 ore. On block No. 11 of the Beason claim, Burt & Co. are getting out ore that runs from $20 to $30 in gold to the ton. These lessees expect to send out a shipment the early part of this week. Lessees Head and associates are operating a lease on block 12 which is the old workings of the Prince Albert company. They will send out a shipment today.

The indications in all three of these workings on this property are very favorable and it is thought that they will be able to make regular shipments from now on. This is one of the old properties of the district and being situated in an excellent position has produced a large amount in the past.

### LESSEES ON HAPPY YEAR HAVE FINE SHOWING.

Lessees Riley and associates, who are working a lease on the Happy Year claim owned by the Central Consolidated Mining company, have now a splendid showing of ore in their shaft which is 115 feet below the tunnel level. They have followed the ore body to this depth and it has widened out gradually until it has become six feet in width and assays have been obtained without sorting that ran from $20 to $30 in gold to the ton. When the depth of 150 feet has been reached a station will be cut and a drift sent along the vein. This property is situated on Bull hill and is south and west of the Hoosier property. The present indications give promise of the workings here turning out to be a bonanza.

### TRIUMPH LESSEES HAVE ORE AS HIGH AS $160.

A shipment of one carload of ore will go out in a few days from the Tarkinson lease on the property of the Triumph Mining company, which is located on Battle mountain. The ore is in three grades, running from $24 to $160 in gold to the ton. The majority of it will run on the average of $60 per ton. There is little ore in the shipment that is of the greatest value as stated above. The Triumph property is now being worked by new lessees and sub-lessees. The upper levels of the main workings are sub-let to good parties who have a good backing. Lessees Opdyke and associates are putting down a new shaft on the property.

### RECENT SHIPMENTS FROM MINES AND LEASES.

A production of about 70 tons a day is being made from the Legal Tender, owned by the Golden Cycle company. The ore is averaging about $25 a ton.

King & Whiting, working on the Independence Consolidated, made a shipment of 40 tons of two-ounce ore yesterday and five tons of $100 rock.

The output from the Free Coinage this month will be about 500 tons of an average grade of $60. The best ore is coming from the Neville lease on the Pinto. A shipment of 35 tons will be sent out tomorrow from the Mercer lease on the Wilson, owned by the company. Ten tons of it will run about $125 and the balance about $30.

Weaver & Steelsmith, constituting the Findley Leasing company, are reported to have encountered a fine body of sylvanite ore in the 800-foot level. They will endeavor to make a heavy production from the mine during the life of their lease, which expires on January 15.

The McDade lease on the Pharmacist will send out tomorrow a graded shipment of 30 tons, which is estimated to return from $30 to $60 a ton. A new ore house will be built by the lessee next month and shipments will then be heavier.

The total output from the Vindicator company workings for the present month will be about 1,800 tons, of an average value of $40 to the ton. The lessees on the different blocks of the company have been generally engaged in new development work, and their output will be light.

### NEW HAVEN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the New Haven Gold Mining company was held yesterday in the offices of the company in this city and the old board of directors and officers was re-elected by a good representation of the stockholders, represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The reports submitted to the meeting showed that there was about $1,600 in the treasury, and that good work was now going on in the property. The company owns the Eclipse No. 1 claim on Raven hill, adjoining the Joe Dandy; and during the last two years something like $12,000 has been produced by lessees. Of this amount $4,000 was produced in 1900 and $8,000 in 1901.

A good strike was made some time ago in the first level of the new workings, from which most of the ore has been shipped; and the lessees are still making occasional shipments from that part of the mine. There is a lot of 10 tons of smelting ore out now which has not yet been settled for, and some ore is now being saved. The lessees recently started to sink the shaft below the 200-foot point, and sinking is now in progress. No further stop will be made until the 300-foot point is reached. The prospecting which has been done in the 200-foot level has failed to disclose the ore shoot from which the operators have been producing in the first level.

There are several good veins crossing the New Haven property and good ore has been found in several different places in the mine; but always the values have been more of a sensational than a substantial nature. It is thought that when greater depth is acquired, the ore will be more regular and permanent. The property is in the hands of strong lessees who are working with a plant of machinery.

### C. C. CONSOLIDATED MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company was held yesterday noon in the offices of the company in this city and the following board of directors was re-elected to serve for the ensuing year: J. F. Humphrey, Irving Howbert, J. A. Hayes, John G. Shields and D. I. Christopher. This is the board which has managed the affairs of the company for several years.

A large representation of the stock attended the meeting, and reports were presented by the different officers which showed the affairs of the company to be in a satisfactory condition. The reports are to be printed and given to the public at a later date.

Briefly the report shows the property to have been fairly well developed during the year, although the Florence claim, under the company's work, had shown no ore. The strikes on the Colorado Boss claims furnished some very agreeable information to impart to the stockholders.

Lessee Terrill on the No. 1 is now sinking a shaft on his ore and is now down to a depth of 30 feet where he finds that the shoot is pitching out. He will probably follow the ore to sink a straight shaft later, after he has got it developed. He is also going to crosscut from the bottom of an old 50-foot shaft.

On the No. 3 claim the lessees have opened a good body of ore and are now saving a second shipment. Returns from this ore were received a week or so ago which indicated values of about one and one-half ounces. Several papers in the state in mentioning the returns confused them with those of the ore opened on the other lease which runs much higher.

The new board of directors has not yet met to elect officers, but it is thought that the old officers will be re-elected.

### SOME SHIPMENTS MADE IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

The total output from the Burns of the Acacia company made by lessees will approximate 250 tons of an average value of $60. The best showing has been made by the Monarch Leasing company, operating on the main workings. This concern has recently started to crosscut at a depth of 600 feet for the ore shoot in the 800-foot level. The lessees sent out a good-sized shipment on Monday.

The True Blue Leasing company, working on the Mitchell, owned by the Pinnacle company, and situated on the north slope of Bull hill, sent out a shipment yesterday of about 50 tons of ore. This block of ground was worked for a long time under lease by Charles J. Moore, the mining engineer, who managed to take out enough ore to pay the running expenses. According to assays the ore will run in the neighborhood of $70 a ton.

A 35-ton shipment was sent out yesterday from the St. Clair lease on the Wilson of the Free Coinage company. The average value of the ore will be about $60 to the ton.

A small shipment of ore will go out tomorrow from the Santa Rita, on Squaw mountain.

### NOVEMBER OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 30.—The output of the district for the month of November shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the camp, and is indicative of what Cripple Creek is capable of maintaining in the way of a steady production. The tonnage shipped from the district during the month, amounts to 52,075 tons with a gross value of $2,169,750. While the existing condition in the stock market is exceedingly uninteresting and dull, the ore producers of Cripple Creek are plugging away at an enviable rate of production. The year of 1901 will show an increase about in proportion to the increase of other years over preceding ones, and is the biggest in the history of Cripple Creek. The production fell below the $2,000,000 mark in only a few months of this year, assuring over $25,000,000 total. Besides the production table, the dividend record shows up to better advantage than ever before. The next year will be ushered in with every possible advantage offered to the shippers, particularly those with low grade propositions. The reduction companies have spent an enormous sum lately in remodeling their plants in order to have three facilities for treating the ore that has been going over the dump since the first shipments from Cripple Creek were established.

The heavy tonnage treated by the United States Reduction & Refining company since its organization shows that the shippers of Cripple Creek ore appreciate the genuine efforts of the milling trust to build up a better mining camp. The National mill will resume operations somewhere near Christmas, and the Metallic will be started at a later date. The smelters are doing well at this time, and the average grade of the ore treated by these mills is higher this month than it has been for a long time past. The table of figures as furnished by the different plants is as follows:

| Plant— | Tons. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colo.-Philadelphia & Standard | 25,000 | $30 | $ 750,000 |
| Union | 5,000 | 29 | 145,000 |
| Dorcas | 2,500 | 35 | 87,500 |
| Economic | 4,575 | 30 | 137,250 |
| Smelters and miscellaneous. | 15,000 | 70 | 1,050,000 |
| Total | 52,075 | | $2,169,750 |

Lessees Rankin and Ragsdale, operating the Gold King fraction of the Savage company, have just encountered a six-inch streak of ore running from two to 18 ounces in gold to the ton, and the vein matter surrounding the rich streak is of good shipping grade. The strike was made in the 300-foot level at a distance of about 75 feet from the shaft. The lessees are screening the width of six feet next to the streak and will make their first shipment next week. It will consist of a carload of ore expected to average about $40 per ton.

Kirk & Company, operating the Clara D. of the Lexington company, on Gold hill, today sent out their third shipment from the lease since finding ore. This consisted of a 10-ton carload that will average about $40 per ton.

The True Blue company, operating the lease on the Mitchell block of the Pinnacle company's property, will close a two carload shipment of smelting grade ore tomorrow. The leasing company has been getting good returns from the shipments sent out from the strike made several weeks ago. No returns have been received yet from the carload shipment made last week. The lessees now have a good ore house constructed and will be able to ship steadily a good grade of ore for some time to come. The ore body is holding out well at the 150-foot depth. The Helen B. company, leasing a block of the Arapahoe claim of the Jerry Johnson company, on the north slope of Ironclad, is now engaged in drifting both ways on the vein from the 100-foot level. The crosscut run out from the shaft, located the vein but the pay shoot was not there, and the lessees are of the opinion that it dipped off abruptly from the 80-foot level where it was last opened.

The True Blue company intends to install a compressor on the lease on the Cable Consolidated company's property on the extreme south slope of Beacon hill. The property adjoins the Gold Dollar and Prince Albert and good shipping ore has been opened in the tunnel through which the leasing company is operating. The ore exists at an actual depth of about 320 feet from the surface, and as soon as the compressor is put in an attempt will be made to produce regular shipments. Another shift will be put on commencing tomorrow.

Lessee Steelsmith, on the main workings of the Rose Nicol company's Battle mountain property, has cut a brand new vein in the 400-foot level. Mr. Steelsmith has been putting through contract work consisting of 300 feet of crosscutting to the north, in order to catch the veins running through Battle mountain and Bull hill. The lead that has been cut gives assays running below pay, but a drift will be started on it in the hopes of finding a pay shoot at this depth. Mr. Steelsmith is spending a good sum of money in development work on the Rose Nicol ground.

### STRIKE ON THE MIDGET.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 2.—An excellent strike has been made in the Midget company's property. At the 600 foot level the winze sunk from this depth is in smelting grade ore and the high values that are at present found in the bottom appear to be permanent throughout. So far little work has been done on the Midget outside of a small amount of sinking and it is difficult to determine the full extent of the strike.

Cunningham, Wilson & Co., leasing the Eclipse of the New Haven at the summit of Raven hill, are making a steady output of screenings, which return values of about two ounces in gold to the ton. The lessees sent out a carload last week, and have another carload of the same grade ready to go out tomorrow. The ore is coming from the 300-foot level, where the lessees have done a small amount of work. Sinking has just been resumed in the shaft, it being the intention of the lessee to get to the 400-foot depth as quickly as possible.

Wood & Conners, leasing on the Twin Sisters on Raven hill, are prepared for some rapid sinking in their new shaft, which is down to the 75-foot depth. The new plant of machinery is in good working order. The shaft is to go to a depth of 175 feet, where the lessees expect to cut the main Twin Sisters vein and ore shoot on its dip.

The Sunset-Eclipse company is installing a new 200-gallon pump.

The output from the Stratton's Independence for the month of November amounted to 8,900 tons of ore of a grade about $35 average. The mine is increasing its rate of shipments, and has sent out an average of about 375 tons during the past three or four days.

The Bull Hill sampler of the Cripple Creek Ore Sampling company settled for 11,000 tons of ore during November. The average grade of the mineral was close to $45 per ton.

The Sunset-Eclipse Cons. Co. is to have better railroad connections. The spurs from the Midland & F. & C. C. are to be built in connecting with the ore house and coal bunkers within a short time, when the Eclipse will get back to its old shipping position.

### FINE ASSAYS OBTAINED WITHIN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Last week it was stated in these columns that the Miller Young Brokerage and Investment company of Cripple Creek were prospecting for gold within the limits of the town of Cripple Creek. They have sunk a shaft to the depth of 35 feet near C street and Bennett avenue and found a vein a foot and one-half in width. Assays have been obtained from the vein that run as high as $1,780 in gold to the ton.

On account of the nearness of the shaft to a dwelling and the annoyance caused by the shooting this shaft has been abandoned and a new one is being sunk a short distance away. The new shaft will be sunk to the depth of 50 feet and then a crosscut driven to catch the vein. In the event of these operations striking into ore it will be one of the most important developments made within the immediate vicinity of Cripple Creek. The ore will probably be found on the contact between the porphyry and a basalt dike that is known to exist in this locality.

In the meantime the Miller-Young people have been quietly obtaining the mineral rights to about 200 acres on the property that surrounds the place where the fine assays were obtained.

### NEW SPEARFISH MILL WILL SOON BE DONE.

The Spearfish company has been working strenuously in the erection of the new mill at Ragged Top, S. D., and now the framework is all but completed. The old mill was destroyed a very short time ago. The managers of the company have lost no time in replacing the plant. The machinery for the mill is on the way. Mr. D. N. Heizer of this city, who is largely interested in this company, states that barring delays the new mill should be in running order by the first of February. The dimensions of the plant will be as follows: Tank room, 64x144 feet and the gold room 70x100 feet. In addition are several other rooms such as the boiler room, crushing room and others.

### SONBRIGHT & CO.'S MARKET LETTER

November 20, 1901.

The one cheerful market happening of a dull and holiday-broken week was the handsome recovery in Elkton. In the face of several strikes of importance, which added greatly to the present and prospective value of the property, the stock had gradually declined under the influence of heavy selling. The occasion for the nervousness of which this selling was the expression is hard to determine, for surely the outlook for the property was never brighter. The present production and the cash and ore reserves fully warrant the increase of the dividend rate to 4½c quarterly; and we believe this increase will soon be made. The water situation is no longer a cause of apprehension.

The announcement is made that the Last Dollar company is to re-enter the ranks of the dividend payers after being out for ten months. At a recent meeting of the board of directors a dividend of 2c or $30,000 was declared, payable December 10, and it is thought that the company will be in a position to maintain these quarterly dividends regularly. The shares have recently been selling around the 60 mark, and with the flattering prospects of the company they should prove a good investment at this figure. The temporary discontinuance of dividends was not due to the physical condition of the property, for this is very flattering indeed, but the company recently made large investments in machinery. Below the 1,000-foot level the Last Dollar company is mining some of the richest ore ever taken from the Cripple Creek district. While this high-grade ore does not exist in large quantities, yet a good body of smelting ore is also uncovered, and shipments are being steadily maintained.

The past week has seen Portland shares drop considerably, due most probably to the prevailing dullness of the market. The company is now making the heaviest output in its history, and is shipping about 300 tons per day. Ore is being shipped from every level of the mine, but the heaviest production is coming from the lower levels. At the 1,100-foot point only one of the five main veins has been developed to any extent, but work on this vein is proving most satisfactory.

It is a fact full of encouragement that the lessee is again becoming increasingly in evidence at Cripple Creek, nearly all of the recent strikes having been made by these developers. Among the important ones are those on the Rhinoceros of the Gould company, Colorado Boss of the C. C. Consolidated company, Climax No. 3 of the Little Puck company, Deadwood, Lone Star and Kitty M. of the Anaconda company, Morning Star of the Acacia company, Lansing of the Pinnacle company and the Rose Maud. Cripple Creek owes much to lessees and the gravitation toward renewed interest in the system is one of the most hopeful signs about the camp.

A report is current to the effect that a good body of shipping ore has been opened on Cow mountain near Gillett. This section of country was the scene of much activity in the earlier days of the camp but although considerable prospecting and development was done at that time the results were not in the least encouraging. Now it is said that a good body of pay ore has been encountered in a tunnel on the Bedford Gold and Copper company's property at a distance of 650 feet, and assays as high as $64 in gold to the ton have been obtained. A little more systematic prospecting in the "outside" belt of Cripple Creek may bring marvelous results.

# STATE MINING NEWS.

### OURAY DISTRICT.

Preparations for the winter's work on the Blaine group are nearing completion. These properties are located at the head of the Dallas on the north slopes of Mount Sneffels, and consist of forty claims. The main tunnel cuts the mountain at a depth of near 2,000 feet. The vein now being driven for is supposed to dip considerably as it is expected to cut an ore body each succeeding shift. The new boarding and bunk houses will contain many conveniences. Baths, commodious toilet rooms and a library compose some of the added comforts. A force of from 12 to 14 men will be employed during the winter. A wagon road to the mines was recently completed. Ridgway, fifteen miles distant by road, is the shipping point.

A 1,200-foot cross-cut is being run to drain the main workings. Ore on the surface of the present workings is in place and in quantity, according to Manager J. J. Carmichael, who was interviewed in brief at the Beaumont hotel the first of the week. The gold and silver values increase as depth is gained. Many of the veins in the famous Sneffels district can be traced during late summer across Sneffels peak and the divide into the north slope and the Blaine group. A blowout of iron and porphyry appears to compose a large part of the hog-back that spurs from the base of the range proper. Theoretically, some of the veins of the great Virginius group cut through and intersect this blowcut. A large volcanic vein crops through a part of the west Sneffels district from north to south, and from another point of view may have a tendency to cut off the easterly and westerly bearing leads from entering the Blaine territory.

Papers were drawn up and mailed, it is said, the first of the week, for the sale to an English company of the Gus-ton, Yankee Girl, American Belle, and other well known adjacent properties. A tunnel is to be run one-fourth of a mile or more to tap the old workings of the Yankee Girl, which has remained idle many years for various reasons, one of which is the condition of the water in the mine which is heavily impregnated with sulphuric acid that eats out pumps, pipes and other machinery about as fast as installed. Leasers have received orders to cease work within 30 days from time of notice by the American Belle company. This is further evidence in support of the assertion that a sale is pending as above stated.—Ouray Herald.

### ROUTT COUNTY.

Colorado Fortune Oil company is the name of a new corporation, having their office in room 204 Quincy building, Denver, Colorado.

This new company has 2,080 acres of oil land in Twenty-mile park, about 13 miles from Steamboat, and is capitalized at $1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share.

The officers of the company are: President, George Bell, president of the George Bell Jewelry Manufacturing Co.; vice-president, D. W. Shea, of the Shea and Foster Retail Grocers; secretary, E. H. Mather, secretary of Uncle Sam Oil Co., and manager of the Western Oil Investment Co.; assistant secretary, E. S. Gardner, special representative of the Northwestern Life and Saving Co.; treasurer, C. H. Emmons, real estate and loans; manager, B. X. Dawson, oil expert.

E. S. Gardner was here for a few days last week and after visiting the property he said to the Pilot representative: "I have seen several of the different oil properties of this county, but in my opinion ours is the best. Mr. Dawson located our property in Twenty-mile park last spring and I am perfectly satisfied with his choice."

It is the purpose of the company to float part of their stock at present at 25 cents per share, the money received for it to be used in buying machinery for the property. They intend getting the machinery in here before winter sets in and then run right along. B. X. Dawson, well known here, having been manager, last season, for the Northwestern Oil Co., will manage the property, while they will import an expert oil driller.

Mr. Gardner is very enthusiastic over the outlook and says that the company means business and intends to spare no money in their attempt to find oil.—(Steamboat Pilot.

### GILPIN'S NOVEMBER OUTPUT WAS 323 CARLOADS.

The production of Gilpin county for the month just closed shows an increase over that of the month previous and also an increase over the same month of last year. The ore shipments including tailings and concentrates for the month of November from the Black Hawk depot were 323 cars or 5,976 tons, an increase of 10 cars or 196 tons over November of 1890. The indications for the coming month's production and the closing of the year that has been a successful one for the mining interests of that district is that it will be the banner month in production. The shipments so far show quite an increase over those of last year.

### A CRESTONE MINE MAKES A VALUABLE SHIPMENT.

Yesterday the Cleveland mine of Crestone sent out a valuable carload of high grade ore. The ore is consigned to the smelters at Pueblo and the ore composing the consignment will run better than $150 per ton in gold. The gangue of this ore is hematite. The Cleveland mine is situated just north of the town site of Crestone and now employs 25 miners on the property, the workings of which are down to the depth of 400 feet. It is the intention of the management to continue regular ore shipments from now on, besides sending their low grade ore to their mill north of the town on North Crestone creek. There are several tons of low grade ore on the dump at the mine, but the mill will be kept busy for another month with the Garfield ores. The capacity of the plant is limited to 25 tons per day.

The Crestone mining district is one of the oldest districts in the state, having attracted prospectors as early as 25 years ago. It is located on the western slope of the Sangre de Christo range in Saguache county. Its railway connection is made at Moffat on the Denver & Rio Grande.

### LEADVILLE.

Operations have been resumed on the property of the Big Evans Mining company, which is using the old Hoffer shaft near the Boston smelter as a base of operation. The delay was caused by the failure of gallows timber to arrive, but it has since reached its destination, and the frame work is now about complete, ready for the installation of the machinery. The gallows frame will be 40 feet high, as large as any in the camp. Oregon pine being used. It is the intention of the company to erect a large plant of machinery, capable of going 1,000 feet if necessary. It is expected that there will be some water, but nothing like what might have been expected ten years ago before the down town basin was partially drained. The proposition is one of the most important in the district, for it explores a piece of territory heretofore opened up only in a small way. The Hoffer shaft has proved up a regular formation, with a good mineralized contact. This country simply requires capital to develop an ore shoot, and the Big Evans company, amply backed by Boston people, is fully able to push the enterprise to a successful completion.

Attention has been again directed to Iowa gulch on account of the extensive operations mapped out by the Keystone Mining company, which has secured the old Rex group. This company is composed of Pittsburg, Pa., capitalists, the local representative of the company being Mr. Stevenson, who has been looking after the preliminary work preparatory to an active campaign on one of the best known groups in the camp. The company is going about the work in a businesslike manner. Two 100 horse power boilers, just from the factory, are now being moved on the ground, and will be placed in position at once. The pumps are already in the shaft, together with water and steam columns, etc. New buildings will be erected as soon as possible, and by the first of the year operations should be well under way. The Keystone group, as this block of claims will hereafter be known, is one of the most favorably located in Iowa gulch. There is an extensive bench of ground here, showing the regular Leadville formation, and the drill records of the company which operated here in 1891 are of such a satisfactory nature as to warrant the belief of a large body of oxidized ore being found, to say nothing of the sulphides that are below. The tract is just below the famous Lillian property on Printer Boy hill, and the shaft has been sunk a depth of about 400 feet to the lime. This is the first time in eight years that any systematic attempt has been made to work the ground, and no great difficulty is expected in handling the water, which shows a noticeable decrease. The new boilers purchased by the company are among the finest ever brought to the camp, and all the other machinery will be equally as efficient. The gentlemen back of this enterprise have been for many months quietly preparing to explore this territory on a large scale, and the delay has simply been due to the desire on the part of the company to be assured of ample means to carry the work to completion.—(Herald-Democrat.

### GILPIN COUNTY.

Another mining sale has been completed, the consideration covering an amount of $75,750. Mrs. Etta M. Baldwin of Chicago, has conveyed to the National Tunnel M. & M. company a two-sixths interest in and to the Illinois, Merrimac and Lexington lode claims in Lake and Russell districts, the consideration being $10,000. The same party has also conveyed to that company a group of 11 lode claims and a three-fourths interest in the Everett lode, all situated in Gregory, Lake and Russell districts—four mining deeds—the total consideration being $75,750. Another deed has been given that company from Albert Oechsler and Fred W. Stevens, each conveying an one-sixth interest in the Illinois, Lexington and Merrimac lodes, the consideration being $5,000.

This company during the past year has been working a portion of the property through two tunnels, namely, the Wabash and the National, both being situated in Enterprise mining district in Black Hawk. The latter tunnel is equipped with a gasoline engine, power drills, air compressor and other appliances for prosecuting developments as rapidly as the nature of the ground passed through will permit. The company is composed of Chicago people, with Mr. C. W. Baldwin as one of the principal stockholders. He is no novice at mining, having had a large experience in mining in the state of California. John Brohl of this city, is the mine foreman at the National tunnel. The company is working quite a force of miners and have taken out considerable ore, tests from which by concentration methods have proven highly satisfactory, the concentrates meeting with a heavy sale at the sampling works and smelters.

The Town Topics Gold Mining company, under the management of Mr. Draper, will soon declare its fifth dividend since the organization of the company. A large proportion of the smelting ore that is taken out contains gold values of a high grade.

The announcement made by an officer of the United States Reduction and Refining company, that the mills of that company in a short time will be prepared to handle ores at a profit running $6 per ton. The official states that the method of handling the ore of a low grade has been constantly improved; hence the low rate of treatment.

The well known mining engineer, Harry Paul, arrived here last Saturday morning from Leadville for the purpose of resuming work on the great Mammoth vein. Developments will be continued through the west shaft, which is equipped with a splendid up-to-date steam hoister, air compressor, power drills, etc., for continuing developments along economic and businesslike lines. As the mine has been idle for some length of time it will require several days to put the plant in proper order. As soon as this is done developments will be continued with as large a force of men as can be profitably employed.

The Luciana Transportation, Tunnel Mining and Drainage company, last Friday filed its incorporation papers with the secretary of state. The directors named are W. W. Kirby, Joseph F. Lilly, C. H. Dudley, Herbert A. Riedel, John M. Kirby, William R. Barnes, Joseph A. Wright; capital stock, $2,500,000; to do a general mining, milling and smelting business, chiefly in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties; principal offices at Colorado Springs.

Charley Hanks has secured an option and lease on the Woods lode at the head of Leavenworth gulch, Russell district, and has returned to Central City with the intention of working that property.

The mine is filled with water at present. He will unwater it and resume work upon the mine. It is well known as a producer of uranium ore, which ore contains a very desirable gun metal. He expects to be in full operation by the first of December next.—(Gilpin Observer.

### CREEDE DISTRICT.

The Del Monte mine is now making regular shipments of high grade ore taken from their north shaft. This property can now be listed as one of the big mines of the camp and as soon as their apex question is settled the property will come into prominence of no small standing.—(Creede Candle.


**Of Benefit to You.**

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During a long illness I was troubled with bed sores, tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and was cured." Cures piles, sores, and burns. Beware of counterfeits. Henley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.

Send 2c stamp for 12 assorted pens. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

# TAX SALE NOTICE

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO.

Public notice is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at public sale at the office of the Treasurer of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, on the

**20th Day of December, A. D., 1901,**

and succeeding days, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of the following described real estate, situate in said County, on which the taxes for the year 1900 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes, interest and penalties, to-wit:

## LANDS

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Chas., Est. of | NW SE¼ | 15 | 11 | 67 | 12 | | |
| | West of D & R G Ry and S of tract owned by Mrs C H Limbach Est. | | | | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 15 | 11 | 67 | 37 | | |
| | Except D & R G Ry and town of Monument. | | | | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 15 | 11 | 67 | 31 | 340 | 10.90 |
| | Except reservoir. | | | | | | |
| Aiken, C. E. | Part NE NE¼ | 24 | 14 | 67 | .. | 30 | |
| | Beg 694½ ft S and 333 ft W of NE cor, run W 300 ft, S 100 ft, E 300 ft, N 100 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| | Part NW NE¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 120 | 8.25 |
| | Beg 140 ft N and 280 ft W of SE cor said tract, run N 150 ft, W 60 ft, S 150 ft, E 60 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Allen, Ethel | Part SE NE¼ | 25 | 14 | 67 | | 330 ½ | 5.00 |
| | Beg at point on S B'd'y line Cheyenne Canon road, S 60 deg 20 min, W 176 ft distant from a point on E B'd'y line said Sec 901.5 ft N of E¼ cor, thence S 60 deg 20 min, W 100 ft, thence S 16 deg 15 min, E 306.8 ft, thence S 85 deg 25 min, E 80 ft, thence N 20 deg 5 min, W 351.5 ft to place of beg. | | | | | | |
| Allen, Scott | N½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NW SW¼ | 22 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 22 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 2.20 | 10.70 |
| Avery, L. W. | Part of | 33 | 13 | 66 | 2½ | 90 | |
| | Beg at a point on center line of Sec 33, distant 151.7 ft Wly from SW cor of lot 2, blk M, of the recorded plat of the city of Austin Bluffs, thence Wly at right angles to said line 208.7 ft, thence Nly 521.75 ft, thence Ely at right angles 208.7 ft, thence Sly along said center line 521.75 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| | Part of | 33 | 13 | 66 | 6.688 | 2060 | 71.85 |
| | Beg at a point on center line of Sec 3, distant 151.7 ft Nly from S W cor of lot 2, blk M, of recorded plat of Austin Bluffs, thence at right angles to said line and S 89 deg 37 min, E 389.7-10 ft, thence Nly 0 deg 23 min, E 216.4 ft, thence N 30 deg 28 min, E 399.07 ft, thence N 59 deg 27 min, W 303.21 ft, thence S 59 deg 58 min, W 379.83 ft to said center line, thence S 0 deg 23 min W along center line to beg, except 1 acre sold to Tellborg, in the SE cor of said property recorded in book 302, page 340. | | | | | | |
| Armit, J. L. | Part SE¼ | 4 | 14 | 67 | .. | 20 | 1.55 |
| | Beg on highway on E bank of Southerland Creek at NW cor of Wenger's lot, run S 15 deg 10 min, E 254 ft to S line Wenger's lot; thence W 22 ft, thence N to beg. | | | | | | |
| Austin, Emma R. | Und½ of SW¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | | 13530 ½ | 223.80 |
| Baird, Geo. H. | SE SW¼ | 24 | 12 | 64 | 40 | 80 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 25 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 64 | 120 | 100 ½ | 3.35 |
| Bannigan, M. P. | Part of | 18 | 14 | 66 | | 220 | 12.45 |
| | Beg at N line Huerfano St, 125 ft W of D & R G right of way, run W 60 ft, N at right angles to Huerfano St to Monument Creek, E 60 ft, S at right angles to Huerfano St to beg. | | | | | | |
| Barnes, W. R. | W½ NW¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 6 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 6 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | SE¼ | 6 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| | NE SE¼ | 33 | 16 | 66 | 40 | 40 | 14.55 |
| Barnett, A. M. | SW NE¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 190 | 6.40 |
| Barnett, S. A. | S½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 64 | 200 | 510 | |
| | SW NW¼ | 22 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 22 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 26.95 |
| Barrows, J. W., Agt. | S½ SE¼ | 34 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 65 | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 35 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 35 | 13 | 67 | 120 | 310 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 35 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 35 | 13 | 67 | 120 | 95 | 12.10 |
| Beattie, Phoebe J. | S½ SE¼ | 36 | 13 | 67 | 65 | 220 | 7.50 |
| | Lying on W side of D & R G Ry. | | | | | | |
| Beck, Celestia E. | SE¼ | 1 | 12 | 69 | 160 | 130 | 4.00 |
| Beck, Marcellus L. | NE¼ | 12 | 12 | 69 | 160 | 140 | 4.25 |
| Bell, Launcelot | Part SW SW¼ | 5 | 16 | 66 | .. | 10 | .75 |
| | Beg at intersection S line Illinois ave, town of Fountain, with the E line | | | | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 5 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| | Thence W along S line Ill ave 120 ft, thence S 50 ft, E 129 ft, N 50 ft, to beg. | | | | | | |
| Bennett, H. I. | W½ NW¼ | 6 | 13 | 63 | 77.15 | 60 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 1 | 13 | 64 | 80.27 | 70 | 4.65 |
| Bestol, Wm. W. | NE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | SE SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 270 | 10.60 |
| Bible, Thomas | S½ SE¼ | 35 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 35 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 140 | 5.55 |
| Birkins, C. S. | NE¼ | 32 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 130 | 5.00 |
| Bishop, W. W. | NW¼ | 30 | 11 | 65 | 172.82 | 450 | |
| | NE SW¼ less 12 acres to Taylor | 30 | 11 | 65 | 28 | 20 ½ | 3.30 |
| Black, Ephraim M. | E½ NE¼ | 8 | 14 | 63 | | | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 9 | 14 | 63 | 160 | 140 | 4.75 |
| Blackmer, Henry M. | W½ NE¼ | 35 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| | SE NE¼ | 35 | 16 | 65 | 120 | 160 | 2.90 |
| Blomgren, Chas. | S½ NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 11 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 11 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 210 | 8.20 |
| Bodish, Martha A. H. | S½ SW¼ | 22 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 27 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 70 | 4.35 |
| Bolles, Richard J. | Part of NE NW¼ | 7 | 14 | 66 | .. | 50 | 2.95 |
| | Beg at NE cor lot 8, blk D, Mayfair add to Colo Spgs, run thence Wly along N line said lot to the NW cor thereof, thence Nly along W line of said lot, extended to a point 50 ft S of Astoria St, thence Ely 100 ft to point of beg. | | | | | | |
| Bozich, Frank | NW¼ | 22 | 13 | 66 | | 40 | 1.35 |
| Brewer, Schrader Co. | Part of | 20 | 14 | 66 | 4.93-100 | 3590 | 80.70 |
| | All that part of E½ of E½ NW SW¼ lying N of A T & S F Ry right of way. | | | | | | |
| Brockhurst, Wm. | SE NE¼ | 21 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 21 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 22 | 12 | 68 | 160 | 130 | 5.95 |
| Brown, A. P. | NW¼ | 32 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 210 | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | NW NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 63 | 121 | 100 | |
| | SW SW¼ | 30 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 10.90 |
| Burk, Mrs. Rebecca H. | SE NE¼ | 30 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 30 | 13 | 63 | 80 | 120 | |
| | NW NW¼ | 29 | 13 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 5.35 |
| Buzzard, S. M. | NE NW¼ | 7 | 14 | 64 | 40 | 40 | |
| | SE NE¼ | 1 | 14 | 64 | 40 | 40 | 2.90 |
| Campbell, Alex | NE¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 18 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 13 | 13 | 64 | 320 | 590 | 18.05 |
| Campbell, Chas. E. | NW¼ | 6 | 11 | 60 | 162.18 | 140 | 4.25 |
| Campbell, G. L. | Part SW NW¼ | 32 | 13 | 66 | 3.673 | 150 | 5.30 |
| | Beg at a point on S line of said tract 885 ft E of W¼ cor said Sec, thence E 400 ft, N 400 ft, W 400 ft, S 400 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Capchos, Joseph | NE SE¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 160 | 6.50 |
| Cassidy, Mary J. | SW SW¼ | 27 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 350 | |
| | SE SE¼ | 28 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 35 | |
| | NE NE¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 35 | |
| | NW NW¼ | 34 | 14 | 67 | 40 | 60 | 14.25 |
| Castle, E. J. | SW SW¼ | 28 | 17 | 65 | 40 | | |
| | NW NW¼ | 26 | 17 | 65 | 40 | 115 | 3.60 |
| Chadwick, John H. | Part NW NW¼ | 26 | 14 | 67 | .. | 10 | .75 |
| | Beg 20 rods S of NE cor of NW NW¼, run S 10 rods, W 3 rods, N 10 rods, E 3 rods to beg. | | | | | | |
| Chapman, C. M. | NE¼ | 9 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 160 | 5.25 |
| Childs, Phoebe L., Guard. | N½ SE¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | 80 | 70 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 32 | 11 | 66 | 80 | 70 | |
| | Und½ W½ | 5 | 12 | 67 | .. | | |
| | Und½ SE¼ | 5 | 12 | 67 | 242.32 | 300 | |
| | Und½ NE¼ | 8 | 12 | 65 | 80 | 110 | 17.60 |
| Clifford, J. C. | SE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 64 | 40 | 30 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 7 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 7 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 500 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NW¼ NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 64 | 116.24 | 90 | 18.55 |
| Cline, Mrs. Harriet | NE¼ | 34 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 140 | 5.25 |
| Collais, G. G. | NE¼ | 29 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | 4.00 |
| Collins, Charles W. | SW¼ | 14 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 240 | 6.45 |
| Colorado City Land and Imp. Co. | Part S½ NW¼ | 14 | 14 | 67 | 70 | 1540 | |
| | Except blks 401, 412, 413, town of South Colorado City | | | | | | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 14 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 160 | 67.05 |

## LANDS—Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado Springs Coal and L. Co. | All | 18 | 13 | 66 | 642.28 | 3810 | |
| | W½ | 17 | 13 | 66 | 320 | 1070 | |
| | SE¼ | 7 | 13 | 66 | | | |
| | W½, exclusive of Ry and county road right of way | 7 | 13 | 66 | 460 | 1540 ½ | 95.40 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SW SW NE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SW SE NE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | NE SE NE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SE SE NE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | SW NW NE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | .. | 40 | 1.55 |
| Conrad, Chas. A. | NW¼ | 31 | 12 | 64 | .. | 480 | 1.55 |
| Cook, Geo. W. | Part of SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 66 | 169 | 590 | 19.70 |
| | Beg at a point 234 ft W from SE cor of S½ SE NW SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 66 | .. | 240 | 12.59 |
| | Run Nly 134 ft, Wly 150 ft, Sly 134 ft, Ely 150 ft to beg, except the W 50 ft thereof. | | | | | | |
| Cook, G. W. | NW SW¼ | 10 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 10 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | E½ SW¼ | 10 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 200 | 12.30 |
| Coonrad, Chas. A. | SW¼ | 34 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 200 | 12.85 |
| Coppinger, John H., Heirs. | NW¼ | 11 | 13 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.55 |
| Cowell, Nancy L. | Part NE NE¼ | 24 | 14 | 67 | 4 | 100 | 5.15 |
| | Beg at a point in Fountain Creek 983 ft W and 5941½ ft S of NE cor said tract, run E 350 ft, N 150 ft, E 150 ft, N 2535½ ft, W 435.2 ft to center of Fountain Creek, thence Sly along center of said creek to beg. | | | | | | |
| Crissey, Mrs. L. E. | Part of | 25 | 14 | 67 | 41.100 | 160 ½ | 3.15 |
| | Beg at a point on N side Cheyenne Canon road, 210 ft W of point on E line of NW NE¼, S 234 ft of NE cor of NW NE¼ said Sec, thence N 50 deg 39 min, W 351 ft, S 39 deg 50 min, W 50 ft, S 50 deg 30 min, E 347.75 ft to point on N side Canon road, N 44 deg, E 52.5 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Cross, Geo. W. | SW SW¼ | 9 | 11 | 67 | 40 | 60 | 2.40 |
| Culbertson, W. L. | E 1-3 NW SE SW¼ | 17 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | NE SW SW¼ | 17 | 14 | 66 | 4.569 | 600 | 30.50 |
| | Being that part lying N of Costilla St extended. | | | | | | |
| Curtis, Ensley | SE¼ | 6 | 14 | 63 | 160 | 400 | 14.60 |
| Daniel, Mrs. J. | S½ N½ SW¼ | 30 | 13 | 65 | .. | 40 | 1.30 |
| Darmody, Thomas | NE¼ | 5 | 14 | 64 | 160.81 | 160 | 6.30 |
| Davis, H. W. and S. J. | E½ SW¼ | 8 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 8 | 14 | 67 | 160 | 120 | 4.90 |
| DeGraff, C. H. | N½ and N½ S½ NW¼ | 29 | 15 | 65 | 480 | 390 | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 28 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | | 29 | 15 | 65 | 240 | 240 | 14.10 |
| DeGraff, C. H. | Part of | 30 | 15 | 65 | 5 | 510 | |
| | Beg NE cor SE SW¼, run W 38 rods to line of D & R G Ry, SE along said line to E line SE SW¼ Sec 30, N to beg. | | | | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 31 | 15 | 65 | 40 | 360 | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 30 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 30 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 30 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 30 | 15 | 65 | 262 | 2030 | 69.85 |
| | Less 18 acres to railroad. | | | | | | |
| De La Vergne, E. M. | Part NW SE¼, part SW NE SE¼ | 10 | 14 | 66 | 17 | 3200 | |
| | SW NE¼ SE NW¼ N½ SE¼ | 11 | 14 | 66 | 160 | 160 | 129.00 |
| Diamond One Land and Cattle Co. | N½ SE¼ | 12 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 12 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 140 | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 12 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 33 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 140 | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | NE¼ NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 67 | | | |
| | NE¼ SE¼ | 25 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 160 | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 19 | 12 | 66 | 118 | 1400 | |
| | Less 42 acres belonging to Ehrich & White for reservoir and D & R G Ry, also | | | | | | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 30 | 12 | 66 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 8 | 11 | 66 | 40 | 40 | 47.75 |
| Dipp, Chas. | Part of the SW¼ | 25 | 14 | 67 | 3¾ | 580 ½ | 8.85 |
| | Beg at point N 36 deg 45 min, E 482 9-10 ft from center, SW¼ 25, 14, 67, said pt being SW cor of tract heretofore deeded to Eliz Sturm, as per book 115, page 318, El Paso Co. Records, run S 63 deg 30 min, W 183 65-100 ft, N 446 64-100 ft, N 62 deg 30 min, E 186 65-100 ft, S 1 deg, E 446 4-10 ft to beg. (Mag. Var. 14 deg 35 min E.) | | | | | | |
| Dodson, John W. | SE NE¼ | 17 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 17 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 80 | 2.80 |
| Donnally, P. L. | SE¼ | 12 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 260 | |
| | SW¼ | 7 | 13 | 62 | 157.75-100 | 160 | 16.60 |
| Donovan, Susan M. | E½ NE¼ | 29 | 14 | 66 | 80 | 2660 | |
| | NW¼ | 28 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 28 | 14 | 66 | 240 | 1120 | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | N½ SW¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ NW SE¼ | 21 | 14 | 66 | 180 | 840 | 105.25 |
| Dorance, Maude | Part S½ N½ SE¼ | | | | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 66 | .. | 150 | 8.10 |
| | E 100 ft by 141 ft, being tract 23, page 73. | | | | | | |
| Dorsey, Laura G. | SE SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 67 | 40 | 80 | 3.15 |
| Doubleday, W. G., Est. | N½ NW¼ | 1 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 1 | 14 | 65 | 122 24-100 | 100 | 3.50 |
| Drayton, Richard S. | SE¼ | 27 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| | NE¼ | 27 | 12 | 62 | 320 | 600 | 23.45 |
| Dunn, Jennie | W½ NE¼ | 35 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 35 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 140 | 5.85 |
| Dyer, Eva H. | SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | 160 | 910 | |
| | E½ NE¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | SW NE¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | N½ SE¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | 200 | 340 ½ | 20.50 |
| Dyer, Eva H. | SE NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | E½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 65 | 160 | 170 | 6.90 |
| Dzures, Geo. | W½ NW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 320 | 11.65 |
| Eads, C. E. | SW¼ | 11 | 13 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.25 |
| Eads, C. E. | NW¼ | 14 | 13 | 61 | 160 | 260 | 9.45 |
| Edling, John | NE¼ | 15 | 13 | 62 | 160 | 140 | 6.40 |
| Ehrich, Louis R. | Part NW¼ E of county road | 26 | 13 | 66 | 80 | 160 | |
| | S½ S½ S½ | 21 | 13 | 66 | 80 | 80 | |
| | S½ SE SE¼ | 23 | 13 | 66 | 20 | 20 | |
| | Part SW SE¼ | 23 | 13 | 66 | 15 | 20 ½ | 5.65 |
| | Beg at ¼ cor between Secs 26 and 23, run N 47 deg 30 min, E 880 ft, E 605 ft, S 660 ft, W 1,320 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Ehrich, Hayes, Hulbert and White. | E½ NE¼ | 8 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 9 | 14 | 67 | 120 | 100 | 3.90 |
| Fagan, Mary E. | E½ SW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 210 ½ | 4.40 |
| Fical, Chas | SE¼ | 32 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| | SW¼ | 32 | 13 | 63 | 320 | 710 | |
| | Lots 3 and 4 of S½ NW¼ | 4 | 14 | 63 | 153 63-100 | 130 | |
| | SW¼ | 33 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 130 | 32.30 |
| Field, Dayton | SE SW¼ | 6 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 63 | 120 | 350 | |
| | SW SW¼ | 5 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 40 | 12.80 |
| Fitch, E. Luella | Part E½ SW¼ | 25 | 14 | 67 | | 40 | 1.55 |
| | Beg at a point 229 ft S of center of SW¼ of said Sec 25, 14, 67, run E 30 ft, thence N 229 ft N 2 deg 25 min W 174 ft to S side of road leading from Colo Spgs to Cheyenne Canon, thence Wly along S line of said road to the W line of NE SW¼ said Sec, thence S to beg. | | | | | | |
| Forbes, Emma B. | Part of | 20 | 14 | 66 | 6 17-100 | 400 | 9.45 |
| | All that part of the E½ NW NW SW¼ and W½ NE NW SW¼ lying N of right of way of A T & S F Ry, containing SE SW SW NW¼, and SW SE NW NW¼. | | | | | | |
| Ford, C. D. | W½ SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | |
| | S½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NW¼ | 28 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | 9.45 |
| Ford, Mrs. H. E. | S½ NW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 130 | 4.15 |
| Ford, L. C. | SW NE¼ | 10 | 15 | 60 | | | |
| | W½ SE¼ | 10 | 15 | 60 | | | |
| | NE SE¼ | 10 | 15 | 60 | 160 | 130 | 3.40 |
| Fosdick, H. M., Jr. | NE NW¼ | 16 | 11 | 67 | 40 | 50 | 2.15 |
| Frame, J. R. | SE¼ | 9 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 210 | 7.80 |
| Fraser, Ann Florence (a minor). | That part of S½ SE¼ and NW SW¼ Embraced in what is known as DeWitt Park and desc as follows: Beg at point 148 ft E of SW¼ cor said park, thence N 133⅔ ft, E 100 ft, S 133⅔ ft, W 100 ft to beg, being lots 4 and 5, blk 3, De Witt Park | 6 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | | | | | | 560 | 28.25 |
| Gatley, Etta M. | Part of NW SE¼ | 28 | 11 | 64 | | 10 | 80 |
| | Beg at NE cor blk 5 add 1 to Eastonville, thence N 60 ft, W 125 ft, S 60 ft, E 125 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Gibson, S. E. | N½ SW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 145 | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 15 | 7.70 |
| Gibson, Wm. | S½ SW¼ | 14 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 170 | |
| | N½ NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 70 | 8.45 |
| Giles, Edith W. | SW NE¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | S½ NW¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | 158.20 | 210 | 6.45 |
| Gillmore, E. C. | N½ SW¼ | 9 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 9 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 9 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 180 | 7.20 |
| Glew, Edward | NE¼ | 34 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 140 | |
| | SW¼ | 26 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 160 | 11.40 |
| Gorman, James | N½ NW¼ | 34 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | SE NW¼ | 34 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 34 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 220 | 8.90 |
| Gortner, H. D. | NW NE¼ | 22 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 70 | 3.00 |
| | NE NW¼ | 22 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| Grand View Add. Co. | All that portion not platted of N½ | 9 | 14 | 66 | 151 | 3000 | 97.00 |
| Gray, Arthur | NE NW¼ | 6 | 11 | 65 | 43 86-100 | 50 | 1.85 |
| Green Mtn. Falls Town and G. M. Co. | NW NE¼ | 8 | 13 | 68 | 40 | 70 | 2.85 |
| Greenlee, G. W. | NW¼ | 24 | 17 | 66 | 160 | 230 ½ | 2.75 |
| Groner, Con F. | S½ SE¼ | 28 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 28 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| | NE SW¼ | 28 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 180 | 6.20 |
| Grosskrentz, Elise B. | Part NE SW¼ | 1 | 11 | 61 | | 110 | 4.10 |
| | S and E of C R I & P Ry. | | | | | | |
| Guthrie, J. A. | SE¼ | 30 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 190 | 7.15 |
| Gwillim, Thos | W½ NW¼ | 20 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 20 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 200 | |
| | SE¼ | 20 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | 13.65 |
| Hackman, A. B. | Und ¼ int in SW NW¼ | 17 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | W½ SW | 17 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 17 | 12 | 68 | 40 | 40 | 1.55 |
| Hall, Ernest L. | N½ SE¼ | 22 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | SE SE¼ | 22 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| | NE NE¼ | 27 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 190 | 7.95 |
| Hall, Mrs. Lillian | Part of NW NE¼ | 13 | 14 | 67 | | 300 | 15.30 |
| | Beg 140 ft N and 230 ft W of SE cor, run N 150 ft, W 50 ft, S 150 ft, E 50 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Hardin, W. C. | SE SE¼ | 32 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 33 | 15 | 65 | 76 51-100 | 170 | |
| | Part of | 6 | 16 | 65 | 1 9-10 | 20 | 6.70 |
| | Beg at cor of S K Roberts and B F Strang, on line between Secs 5 and 6, 16, 65, run N 5 rods, W 58 rods, S 5 rods, E 58 rods to beg. | | | | | | |

## LANDS—Continued

| Name of Owner and | Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harman, John M. | Part of | 7 | 14 | 66 | | 110 | 7.35 |
| | Beg on W line of W½ NW¼ 7, 14, 66, 307 ft N of ¼ Sec cor, run E 137 6-10 ft to W line of Valley Ave to a point, thence W par with 1st course 50 ft therefrom 129 7-10 ft, thence Sly 50 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Harrison, R. G. | S½ SW¼ | 7 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | SW SE¼ | 7 | 11 | 62 | 120 | 100 | 3.30 |
| Hastings, Fred R. | Unplatted tract as follows | 19 | 11 | 66 | | 10 | .75 |
| | The N 132 ft of NW NW SE¼, 19, 14, 66, being a small triangular tract lying E of Nevada Ave and W of Lowell's sub. | | | | | | |
| Hewitt, Mrs. N. B. | N½ NE¼ | 10 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 80 | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 3 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 130 | 6.30 |
| Hinch, W. F. | Part of | 6 | 16 | 63 | 100 | 1080 | 35.10 |
| | Beg at point on E bdy line said Sec, 31 rods N of SE cor of NE¼ of said Sec, run thence N along E bdy line 89 rods, thence W 210 rods, thence S 40 rods to the N bdy line of SE NW¼ said Sec, thence E along said N bdy line to N bdy line of SW NE¼ said Sec 67 rods and 19 links, thence S 53 rods, thence E 84 rods 6 links, thence N 6 rods, thence E 58 rods to beg. | | | | | | |
| Hoffuss, W. D. | N½ SE¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | SE SE¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | 110 | 200 | 7.40 |
| | Except 10 acres in E½ to W. A. Davis. | | | | | | |
| Hogg, H. M. | Part of SW SE SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | And NW NE NE¼ | 7 | 14 | 66 | | 250 ½ | 7.45 |
| | Beg at a point on N line Columbia St 154 ft E of intersection of said N line Columbia St with E line Wahsatch Ave, run N 100 ft, W 27 ft, S 100 ft, E 27 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Holden, Est of Stephen | E½ NE¼ | 2 | 12 | 63 | 80 | 90 | |
| | SW SE¼ | 1 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 31 | 11 | 62 | 80 | 100 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 8 | 11 | 62 | | 70 | |
| | Part NW¼ | 4 | 11 | 63 | 97 22-100 | | |
| | Beg at NW cor Sec 4, run E 13 63-100 chains, S 15 deg 8 min, W 16 81-100 chains, S 78 deg 52 min, E to E line NW¼ said Sec 4, S on said E line to a point 3 1-100 chains, N of center of N 8 deg, W line of said Sec, thence N to beg. | | | | | | |
| | Part of NE¼ | 5 | 11 | 63 | 37 33-100 | 300 ½ | 17.60 |
| | Beg at NE cor said Sec 5, run W 6 81-100 chains, S 15 deg 15 min, W 31 19-100 chains, S 78 deg 45 min, E 17 5-10 chains to E line said Sec, thence N 33 4-10 chains to beg. | | | | | | |
| Hollis, Thos. E. | S½ SE¼ | 24 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 24 | 12 | 64 | 120 | 120 | |
| | NW NE¼ | 25 | 12 | 64 | 40 | 40 | 5.25 |
| Hoodock, Joseph | SW¼ | 32 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 240 | 9.00 |
| Horn, Evelyn M. | Part of NW SW¼ | 25 | 14 | 67 | 1 | 300 | 9.85 |
| | Beg 325 4-10 ft W and 109 8-10 ft N of center of SW¼, 25, 14, 67, on N side of old road from Colo Spgs to Cheyenne Canon, thence N 398 8-10 ft to S line new road, thence S 62 deg, W 113 6-10 ft, thence S 398 8-10 ft to old road, thence N 79 deg, E 113 6-10 ft to beg. (Var 14 deg E). | | | | | | |
| Howard, John | SW¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 150 | 5.70 |
| Jackson, Lucy L. | W½ SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 68 | 80 | 70 | |
| | Part NW NE¼ | 35 | 13 | 68 | 12½ | 10 | 3.65 |
| Jackson, O. P. | NE SE¼ | 28 | 11 | 67 | 40 | 40 | |
| | E½ NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ NE¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | SW NW¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 31 | 11 | 66 | 267.72 | 850 | |
| | W½ NW¼ | 36 | 11 | 67 | | | |
| | NW SW¼ | 36 | 11 | 67 | 120 | 100 | |
| | SW NW¼ | 30 | 11 | 66 | 35 6-10 | 30 | |
| | Und ½ int in NW NW¼ | 19 | 11 | 66 | 18 16-100 | 20 | 30.65 |
| Jackson, P. B. | NE NE¼ | 24 | 15 | 69 | 40 | 40 | |
| | W½ SW¼ | 24 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| | NW¼ | 24 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 140 | 9.45 |
| Jameson, Henry | NW SW¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | NW SE¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | 120 | 250 | 9.30 |
| Jameson, Mary | SW SE¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| | SE SW¼ | 2 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 330 | 10.70 |
| Johnson, Mrs. H. M. | Und 1-3 int in W½ NW¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NE NW¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| | NW NE¼ | 33 | 13 | 67 | 53 1-3 | 70 | 3.15 |
| Jones, E. R. | Part SE NW¼ | 20 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| | Beg on S line Cheyenne Canon road at a point 625 ft W of N and S center line said Sec, thence W 100 ft, S 150 ft E 100 ft, N 150 ft to beg. | | | | | 150 | 5.20 |
| Joubert, H. W. | W½ | 15 | 12 | 61 | 320 | 570 | 20.20 |
| Kanynch, John | SE SW¼ | 21 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | S½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 62 | | | |
| | SW SW¼ | 22 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 380 | 15.65 |
| Kiliter, John | N½ NW¼ | 25 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| | S½ SW¼ | 24 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 200 | 6.65 |
| Kinsman, C. W. | Part of SW NE¼ | 15 | 14 | 67 | 1 32-

## LANDS—Continued

| Name of Owner and Part of Section or Lot. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Acres. | Valuation, Dollars. | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McKesson, C. L.....Part NW NE¼ Beg at point 110 ft N, 105 ft W of SE cor said tract, run N 150 ft, W 32½ ft, S 150 ft, E 32½ ft to beg. | 13 | 11 | 67 | | 310 | 16.90 |
| National Land and Imp. Co.....E½ SE¼ E of creek and S of C M Ry. | 13 | 14 | 67 | 29 | 80 | 40.15 |
| Newbrough, Geo. W....S½ SE¼ NW SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 66 | 12½ | 100½ | 6.20 |
| Newsome, James A., and Lewis, J. Part SE NW¼ Beg on S line said tract, 1,245 ft E of SW cor, NW¼ said Sec, run N 400 ft, E 400 ft, S 400 ft, W 400 ft to beg. | 32 | 13 | 66 | 3½ | 400 | 15.20 |
| Northern Investment Co. Part NW NW SW¼ Beg at point 132 ft N and 248 ft E of SW cor said tract, thence E par to N line said tract 310 ft, S 90 ft, W 340 ft, N 90 ft to beg. | 8 | 14 | 66 | | 120 | 6.35 |
| North Western Real Estate and Min. Co. All | 1 | 11 | 65 | 640 | 520 | |
| All | 12 | 11 | 65 | 640 | 520 | |
| N½ NE¼ | 13 | 11 | 65 | 80 | 70 | |
| SE¼ SE¼ | 11 | 11 | 65 | 40 | 280 | 31.95 |
| O'Brien, Mrs. Mattie..Part N½ SW¼ SE¼ Beg at intersection of S line of Rukin St, Lihue and E line of Cheyenne road, run S 104 5-10 ft to S line of N½ SW SE¼ said Sec, E 843 6-10 ft, N 190 5-10 ft, W 843 6-10 ft to beg. | 19 | 14 | 66 | | 2850 | 92.40 |
| Ord, Thomas.....Part SW NW SW¼ Beg at SE cor said SW NW SW¼, run S 198 9-12 ft, W 183 ft, N 263 ft, W 648 11-12 ft to point 265 9-12 ft S of NW cor S½ SW NW SW¼, N 265 9-12 ft to said N W cor, E 730 ft, S to beg; also beg at SE cor said SW NW SW¼ said Sec, run S 198 9-12 ft, E 8 ft, N 198 9-12 ft, W 8 ft to beg | 17 | 14 | 66 | | 1000 | 51.50 |
| Ord, Thomas.....E½ NE¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | | 20 | |
| SE¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | 240 | 255 | |
| N½ NW¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 70 | |
| S½ SW¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| Part W½ NE¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | W of Ry. | | |
| Part W ½ SE¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| Part NW NE¼ Lying W of right of way C R I & P Ry | 17 | 13 | 65 | 115 | 90 | |
| W½ SW¼ Less 12 acres to R R. | 28 | 13 | 65 | 68 | 55 | |
| NE¼ E½ NW¼, except as follows: Beg 11 23-100 chains W of ¼ cor between Secs 10 and 15, 13, 65, run W (Var 14 deg 45 min E) 5 57-100 chains, S 15 87-100 chains, N 20 deg, E 16 37-100 chains to beg | 28 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 120 | |
| Part W½ NW¼ Beg at rock 20 chains W and 15 87-100 chains S of ¼ cor Secs 10 and 15, 14, 67, run S 20 deg, W (Var 14 deg 45 min E), 25-67-100 chains, N S 78-100 chains, N 24 12-100 chains to beg. | 15 | 14 | 67 | 76 10 | 1110 | |
| W½ NE¼ | 21 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| E½ NW¼ | 21 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 120 | |
| NW¼ | 27 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | 77.40 |
| Palmer, Elizabeth, Est.....S½ NE¼ | 10 | 12 | 65 | | | |
| N½ SE¼ | 10 | 12 | 65 | 160 | 140 | |
| SE SE¼ | 3 | 12 | 65 | 40 | 35 | |
| NE NE¼ | 10 | 12 | 65 | 40 | 35 | 6.30 |
| Palmer Lake Inv. Co.....Part NE NW¼ Beg at intersection SE line Rose St with NE line Averhitt St, town of P. Lake, run NEly along SE line Rose St about 199 ft, S 187 ft to intersection with NE line Arthur St, thence NEly along NE line Arthur St 166 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 67 | | 90 | 3.70 |
| Part NE NW¼ Beg at intersection SE line Charles St with NE line Bowers Ave, town of P. Lake, thence NEly along SE line Charles St 108 2-10 ft, thence S 187 2-10 ft to intersection with NE line Bowers Ave, thence NWly along NE line Bowers Ave 156 15-100 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 67 | | 40 | 1.85 |
| Part SE NW¼ Beg at point 60 4-10 ft N of NE cor blk 23, E. P. Lake, thence W along N line Broadway St 191 2-10 ft to intersection with SE line Prospect Ave, thence NEly along said SE line Prospect Ave 227.64 ft, S 137 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 67 | | 40 | 1.85 |
| Part NW NW¼ And part NE NE¼ Beg at intersection NE line Clifton Hill St and NW line Rio Grande St, town of E. P. Lake, thence along said NE line Clifton Hill St to D & S F Ry, thence NEly along said right of way 350 ft to intersection with SE line Boiler St, thence SEly along said SE line Boiler St to intersection with NW line Rio Grande St, thence SWly along Rio Grande St 350 ft to beg. | 4 | 11 | 64 | | 20 | 1.85 |
| Parker, J. L.....S½ SE¼ | 14 | 17 | 66 | | | |
| S½ SW¼ | 14 | 17 | 66 | 160 | 130 | 4.40 |
| Parks, James.....S½ SE¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 80 | |
| N½ NE¼ | 28 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 410 | |
| S½ SW¼ | 28 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 40 | 16.25 |
| Parman, John I.....S½ NW¼ | 32 | 11 | 61 | | | |
| W½ SW¼ | 32 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.50 |
| Parman, Wm. F.....SE¼ | 32 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.30 |
| Parsons, C. L.....NE NE¼ | 27 | 12 | 66 | | | |
| E 15 acres of NW NE¼ | 27 | 12 | 66 | 55 | 40 | |
| S½ NW¼ | 26 | 12 | 66 | | | |
| NW NW¼ | 26 | 12 | 66 | 120 | 100 | 6.70 |
| Parsons, Erskine D.....NE SW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| S½ NW SE¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| SE NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| N½ NW¼ | 11 | 14 | 65 | 160 | 140 | |
| N½ NW¼ | 14 | 14 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 6.70 |
| Partridge, A. H.....NW NE¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| NE NW¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| E½ NW NW¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | 100 | 80 | 2.85 |
| Patterson, E. V.....Part SE NE¼ Beg on S line Cheyenne Canon road 60 deg 20 min, W 276 ft from point on E line said Sec, 901½ ft N of ¼ cor, run S 00 deg 20 min, W along said road 113 1-10 ft, S 29 deg 40 min, E 270 ft, S 85 deg 25 min, E 50 3-10 ft, N 16 deg 15 min, W 306 3-10 ft to beg. | 25 | 14 | 67 | | 230 ½ | 3.50 |
| Patterson, Mrs. John.....NE SW¼ | 17 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| E½ NW¼ | 17 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| SW NE¼ | 17 | 13 | 68 | 160 | 130 | 5.90 |
| Perkins, A. E.....NE¼ | 8 | 16 | 65 | 160 | 120 | |
| Part of Beg at point 12 ft S and 43 ft E of cor to 5, 6, 7 and 8, 16, 65, thence N 16 deg E 675 ft, E 150 ft, N 133 ft, E 969 ft, S 2.04½ ft, W 3 7-10 chains, N 29 deg 30 min W 11 84-100 chains, N 68 deg W 0 65-100 chains, N 41 deg 30 min W 2 5-10 chains, N 9 deg 15 min W 7 95-100 chains, W 7 1-10 chains, N 1 7-10 chains to beg, except lots in blks 5 and 6 and streets and alleys in town of Fountain; also part of Sec | 5 | 16 | 65 | | | |
| Beg at NW cor lot 16, blk 5, town of Fountain, run E 666 ft, S 50 ft, E 203 ft, N 116 ft, W 869 ft, S 66 ft to beg. | | | | | 670 | 26.85 |
| Pettingell, F. H.....Part NE SW¼ Beg at point S 67 deg 24 min W 87 4-10 ft from point on N side said NE SW¼, S 89 deg 26 min E, 1,303 5-10 ft from ¼ cor between Secs 15 and 16, S 57 deg 24 min W 200 7-10 ft, angle to left 76 deg 59 min 165 24-100 ft, thence to left 9 deg 15 min 229 26-100 ft, thence to left 74 deg 10 min 70 ft, thence on a curve to left radius 200 54-100 ft through an angle of 28 deg 37 73-100 ft, thence on a tangent 129 ft, thence angle to left 83 deg 30 min 369 9-10 ft to beg. | 15 | 13 | 68 | 2 37-100 | 240 | 10.29 |
| Phelps, C. J.....Part SW NW¼ Lying E of E line of Minnehaha ext., N and S except tract to Lila S. Bowen. | 12 | 14 | 68 | 20 | 40 | 1.75 |
| Phelps, Reese, Bell & Dorsey. Part SW NW¼ Lying N and S of Minnehaha, except tract sold to C. E. Summer and D. C. McDowell. | 12 | 14 | 68 | 11 | 40 | 1.75 |
| Phillips, Ivory.....SW¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 150 | |
| Part NW¼ | 20 | 11 | 63 | 93 | 70 | 8.45 |
| Phillips, Ivory and Mary.....SE¼ | 7 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 140 | |
| N½ N½ | 2 | 11 | 64 | 161.48 | 140 | |
| NE NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| NW NE¼ | 18 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 13.20 |
| Phillips, J. O.....SE SE¼ | 10 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| SW¼ SW¼ | 11 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 210 | 8.60 |
| Pope, A. S., Trustee.....N½ NW¼ | 23 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| E½ | 23 | 13 | 67 | 400 | 320 | |
| SW SE¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | 40 | 130 | |
| NE NW¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| NW NE¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| S½ NW¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | 160 | 540 | |
| E½ NE¼ | 26 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 160 | |
| SW¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| N½ SE¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| N½ NW¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| NE¼ | 24 | 13 | 67 | 480 | 1330 | 84.15 |
| Presdee, G. B.....E½ NE¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| SW NE¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 19 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 170 ½ | 8.65 |
| Pugh, Jacob W.....S½ SE¼ | 12 | 12 | 61 | 80 | 80 | |
| N½ NE¼ | 13 | 12 | 61 | 80 | 70 | 5.10 |
| Purdy, A. C.....E½ SE¼ | 4 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| S½ NW¼ | 3 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| SW¼ | 3 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 630 | |
| W½ SE¼ | 3 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| E½ NW¼ | 10 | 11 | 67 | 80 | 70 | |
| NE¼ | 10 | 11 | 67 | 160 | 140 | 36.05 |
| Rankin, Robert.....W½ SW¼ | 25 | 13 | 67 | 80 | 80 | |
| NE SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 67 | 40 | 80 | 5.50 |
| Redmond, Sylvester .....NE¼ | 29 | 11 | 61 | 160 | 180 | 6.80 |
| Reed, Alva P.....E½ SW¼ | 11 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| W½ SE¼ | 11 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 200 | 9.90 |
| Reed, Hugh F.....W½ NE¼ | 32 | 15 | 63 | 80 | 160 | 5.20 |
| Reed, Nellie S.....S½ NW¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | | | |
| W½ NE¼ | 21 | 11 | 63 | 160 | 140 | 5.50 |
| Reeves, J. A.....E½ NE¼ | 6 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| W½ NW¼ | 5 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 200 ½ | 3.45 |
| Reinhardt, Lattie .....Part S½ NW¼ Beg at a point where 10th St in Broadmoor ext N intersects the crossing of Cheyenne ditch No 1, thence S (39 deg E 221 ft), S 84 deg W 168 ft, N 1 deg 15 min W 146 ft to center of Cheyenne Creek ditch No 1, thence N 56 deg 30 min E 71 ft, thence N 65 deg E 121 ft to beg. | 30 | 14 | 66 | 7 27-100 | 260 ½ | 5.35 |
| Richardson, Joshua.....SW NE¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| SE NW¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| NE SW¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | 4.15 |
| Rider, Ada N.....NW NE¼ | 4 | 15 | 67 | | | |
| NE NW¼ | 4 | 15 | 67 | | | |
| SW SE¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| SE SW¼ | 33 | 14 | 67 | 162 42-100 | 180 | 5.80 |
| Ripley, Faith.....NW NW¼ | 27 | 13 | 68 | 10 | | |
| N½ NE¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| SW NE¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | 150 | 140 | 4.20 |
| Ritchey, Geo. O.....E½ NE¼ | 18 | 11 | 63 | 80 | 90 | |

## LANDS—Continued

| Name of Owner and Part of Section or Lot. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Acres. | Valuation, Dollars. | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W½ W½ NW¼ | 17 | 11 | 63 | 40 | 30 | 4.89 |
| Roberts, J. C.....SE SW¼ | 20 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| SW SE¼ | 20 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| W½ NE¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | 100 | 320 | 10.25 |
| Roberts, W. T.....W½ SW¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| SW NW¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| SE SW¼ | 29 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 150 | 5.80 |
| Robinson, Benjamin.....N½ SE¼ | 1 | 10 | 65 | 80 | 140 | 6.40 |
| Roskos, Joseph .....SE¼ | 29 | 11 | 62 | 160 | 380 | 15.20 |
| Rush, D. B.....S½ N½ SW¼ | 30 | 13 | 67 | 45 | 30 | 2.00 |
| Russell, Margaret A.....Part NW NW¼ Beg at SW cor lot 5, blk 10, E Manitou, run E 200 ft, S 150 ft, W 200 ft, N 150 ft to beg. | 10 | 14 | 67 | | 160 | 7.65 |
| Ryan, Matthew, Est.....SW SE¼ | 20 | 14 | 66 | 40 | | |
| W½ NE¼ | 29 | 14 | 66 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 29 | 14 | 66 | 116 73-100 | 3600 | 87.10 |
| Less 3 27-100 acres to D & R G. | | | | | | |
| Salisbury, George.....Und ¼ int SE SW¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| Und ¼ int SW SW¼ | 24 | 15 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 1.85 |
| Und ¼ int S½ SE¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | | | |
| Saloman, A. Z.....All | 4 | 14 | 66 | 580 | | |
| Except parts sold to Wilkes, Kapper, Bradshaw, Hayden and right of way R I Ry Co | | | | | 4340 | 139.15 |
| Scattergood, Geo. J.....NE SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 68 | 40 | 40 | 1.25 |
| Schlessinger, Sami.....SW NW NW¼ | 12 | 14 | 67 | 10 | 340 | 15.60 |
| Scott, J. W.....SW SW¼ | 8 | 13 | 65 | 40 | 40 | 1.20 |
| Scott, Mack .....SW¼ | 21 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 160 | 5.25 |
| Severy, Daniel.....SW SW¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| E½ SW¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 28 | 13 | 68 | 160 | 180 | 4.05 |
| Seymour, Wm.....NE SW¼ | 5 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| S½ NW¼ | 5 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| SE NE¼ | 6 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 370 ½ | 5.75 |
| Shemwell, Virginia C..Lot 2 or NW NE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | 42 46-100 | 35 | |
| SW¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| W½ SE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 240 | 195 | |
| Lot 2 or NW NE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 44 5-100 | 35 | |
| E½ SE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| E½ NE¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| N½ NW¼ | 11 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| NW NE¼ | 11 | 13 | 64 | 120 | 95 | |
| Lot 1 and SE NE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 83 35-100 | 70 | |
| W½ | 4 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| E½ NE¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| E½ SE¼ | 5 | 13 | 64 | 498 12-100 | 1510 | |
| S½ SW¼ | 33 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| W½ SE¼ | 33 | 12 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| That part of NE SE¼ lying SE side C. R. I. and P. Rt of Way. | 22 | 12 | 64 | 3 | 5 | |
| Part SE SE¼ | 22 | 12 | 64 | 28 | 20 | |
| Part SW SE¼ | 22 | 12 | 64 | 4 | 5 | |
| Part S½ NW¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | 30 | 25 | |
| Part NE SE¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | 2 | | |
| Part SW NW¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | 4 | | |
| Part NW SW¼ | 34 | 12 | 64 | 34 | 30 | |
| Part NE NW¼ All lying SE side of C. R. I. and P. Rt of Way. | 34 | 12 | 64 | 6 | 5 | |
| NE SW¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| SW SW¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| SW NE¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 27 | 12 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| E½ NW¼ | 35 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| E½ SE¼ | 35 | 12 | 64 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 35 | 12 | 64 | 360 | 290 | |
| NW NW¼ | 1 | 13 | 64 | 41 87-100 | 30 | |
| NE NE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| SW NE¼ | 2 | 13 | 64 | 82 25-100 | 70 | |
| E½ NE¼ | 8 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| SE¼ | 8 | 13 | 64 | 240 | 200 | 103.10 |
| Shields, David .....N½ NW¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| SW NW¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 130 20-100 | 170 | |
| SE NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 40 | 35 | |
| W½ NE¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| E½ NW¼ | 10 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 130 | |
| NE NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 40 | 35 | |
| SW NE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 80 | | |
| SE NW¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 70 | | |
| NE SW¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | | | |
| NW SE¼ | 3 | 13 | 64 | 80 | 7 ½ | 9.90 |
| Shimp, Mrs. F. V..... Pt of SE SE SW¼ Beg at a pt 114 ft N of ¼ Sec on S Side 10-14-66, run N on Sec line 150 ft, thence angle to left 90 deg 660 ft, thence angle to left 89 deg 132 ft, thence angle to a pt 615 ft W of beg; thence E 615 ft to beg, less 125 by 125 ft in SW cor. Deeded to G. Kunkle. | 10 | 14 | 66 | 2 9-16 | 2020 ½ | 32.70 |
| Shores, M. F. .....NW¼ | 19 | 13 | 64 | 162 6-100 | 270 | 8.80 |
| Shy, W. L.....NE¼ | 15 | 15 | 64 | 160 | 470 | 10.25 |
| Simmons, Myra.....Pt NW NE¼ Beg at a pt on N side line Cheyenne Canon road 202 75-100 ft W of a pt on the E line of said NW NE¼ 35-14-67, 234 ft S of the NE corner of said NW NE¼, thence N 50 deg 30 min W 347 56-100 ft, thence S 39 deg 50 min W 59 ft, thence S 50 deg 30 min E 344 ft, thence N 44 deg E 526 ft to place of beg, Var 14 deg 15 min E. Recorded book 248, page 566. | 35 | 14 | 67 | 4-10 | 50 | 1.80 |
| Sims, D. C.....NW NW¼ | 18 | 11 | 60 | 40 66-100 | 375 | |
| S½ SW¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 65 | |
| NE NW¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| N½ NE¼ | 13 | 11 | 64 | 120 | 120 | 22.35 |
| Skinner, John T., Trustee.....S½ NW¼ | 6 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| W½ SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| NE SW¼ | 6 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| SE¼ | 1 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| SE SW¼ | 1 | 14 | 65 | 400 | 320 | |
| N½ NW¼ | 7 | 14 | 64 | | | |
| W½ NE¼ | 12 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| NE NE¼ | 12 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| W½ | 13 | 14 | 65 | | | |
| E½ E½ | 11 | 14 | 65 | 639 66-100 | 560 | 29.40 |
| Skinner Bros. and Geo. E. Salisbury .....Und ¾ S½ SW¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | 20 | 20 | |
| Und ¾ S½ SE¼ | 23 | 15 | 65 | 80 | 40 | |
| Und ¾ SW SW¼ | 24 | 15 | 65 | 20 | 30 | 2.75 |
| Smith, Mrs. Nellie .....NW NE¼ | 4 | 13 | 64 | 45 90-100 | 40 | 1.35 |
| Snider, H. W. .....N½ NE¼ | 32 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| S½ SE¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | 160 | 260 | |
| S½ NE¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| NE SE¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | | | |
| SW NW¼ | 28 | 13 | 67 | 160 | 260 | 10.65 |
| Spicer, J. W.....Part Beg 16 ft from M. D. Warren's lot on W line Race St, run N 197 ft, W 300 ft, S 197 ft, E 300 ft to beg. | 8 | 16 | 65 | | 300 | |
| Steele, Robert .....W½ SE¼ | 5 | 13 | 63 | | | 13.65 |
| S½ SE¼ | 5 | 13 | 63 | | | |
| NE NE¼ | 8 | 13 | 63 | 160 | 130 ½ | 3.95 |
| Steddard, K. B. and D. G.....SE¼ | 1 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 420 ½ | 8.10 |
| Surber, Thomas .....NW¼ | 24 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 130 | 4.20 |
| Sweet, Channing .....S½ SE¼ | 22 | 12 | 67 | 80 | 210 | 5.10 |
| Swope, Chas. H. .....NW¼ | 28 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | 3.70 |
| Taggart, M. .....SW¼ | 21 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 160 | 4.45 |
| Talbert, Mrs. Mary.....SW NE¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| SW¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| S½ NW¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| NW NW¼ | 14 | 11 | 66 | 320 | 1120 | |
| NW¼ | 23 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 120 | |
| NE¼ | 22 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 130 | |
| E½ | 15 | 11 | 66 | 320 | 350 ½ | 31.20 |
| NE SW¼ | 15 | 11 | 66 | | | |
| Tipton, Martha V.....SW¼ | 5 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 160 | |
| E½ SE¼ | 6 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 70 | |
| E½ NE¼ | 7 | 11 | 64 | 80 | 60 | 7.70 |
| Tomkins, Clara .....Part SW¼ Beg 196 11-12 ft E of Sec line and 96 ft N of center line of Costilla St, ext, thence N 69 11-12 ft, thence E 192 1-12 ft, thence S 69 11-12 ft, thence W 192 1-12 ft to pt on first course. | 17 | 14 | 66 | | 100 | 5.35 |
| Union Pacific Coal Co.....SE SW¼ | 13 | 14 | 65 | 40 | 40 | |
| E½ NW¼ | 24 | 14 | 65 | 80 | 120 | 5.35 |
| Ute Iron Springs Co.....N½ N½ | 7 | 14 | 67 | 160 | 260 | 9.00 |
| Van Horn, Homer .....SW¼ | 25 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 320 | 11.25 |
| Wade, H. B. .....SW¼ | 5 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 140 | |
| S½ SW¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| S½ SE¼ | 6 | 12 | 63 | | | |
| NE SE¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | | | |
| SE NE¼ | 6 | 12 | 62 | 240 | 810 | |
| NE NE¼ | 7 | 12 | 62 | 40 | 30 | |
| NW¼ | 8 | 12 | 62 | 160 | 130 ½ | 21.75 |
| Wager, Alfred .....SW¼ | 5 | 14 | 65 | 160 | 150 | 4.90 |
| Wallace, Ida .....NW¼ | 30 | 13 | 64 | 168 55-100 | 180 | 5.85 |
| Walsh, D. F. .....E½ SE¼ Less 6 acres to C. R. I. and P. Ry. | 28 | 13 | 65 | 74 | 260 | 8.45 |
| Walsh, David F. .....S½ NE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| N½ SE¼ | 26 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 200 | 6.60 |
| Warren, H. E. .....W½ SE¼ | 29 | 14 | 67 | | | |
| S½ NE¼ | 29 | 14 | 67 | 160 | 170 | |
| SE SE¼ | 30 | 14 | 67 | 40 | | |
| NE NE¼ | 31 | 14 | 67 | 40 | | |
| N½ NW¼ | 32 | 14 | 67 | 80 | 180 | 9.50 |
| Waterman, E. S. .....W½ NE¼ | 22 | 11 | 64 | | | |
| E½ NW¼ | 22 | 11 | 64 | 160 | 380 | 16.20 |
| Western Glass Co. .....Part of Beg at ¼ Sec cor bet Secs 10 and 11, run N 30 min E, var 14 deg E, 487 ft to stake No 12, on N side C. M. Ry Rt of Way, N 40 deg 15 min W on N line said Rt of Way 615 ft to pt of beg; N 38 deg 30 min E, 340 ft to S side D. and R. G. Rt of Way, N 52 deg 30 min, W along S side of said Rt of Way 350 ft to a stake N 37 deg 40 min E 25 ft to a stake N 52 deg 30 min W along S side Rt of Way, 488 ft to W line of E½ NE¼, 10-14-67; S 101 ft to N side C. M. Ry. Rt of Way, S 40 deg 15 min E along N side said Rt of Way 1400 ft to beg. | 11 | 14 | 67 | 7 | 1300 | 29.65 |
| White, Mrs. M. C.....Pt of SW SW NW¼ Beg 257 ft N of SW cor of NW¼ on W line said tract, run E 145 6-10 ft, N along Valley ave 50 6-10 ft, W 137 6-10 ft S to beg. | 7 | 14 | 66 | | 100 | 5.35 |
| Whittemore, S. D. and A. G.....Und ½ int SE¼ | 5 | 12 | 63 | | | |
| Und ½ int W½ | 5 | 12 | 63 | 240 | 260 | |
| Und ½ int E½ | 8 | 12 | 63 | 80 | 70 | 10.50 |
| Wilfley, R. H.....S½ NE¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| SE NW¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| NE SW¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| S½ SW¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| W½ SE¼ | 1 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| N½ SE¼ | 2 | 16 | 67 | 360 | 520 | |
| SE SE¼ | 2 | 16 | 67 | 40 | 80 | |
| NE NE¼ | 11 | 16 | 67 | 40 | 40 | |
| NW NW¼ | 12 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| E½ NW¼ | 12 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| W½ NE¼ | 12 | 16 | 67 | 197 | 150 | 21.65 |
| Exc 3 acres NW NE¼ to Bartlett et al. | | | | | | |
| Williams, A. C.....E½ NE¼ | 11 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| E½ SE¼ | 11 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 140 | |
| W½ NW¼ | 12 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| W½ SW¼ | 12 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 130 | |
| E½ NE¼ | 14 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 70 | |
| W½ NW¼ | 13 | 13 | 65 | 80 | 70 | 16.20 |
| Williams, Archie L.....SE SE¼ And lot 5 | 9 | 14 | 68 | 69 75-100 | 60 | 2.40 |
| Williams, James .....NW¼ | 18 | 16 | 64 | 157 60-100 | 4730 | |
| SE NW¼ | 8 | 16 | 64 | | | |
| S½ NE¼ | 8 | 16 | 64 | | | |
| NE NE¼ | 8 | 16 | 64 | 162 56-100 | 140 ½ | 75.40 |
| Williams, [illegible] .....NE NW¼ | 30 | 12 | 65 | 40 | 40 ½ | 1.20 |

## LANDS—Continued

| Name of Owner and Part of Section or Lot. | Section. | Township. | Range. | Acres. | Valuation, Dollars. | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, Wm. G.....NE¼ | 30 | 13 | 64 | 160 | 240 | |
| Wise, Edgar .....SE¼ | 24 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 240 ½ | 7.60 |
| Wolvertin, Sallie .....SE SW¼ | 7 | 13 | 65 | | | 5.05 |
| S½ NE SW¼ | 7 | 13 | 65 | | | |
| 37 acres of SW SW¼ | 7 | 13 | 66 | 37 | 240 ½ | 4.25 |
| Wood, J. H. .....SW NE¼ | 5 | 12 | 61 | | | |
| W½ SE¼ | 5 | 12 | 61 | | | |
| SE SW¼ | 5 | 12 | 61 | 160 | 320 | 8.50 |
| Woods, Hattie E.. All that portion of lot 9, Harrison's sub, of....Part or NW¼ Beg at NE cor lot 9, run Sly on E line of said sub 847 7-10 ft to pt in bed of Monument creek, thence angle right 133 deg 50 min and run N Wly in straight line about on center line of Monument creek to cor common to lots 9 and 10, thence N Wly on line bet lots 9 and 10 241 7-10 ft to NW cor lot 9, thence Ely along N bdy said sub 159 6-10 ft to beg. | 7 | 14 | 66 | 87-100 | 230 ½ | 7.45 |
| York, Joseph.....Parts of Secs 6 and 7 Beg on N line Columbia St 151 ft 10 of int, N line said St and E line Wahsatch ave, run N 100 ft Ely and par with N bdy of Columbia St 68 9-10 ft to Rt of Way of D. and R. G. F. Ry, Sly along said Rt of Way 114 9-10 ft to Columbia St, Wly 129 7-10 ft to beg. Tract 31, page 12, Tract book. | 7 | 14 | 66 | | 170 | 8.a |

## COLORADO SPRINGS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub-Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acton, N. .....Part of 1 Beg at SE cor thereof, run thence NW 60 ft, thence SW to a pt on W line 30 ft N of SW cor, S 30 ft E to beg. | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Prospect Hts | 350 | 20.38 |
| Adams, Alex.....12 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 90 | 4.70 |
| Adams, Alex.....18 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 80 | 4.15 |
| Adams, Alex .....19 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 80 ½ | 2.15 |
| Adams, Alex .....5 | | | Colo Spgs | Phillips | 470 | 28.55 |
| Adams, Alex.....S 42 ft of 4 | | | Colo Spgs | Phillips | 630 | 25.80 |
| Adams, Alex .....2 | | 82 | Colo Spgs | West Add 1 | 220 | 16.10 |
| Adams, Alex .....6 | | 518 | Colo Spgs | N End No 2 | 100 | 3.20 |
| Adams, Alex .....7 | | 518 | Colo Spgs | N End No 2 | 160 | 5.20 |
| Adams, Alex .....8 | | 518 | Colo Spgs | N Add No 2 | 250 | 12.65 |
| Adams, Alex.....6 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 80 | 4.35 |
| Adams, Alex.....20 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & McD's Sub | 100 | 3.20 |
| Aiken, C. E.....N 50 ft of W 100 ft of block | | 219 | Colo Spgs | | 430 | |
| | | 7 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 160 | |
| | | 8 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 200 | |
| | | 1 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 160 | |
| | | 2 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 140 | 56.45 |
| Aiken, Harriet A., est.....13 | | 42 | Colo Spgs | West | 240 | 12.10 |
| Allen, Wm. C.....17 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 18 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 19 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 20 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 21 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 22 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 23 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 24 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 27 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| 28 | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | |
| Allen, Wm. C. .....18 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 410 ½ | 11.95 |
| Allen, Wm. C. .....19 | | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | 75 |
| Allen, Wm. C. .....11 | | 4 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | 75 |
| Allen, Wm. C. .....17 | | 21 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | 75 |
| Allison, John L. .....21 | | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 80 | 4.35 |
| 22 | | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 380 | 19.05 |
| Allison, J. L.....E 35 ft of W 110 ft of lot 1 | | 74 | Colo Spgs | | 140 | 7.20 |
| Anderson, R. W. .....12 | | 2 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 260 | 43.20 |
| Andrew, A. S.....42 | | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 200 | 11.25 |
| Arkell, Enola E.....4 | | A | Colo Spgs | Edward's | 630 | 32.60 |
| Armit, J. E. B.....14 | | 216 | Colo Spgs | | 1220 | 60.35 |
| 15 | | 216 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| 16 | | 216 | Colo Spgs | |

## COLORADO SPRINGS---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dunbar, Mary J. | 1 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Older's | 280 | | 13.10 |
| Duncan, Peter A. Except W 35 ft of S 60 ft. | 6 | 267 | Colo Spgs | | 630 | | 26.95 |
| Du Ree, S. P. S 16 2-3 ft of 3, N 16 2-3 ft of 4 | 326 | Colo Spgs | Add 3 | | 350 | ½ | 9.65 |
| Durfee, Eugene E 45 ft of 9 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Cahn's | | | | |
| Durfee, Eugene E 5 ft of 10 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Cahn's | | 520 | ½ | 33.00 |
| Durfee, Eugene W 50 ft of E 100 ft of N 100 ft of | 240 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 350 | | 18.85 |
| Eaton, E. J. Und ½ of 2 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | 50 | ½ | 1.40 |
| Eaton, E. J. Und ½ of 10 and 11 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | 70 | ½ | 2.10 |
| Eckburg, Mrs. John | 10 | 224 | Colo Spgs | Wheeler's | 370 | ½ | 9.20 |
| Edwards, Grace G. | 1 | 35 | Colo Spgs | West | 360 | | |
| | 2 | 70 | Colo Spgs | West | | | |
| | 3 | 70 | Colo Spgs | West | | | |
| Edwards, Grace G. Fcl lot | 1 | 13 | Colo Spgs | Hobbs' | 440 | ½ | 21.10 |
| Ege, Fred | 16 | 133 | Colo Spgs | | 20 | | .85 |
| Ehrich, Henrietta | 7 | 15 | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 960 | | 40.00 |
| | 8 | F | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 1200 | | |
| 9 to 16 | | F | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 12820 | | |
| | 23 | 16 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | | |
| | 26 | 23 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | | 705.75 |
| Ellicott, Chas. E. | 8 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | | | |
| | 9 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 20 | | 1.35 |
| Ellis, E. C. | 5 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 140 | | 9.35 |
| Ellis, E. C. | 10 | 18 | Colo Spgs | Highlands | 100 | | 5.15 |
| Enders, W. J. | 5 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | | | |
| | 6 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 170 | | 9.95 |
| Ensign, Edgar Und 1-3 of S 94 41-100 ft | | | Colo Spgs | Morningside | 40 | | 2.35 |
| Ensign, Edgar Und ½ of 7 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Ensign, Edgar Und ½ of 14 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | | 1.70 |
| Ensign, Edgar Und ½ of 16 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Ensign, Edgar Und ½ of 34 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | | 1.70 |
| Ensign, Edgar T. Und ½ of 5 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Ensign, Edgar T. Und ½ of 33 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 60 | | 3.20 |
| Episcopal Church | 1 | 23 | Colo Spgs | | 1880 | | 22.05 |
| Erickson, Isaac | 6 | 274 | Colo Spgs | | 340 | | 17.10 |
| Eroay, H. S. & Co. | 25 | 4 | Colo Spgs | West Add 2 | | | |
| | 23 | 4 | Colo Spgs | West Add 2 | | | |
| | 24 | 4 | Colo Spgs | West Add 2 | 20 | | 1.50 |
| Fairley, James | 4 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 150 | ½ | 11.10 |
| Farnum, Mrs. Mahala W 86½ ft 1 Part of 2 | 256 | Colo Spgs | | | | | |
| Beg at NW cor lot 2, run S 185½ ft, E 86½ ft, N 185½ ft, W 86½ ft to beg. | 256 | Colo Spgs | | | 550 | ½ | 13.95 |
| Fearis, Mrs. Mary | 13 | 3 | Colo Spgs | A & D McD of Fairview | 80 | ½ | 2.15 |
| Ferriday, Helen E 45 ft 13, 14, 15, 16 | 517 | Colo Spgs | N End | | 180 | | |
| W 100 ft 13, 14 | 517 | Colo Spgs | N End | | 160 | | 17.10 |
| Ferrin, Chas. B. | 28 | 92 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 29 | 92 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| Fitch, Grace, H. E 60 ft of S 73 ft of 4 | 12 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 5300 | | 265.05 |
| Fitts, Warren A. W 10 ft of 4 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roby's | | 1350 | | 67.55 |
| Fitzgerald, Bridget | 35 | 282 | Colo Spgs | | 90 | | 4.00 |
| Florence Edwin | 17 | 14 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 160 | | 8.20 |
| | 18 | 14 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 200 | | 10.35 |
| Fowler, J. B. | 13 | 32 | Colo Spgs | West | 840 | | |
| | 8 | 5 | Colo Spgs | West Bluff | 220 | ½ | 20.65 |
| Friedline, J. R. N 33 1-3 ft of 3 | 144 | Colo Spgs | | | 460 | ½ | 11.10 |
| Frisbee, F. F., Guardn. E 40 ft of 8 | 224 | Colo Spgs | | | 740 | | 38.10 |
| Galvin, Mary E. | 26 | 20 | Colo Spgs | Rosewell City | 10 | | 70 |
| Gandy, W. H. N½ N½ of 2 | 38 | Colo Spgs | | | 2930 | | |
| | 36 | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | | 1380 | ½ | 105.85 |
| Gardner, Mrs. M. F. | 2 | 258 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 870 | | 43.45 |
| Gathright, J. W. | 21 | 242 | Colo Spgs | | 700 | | 30.50 |
| Gaunt, L. H. | 9 | 10 | Colo Spgs | Corona | 920 | ½ | 22.55 |
| Gazin, Mary W 100 ft of S½ of 2 | 14 | Colo Spgs | | | 3560 | | 178.50 |
| Georgia, Chas S. | 22 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 210 | | 10.60 |
| Giles, George E 13.5 ft of 16 | 43 | Colo Spgs | | | 2680 | | 133.60 |
| Gilfillan, J. H. W 23 ft of 6 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | 360 | | 18.10 |
| Gillingham, Chas. L. W 35 ft of E 130 ft of 9 and 10 | 94 | Colo Spgs | | | 650 | | 32.90 |
| Goshen, W. H. | 6 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | | |
| | 7 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 20 | | 1.40 |
| Gough, Thomas | 30 | 272 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| Governeau, C. L. N½ | 29 | 32 | Colo Spgs | | 9500 | ½ | 231.60 |
| Part of Beg at a point 70 ft S of SW cor blk 226, run E 64 67-100 ft, S 70 ft, W 64 67-100 ft, N 70 ft to beg. | 226 | Colo Spgs | | | 510 | | 25.75 |
| Grand View Add. Co. Und ¾ of 17 to 24 | 32 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 60 | | 2.30 |
| Grand View Add. Co. 1 to 8, 25 to 32 | 18 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 240 | | |
| 17 to 24 | 20 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 80 | | |
| All | 1 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 2 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 3 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 4 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 9 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 10 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 11 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 12 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 13 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 14 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 15 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 21 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 320 | | |
| All | 22 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 23 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 25 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 26 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 27 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 34 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 35 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 36 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 37 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 38 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| All | 39 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| Lots 17 to 24 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 80 | | |
| Lots 1 to 8, 17 to 32 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 240 | | |
| Lots 1 to 8, 25 to 32 | 20 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | |
| Lots 18 to 28 | 29 | Colo Spgs | Grand View Add | | 160 | | 206.95 |
| Gray, G. H. | 14 | 315 | Colo Spgs | | 340 | ½ | 8.45 |
| Green, S. A. N 44 ft of S 73 ft of 1 and 2 | 278 | Colo Spgs | | | 970 | | 48.65 |
| Greenwaldt, Clara | 11 | 241 | Colo Spgs | | 850 | ½ | 20.70 |
| Greenwald, Jacob | 11 | 83 | Colo Spgs | West | 240 | ½ | 6.35 |
| Gregg, H. Pauline E 51 ft of W 100 ft of 16 | 315 | Colo Spgs | | | 50 | | 2.00 |
| Griswold, J. R. E 17 2-3 ft of S½ of 5, W 16 2-3 ft of S½ of 6 | | Colo Spgs | S & S | | 250 | | 13.95 |
| Gunnell, T. O. | 7 | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | 400 | | 21.15 |
| Gustafson, Mrs. Jennie | 12 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 470 | | 23.55 |
| Gutshall, S. E. | 7 | | Colo Spgs | Rogers' | 360 | | 18.10 |
| Hainsworth, Achsa Almeda | 3 | | Colo Spgs | Cap Hill | 140 | | 7.15 |
| Harden, Lula M. E 95 ft of N 100 ft of 4 | 28 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 1900 | | 94.85 |
| Harmonson, Mrs. Libby | 27 | 512 | Colo Spgs | N End | | | |
| | 28 | 512 | Colo Spgs | N End | 1168 | ½ | 28.70 |
| Hart, Chas. W. Fcl | 6 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | 280 | | 14.15 |
| Hart, Homer | 5 | 31 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | | | |
| | 6 | 31 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | | | |
| | 7 | 31 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | | | |
| | 8 | 31 | Colo Spgs | Grand View | 40 | | 2.10 |
| Hartley, F. W. | 25 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | | |
| | 26 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 20 | | 1.40 |
| Hawkins, H. | 10 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 60 | ½ | 1.70 |
| Hawks, Edith J. | 13 | 43 | Colo Spgs | | 2480 | ½ | 60.55 |
| Hayden, Frank W 24 ft of 11, E 45 ft of 10 | | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | 280 | ½ | 7.75 |
| Hayden, Dr. H. B. | 20 | J | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 850 | | 43.45 |
| Hayes, F. D. | 16 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Fairview | 480 | | 25.15 |
| Heath, Harvey S. E 95 ft of | 10-11 | Colo Spgs | | | 750 | ½ | 18.75 |
| Heindall, Mrs. M. E. 20 and S½ of 25 | 201 | Colo Spgs | Sweet's | | 100 | | 5.15 |
| Heiser, David N. | 21 | J | Colo Spgs | De Russ Wood | 1950 | | 97.20 |
| Hemenway, A. | 17 | 280 | Colo Spgs | Monument | 370 | | 18.60 |
| Hemenway, Julia R. W 45 ft of 7 and 8 | A | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | | 200 | | 10.35 |
| Henderson, Jennie | 15 | 316 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 220 | ½ | 6.05 |
| Henley, A. | 5 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 140 | ½ | 3.60 |
| Hixon, M. J. | 1 | 5 | Colo Spgs | West Bluff | 590 | | 25.90 |
| Hoagland, W. H. S 2-3 of 6 | 227 | Colo Spgs | | | 940 | ½ | 23.50 |
| Hodges, Mrs. M. M. N 30 ft of S 70 ft of 9 and 10 | 13 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | | 170 | ½ | 4.50 |
| Hodges, Mrs. M. M. E½ of 15 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | | 240 | ½ | 6.65 |
| Hoags, Mrs. M. A. | 4 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | | | |
| | 20 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 2040 | | 101.80 |
| Hooper, Letetia R. | 3 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Ensign's | 2120 | | 105.60 |
| Hudson, Cora E. W 80 ft of 17, 18, 19 | 83 | Colo Spgs | | | 1850 | ½ | 44.85 |
| Hunt, A. H. | 19 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 120 | | 6.50 |
| Hunt, John 15, E 15 ft of 16 | 22 | Colo Spgs | West | | 1140 | ½ | 27.85 |
| Hutchinson, Paul Und ½ of 7 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul Und ½ of 14 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | | 1.70 |
| Hutchinson, Paul Und ½ of 16 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul Und ½ of 34 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 30 | | 1.70 |
| Hutchinson, Paul Und ½ of 5 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Hutchinson, Paul Und ½ of 33 | | | Colo Spgs | Longview | 60 | | 3.20 |
| Jackson, Anna B. | 7 | 124 | Colo Spgs | | 720 | ½ | 18.20 |
| Jackson, W. S. | 29 | 276 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 30 | 276 | Colo Spgs | | 1100 | | 58.05 |
| Jenkins, Austin J. S½ of S | 306 | Colo Spgs | | | 220 | | 11.15 |
| Johnson, Mrs. Cora A. N 50 ft of 3 | 207 | Colo Spgs | | | 1670 | ½ | 40.70 |
| Johnson, Ella | 1 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 300 | | 15.10 |
| Johnson, Otis S. | 3 | K | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | 1880 | | 93.65 |
| Johnson, R. H. | 6 | 65 | Colo Spgs | West | 310 | | 16.70 |
| Johnston, R. R. | 4 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Corona | 90 | ½ | 2.90 |
| Jones, A. D. | 1 | R | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | 2160 | ½ | 52.65 |
| Jones, Mrs. Jane | 15 | 104 | Colo Spgs | | 1530 | ½ | 39.15 |
| Jones, W. C. | 11 | 42 | Colo Spgs | | 3460 | | 173.25 |
| Jones, W. H. | 18 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | | |
| | 19 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | | |
| | 20 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | | | |
| | 21 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 590 | | 31.20 |
| Jordan, Lillian S½ 15 and 16 N 50 ft of 24 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | | 330 | | |
| | 22 | 6 | Colo Spgs | West | 270 | | 30.30 |
| Kimball, Esther E. N 50 ft of 2 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 920 | | 47.00 |
| King, Mrs. Belle | 16 | 9 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 100 | | 8.15 |
| King, Neckey S½ of 20, N 15 ft of 21 | 229 | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | | 560 | ½ | 13.80 |
| Kinney, Mrs. E. E. Part of 9 and 10 Beg 70 ft W of SE cor lot 9, run W on S line 88 ft, thence N at right angles with 1st course 100 ft, thence E par with 1st course 88 ft, thence S 100 ft to beg. | 204 | Colo Spgs | Add 3 | | 450 | | 22.80 |
| Kinney, P. J. | 9 | 0 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 190 | | 10.75 |
| Kitchen, Etta M. W 49 ft of 8 | | | Colo Spgs | Phillip's Add | 250 | | 12.65 |
| Kloepfer, Fred C. | 4 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 20 | ½ | .70 |
| Lange, J. H. S 38 ft of 25 and 26 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | | 90 | | 4.70 |
| Lee, Jas. F. | 4 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | | |
| | 5 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | | |
| | 6 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 30 | | 2.15 |
| Leipheimer, N. W 100 ft of 13 to 16 | 502 | Colo Spgs | N End | | 1730 | | 86.40 |
| Leppert, M. C. | 59 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 410 | | 20.60 |
| Loesch & Hillis | 12 | 91 | Colo Spgs | | 2290 | ½ | 55.95 |
| Logan, S. R. | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | | | |
| | 4 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Wash Hts | 20 | | 1.40 |
| Losey, C. A. | 15 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 100 | | 5.15 |
| Love, J. J. T. E 44 ft of W 95 ft of 16 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | | | | |
| E 34 ft of W 85 ft of N½ of 15 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | | 410 | ½ | 11.50 |
| Love, J. J. T. E 95 ft of 16 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | | 480 | ½ | 11.80 |
| Manheimer, L. | 26 | 29 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 10 | | .70 |
| Marble, L. L. W 55 ft of 13 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Rouse's Sub | | 50 | | |
| | 8 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Lowell's | 90 | | |
| | 1 | Colo Spgs | Lowell's | | 270 | | 21.60 |
| Marthe, L. W. | 11 | 64 | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | 1570 | ½ | 38.30 |
| Marvin, Mrs. L. C. | 15 | 21 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 16 | 21 | Colo Spgs | | 3200 | | |
| E 20 ft of 1, 2, 3 | 101 | Colo Spgs | | | 3020 | | |
| N½ N½ 3 | 13 | Colo Spgs | | | 1060 | ½ | 177.65 |
| Mason, W. R. Part of 24 and 25 Beg at point on Sly line Kiowa St distant 15 ft Ely from NWly cor lot 24, run Sly and par with Ely line said lot to point 50 ft Nly from Sly line said lot Nly and par with 1st course to Nly line Kiowa St, Ely along said course 25 ft to beg. | | Colo Spgs | Haynes' | | 400 | | 20.50 |
| Mason, W. R. S 40 ft of 11 | 132 | Colo Spgs | | | 690 | | |
| W¼ 1-3 ft of E 140 ft of 9 and 10 | 135 | Colo Spgs | | | 420 | | 55.80 |
| Mesmer, B. N 57½ ft of 10 and 11 | 244 | Colo Spgs | | | 450 | ½ | 12.05 |
| Maunders, Lizzie E 40 ft of 10 and 11, E 40 ft of S 10 ft of | | | | | | | |

## COLORADO SPRINGS---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties, Dol | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| of 9 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Sherman's | | 470 | ½ | 12.00 |
| Maxwell, Bruce L. E 40 ft of 12 and 13 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Fairview | | 1250 | | 12.45 |
| May, Albert Part of Beg at NE cor lot 10, Lawton's sub of blk 231 and 240, run E 50 ft, S 199 ft, W 50 ft, N 199 ft to beg. | 240 | Colo Spgs | | | 1220 | ½ | 30.70 |
| May, Mrs. Caroline, E 40 ft of W 90 ft of 16 E 15 ft of N 10 ft of W 65 ft of 15 | 33 | Colo Spgs | | | 1100 | ½ | 27.50 |
| Merrill, V. | 12 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roby's | | | |
| | 13 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Roby's | 260 | | 10.40 |
| Middagh, J. H. 5, N 1-3 of 6 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Edwards' | | 2160 | ½ | 53.35 |
| Modersohn, W. E. | 15 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 16 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 17 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 18 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 19 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| Moffatt, Rose E. | 16 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Young's | 200 | | 10.15 |
| Moore, Thomas Part of 9 and 10 Beg N line lot 10, 96 ft Wly from NE cor, run S 100 ft, Wly along S line lot 9 55 8-10 ft, NWly along Pueblo Ave 90 ft, NEly 25 ft to point 24 ft N from S line lot 9, Nly 79 ft, Ely 98 ft to beg. | 124 | Colo Spgs | | | 890 | | 19.95 |
| Moss, Emma P. E 25 ft of 14 W 10 ft of 13 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | | 270 | | 13.85 |
| Morse, Emma P. E 10 ft 13 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | | 20 | | 1.20 |
| Muir, Dr. Jas. T. S 50 ft of 3, N 19 ft of 4 | 222 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 3270 | ½ | 80.30 |
| Munroe, George Part of Beg 271 8-10 ft E of SW cor, run N 226 85-100 ft, E 41 7-10 ft, S 226 85-100 ft, W 41 7-10 ft to beg. | 231 | Colo Spgs | | | 230 | | 11.50 |
| MacKinnon, Mary F. | 7 | 226 | Colo Spgs | | 180 | | 9.20 |
| McCaffery, Thos. | 7 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Bristol Hts | | | |
| | 8 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Bristol Hts | 1210 | | 61.65 |
| McCloskey, Mary E. Est. | 6 | 132 | Colo Spgs | | 1156 | | 59.40 |
| McClure, M. H. W 100 ft of 7 | 95 | Colo Spgs | | | 1250 | ½ | 31.10 |
| McClure, M. H. Part of Beg on Oak St 25 ft S of NW cor lot 14, run E 200 ft, S 25 ft, W 200 ft, N 25 ft to beg. | 241 | Colo Spgs | | | 160 | | 8.35 |
| McCombs, Mrs. M. J. E½ of 56 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | | 480 | | 24.00 |
| McCoy, M. E. | 6 | 142 | Colo Spgs | | 1260 | ½ | 31.30 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 22 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | | 70 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 3 | 12 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | | 70 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 15 | 12 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | | 70 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 25 | 12 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City Add | 10 | | 70 |
| McDonald, H. C. | 29 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 30 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 31 | 261 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| McEachern, Alice | 17 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Vernon Hts | 50 | | 4.15 |
| McFadden, William | 3 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Lowell's | 290 | ½ | 7.20 |
| McMahon, E. E. E 1-3 of 3 and W 1-3 of 4 | 50 | Colo Spgs | West | | 400 | ½ | 10.10 |
| McMillan, Ella S. | 3 | 229 | Colo Spgs | Kimball's | 200 | | 10.30 |
| McMillan, Belle | 6 | 43 | Colo Spgs | West | 480 | | 25.15 |
| Nedsome, F. M. | 14 | 224 | Colo Spgs | | 780 | | 40.05 |
| Noble, Chas. E. | 5 | 12 | Colo Spgs | | 7100 | ½ | 180.40 |
| Norberg, J. W. Except S 94 40-100 ft. | 1 and 2 | | Colo Spgs | Morningside | 440 | ½ | 11.10 |
| North End Imp. Co. S½ of 4 | 211 | Colo Spgs | | | 1040 | | 70.75 |
| North Texas Nat. Bank of Dallas | 35 | 43 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | | | |
| | 36 | 43 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | | | |
| | 37 | 43 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | | | |
| | 38 | 43 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 West | 40 | | 2.60 |
| Oaks, M. C. | 2 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 1010 | | 51.50 |
| O'Driscoll, J. J. N 110 ft of W 33 ft of 5 | 11 | Colo Spgs | West | | | | |
| S 40 ft of W 10 ft of 5 | 11 | Colo Spgs | West | | 550 | | 28.05 |
| Ord, Thomas N½ of | 250 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 1690 | | 81.25 |
| Part of Beg at SE cor, run W 50 ft, N 100 ft, E 50 ft, S 100 ft to beg. | 250 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 420 | | 21.30 |
| Ord, Thos. | 5 | 239 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | | |
| | 4 | 239 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 1900 | | |
| W 50 ft of 16 and 17 | 239 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 1110 | | |
| E 40 ft of 3 | 239 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 340 | | |
| Part of Beg on N line of Platte Ave 350 ft E of Wahsatch Ave, run Nly 400 ft, Ely 100 ft, Sly 400 ft, Wly 100 ft to beg. | 257 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 2210 | | |
| Part E of above and W of Shook's Run | 257 | Colo Spgs | | | 1460 | | 347.00 |
| Ord & Swope Part of Beg 282 ft W of SE cor, run N 240 ft, W 126 ft, S 240 ft, E 126 ft to beg. | 247 | Colo Spgs | | | 4510 | | |
| 20 | 240-240 | | | | 3100 | | |
| And all that part of 18 and 19 lying W of Shook's Run | 230-240 | | | | | | |
| 1 and 2 | 239 and 240 | | | | 190 | | |
| Except E 18 ft of 2 and except part of I sold to M R Deal. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | S | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak No 1 | | 190 | | |
| 4 | 239-240 | Colo Spgs | Lawton's 2d | | 300 | | 200.10 |
| Ord & Swope | 7 | 8 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 70 | | 3.70 |
| Otis, William A. Und ½ of | 1 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | | |
| Und ½ of | 2 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | | |
| Und ½ of | 3 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | | | |
| Und ½ of | 20 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 480 | | 24.65 |
| Ottinger, H. H. | 31 | 331 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 250 | | 13.75 |
| Palmer, Edwin M. Except N 250 ft, S 50 ft of 24, 25, 26. | 25 | | Colo Spgs | Haynes' | 40 | | 2.35 |
| Parrill, John F. | 3 | 283 | Colo Spgs | | 140 | ½ | 3.60 |
| Patterson, S. B. | 12 | 264 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 550 | ½ | 13.55 |
| Payne, Geo. H. | 2 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Ft Worth | 40 | | 2.15 |
| Peck, Mrs. Ellen M. | 3 | 272 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | | |
| | 4 | 272 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | | |
| E½ of | 5 | 272 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 900 | | |
| | 5 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 100 | | |
| | 2 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 3 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 5 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 6 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 10 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 500 | | |
| | 1 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 3 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 4 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 10 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 11 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 12 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 350 | | |
| | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 2 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 3 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 4 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 5 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 6 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 7 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 8 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 10 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 760 | | |
| | 1 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 2 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 3 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 4 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | | | |
| | 5 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Peck's | 430 | ½ | 84.40 |
| Peltz, John DeWitt | 1 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts No 1 | | 250 | ½ | 12.65 |
| Perkins, Ada G. E 75 ft of 9, 10, 11 Except platt in SW cor 39, 9, on Kiowa, by 60 ft deep, with Imp, conveyed to Caroline Hudson. | 74 | Colo Spgs | | | 1340 | ½ | 98.20 |
| Perkins & Fortson | 1 | 201 | Colo Spgs | Add 2 | 1120 | | 61.55 |
| Phillips, Lewis A. E 47½ ft of 6 to 8 | 202 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 450 | | 22.50 |
| Pickands, J. O. Part of Beg at point 151½ ft S of NW¼ said blk, run E 190 ft, S 45 ft, W 190 ft, N 45 ft to beg | 214 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | 2730 | | |
| | | | | | | ½ | 66.70 |
| Pope, A. S., Trustee | 3 | 20 | Colo Spgs | West | 690 | | 36.05 |
| Pope, G. Edgar | 6 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Goshen's | 110 | | |
| | 7 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | | |
| | 8 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | | | |
| | 9 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Roswell City | 30 | | |
| | 3 | 1 | Colo Spgs | West Bluff | 280 | | |
| | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 290 | | 32.05 |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg., L. & Imp. Assn | 6 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Pike's Peak | 440 | | 22.10 |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg., L. & Imp. Assn | 3 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 420 | | 21.10 |
| Presdee, Eliza | 10 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 370 | ½ | 9.20 |
| Preston, Elizabeth T. | 1 | B | Colo Spgs | Mayfair | | | |
| | 2 | B | Colo Spgs | Mayfair | 1940 | | 965.00 |
| Putnam, Louise K. | 7 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | | | |
| | 8 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | 380 | | 19.30 |
| Quinlan, Margaret | 6 | 201 | Colo Spgs | | 710 | | 35.30 |
| Quinlan, L. E½ of | 1 | 8 | Colo Spgs | So End | 140 | | 8.25 |
| Read, Mrs. L. C. | 60 | | Colo Spgs | Bristol's | 530 | ½ | 13.10 |
| Reade, J. F. | 2 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Walnut | 330 | | 17.10 |
| Reed Building Co. W 90 ft of 29 to 32 | 506 | Colo Spgs | N End | | 1780 | | 88.90 |
| Reid, J. T. E 45 ft of 13, 14, 15, 16 | 512 | Colo Spgs | N End | | 670 | ½ | 16.90 |
| Renjo, R. W 45 ft of E 90 ft of lot 4 | 96 | Colo Spgs | | | 450 | ½ | 11.25 |
| Reynolds, Jas., Jr., Trustee | 2 | 41 | Colo Spgs | West | 430 | | 21.35 |
| Rice, Gertrude C. | 11 | 23 | Colo Spgs | West | 790 | ½ | 19.00 |
| Rickerson, Addie | 13 | 220 | Colo Spgs | Bristol's Sub | 650 | | 32.60 |
| Robinson, Mrs. E. S. | 24 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Young's | 150 | | 7.65 |
| Robinson, Thomas A., Est. | 10 | 114 | Colo Spgs | | 730 | ½ | 18.45 |
| Rogers, H. S. | 5 | 14 | Colo Spgs | Parrish's | 160 | | 9.30 |
| Rogers, J. R. E 100 ft of S 33 1-3 ft of 11 | 321 | Colo Spgs | | | 500 | | 25.25 |
| Rogers, Mrs. L. J. | 2 | 6 | Colo Spgs | Prospect Hts | 880 | | 45.10 |
| Rogers, W. J. E 10 ft of S W 24 ft of 9 | | | Colo Spgs | Johnson's | 400 | | 20.30 |
| Rowe, Mrs. C. A. | 4 | 1-2 | Colo Spgs | Mountain View | 80 | | 4.15 |
| Rowe, Mrs. C. A. | 6 | 1 | Colo Spgs | Mountain View | 170 | | 8.60 |
| Rowe, Mrs. C. A. | 29 | 2 | Colo Spgs | Mountain View | 80 | | 4.15 |
| Ruby, Rosabel | 7 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Boulder Hts | 240 | | 12.10 |
| Russell, Mrs. C. M. | 4 | | Colo Spgs | Ensign's No 2 | 1770 | ½ | 45.20 |
| Russell, D. A. E 45 ft of 15 | 74 | Colo Spgs | | | 780 | | 38.70 |
| Russell & Alexander | 27 | 525 | Colo Spgs | N End | 80 | | 4.15 |
| Ryan, Matthew, Est. | 12 | 302 | Colo Spgs | Add 3 | 880 | | 43.95 |
| Ryan, P. V. | 11 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Hillside | 220 | | 12.25 |
| Sanderson, Emma | 7 | 61 | Colo Spgs | | | | |
| | 8 | 61 | Colo Spgs | | 2500 | ½ | 61.10 |
| Sanfley, E. B. and L. J. W 45 ft of E 90 ft of N 100 ft of | 1 | 4 | Colo Spgs | | 680 | ½ | 16.90 |
| Schaff, G. E. | 17 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | | | |
| | 18 | 4 | Colo Spgs | Verona Hts | 200 | | 11.45 |
| Schamp, L. A. | 9 | 3 | Colo Spgs | Rock Island | 70 | | 3.70 |
| Schlessinger, A.

## COLORADO CITY---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overman, J. G. | 29 | 116 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s 2nd | 310 ½ | 9.70 |
| Pritchard, E. K. | 30 | 151 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s | 70 | 5.60 |
| | 24 | 156 | Colo City | | | |
| Quinby, Horace B. | 25 | 158 | Colo City | | 690 | 21.75 |
| Quinby, H. B. and Jane R. | 11 | 188 | Colo City | | 50 | 3.20 |
| Robb, A. G., Jr. | 5 | 118 | Colo City | | 80 | 5.15 |
| | Fcl 37 | 34 | Colo City | | 160 | |
| Roberts, Mrs. Hannah | Fcl 24 | 29 | Colo City | East | 10 | 11.95 |
| Robertson, F. L. | 17 | 156 | Colo City | | 180 | 11.25 |
| Rummer, W. A. | 6 | 239 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | 180 ½ | 5.60 |
| Ryan, James H. | 7 | 196 | Colo City | | 120 | 7.60 |
| Schmitt, R. Fred | 20 | 189 | Colo City | | 50 | 3.20 |
| Scavey, Lilly E. | 7 | 118 | Colo City | O. L. & Q.'s | 50 | 3.20 |
| | 12 | 235 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | | |
| Smith, C. L. | 13 | 236 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | 320 ½ | 10.60 |
| | 23 | 123 | Colo City | | | |
| Smith, Richard | All | 123 | Colo City | | 500 ½ | 16.00 |
| Smith, R. | | 7 | Colo City | Sly's, | 70 | 4.55 |
| | 31 | 145 | Colo City | | 370 | |
| | 32 | 145 | Colo City | | | |
| Stewart, Alice | 11 | 4 | Colo City | Sly's | 50 | 27.80 |
| Stewart, N. S. | 4 | 239 | Colo City | | 180 ½ | 5.65 |
| Stewart, N. S. | 37 | 234 | Colo City | Bott's 2nd | 110 | 8.15 |
| Stewart, N. S. | 17 | 154 | Colo City | L. & Q.'s | 90 | 5.65 |
| Swift, W. M. and I. L. McGrath | 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 | 145 | Colo City | | 1710, ½ | 53.35 |
| Thompson, Frank A. | 24 | 183 | Colo City | | | |
| Townsend, G. P. D., est. | 25 | 183 | Colo City | | 370 | 24.25 |
| | Und 3-8 of 29 and 30 | 291 | Colo City | | 30 | 2.00 |
| Watt, John R. | fcl 7 | 10 | Colo City | East | 50 | |
| | fcl 7 | 123 | Colo City | Drake's 2nd | 10 | 4.15 |
| Waycott, Flora | 1 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 2 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 3 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 4 | 160 | Colo City | | 1440 | |
| | 29 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 30 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 31 | 160 | Colo City | | | |
| | 32 | 160 | Colo City | | 2610 | 251.05 |
| Waycott, R. H. and Mrs. R. H. | 7 | 163 | Colo City | | 450 | 28.00 |
| Wenlger, Est of Max. | 10 | 157 | Colo City | | 70 | |
| | 14 | 157 | Colo City | | 40 | 7.25 |
| Wiley, K. B. | 20 | 112 | Colo City | O L & Q's 2nd | 50 | 3.20 |
| Wolcott, Roger and Lizzie Prescott, Trustee | 23 | 20 | Colo City | East | 70 | 4.55 |
| Zehr, Mary M. and H. | 6 | 10 | Colo City | East | 250 | |
| | 6 | 123 | Colo City | Drake's 2nd | 10 ½ | 8.80 |

## MANITOU

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albrecht, C. F and Mrs. E. S. Robinson. | 8 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 9 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 10 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 11 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 12 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 13 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 14 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 15 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 16 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 17 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 18 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 19 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | | |
| | 20 | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 260 | 17.40 |
| | All | D | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 500 | 28.60 |
| | All | E | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 260 | 15.00 |
| | All | F | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 210 | 12.10 |
| | All | G | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 270 | 15.55 |
| Park marked "Reserved." | | .. | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub of N | 20 | 1.35 |
| Babbitt, K. R., Trustee | | | | | | |
| N 50 ft of E 25 ft of W 50 ft of lot 23 | | B | Manitou | H & E's | 40 | 2.75 |
| Bell, W. A. | | | | | | |
| Part of 18, 19 and 20 lying S of C M Ry. | | M | Manitou | | 730 ½ | 19.70 |
| Busby, L. J. | 2 | 2 | Manitou | Busby's | | |
| Part marked "Reserved." | | 2 | Manitou | Busby's | 35 | 2.40 |
| Calvert, R. L. | | | | | | |
| W½ of 1, W 75 ft of N 96 ft of | 2 | L | Manitou | | 600 | 46.00 |
| Campbell, Emily | Und ½ of 10 and 11 | D | Manitou | | 580 | 39.40 |
| Cantrell, Mrs. S. | 10 | B | Manitou | H & E's | 50 | |
| | 4 | .. | Manitou | Summer's | 20 | 4.40 |
| Collier, Robert | 7 | E | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 50 | 3.05 |
| Colorado Springs Co. | W½ of 1 | C | Manitou | | 30 | 1.90 |
| Cunningham, L. W. | 1 | 17 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 40 | 2.45 |
| Davis, Robt. M. | 4 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 5 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 6 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 7 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 8 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 9 | 16 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 790 | 46.05 |
| Davis, W. A. | 6 | 4 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 10 | .75 |
| Davis, W. A. | N½ 29 | A | Manitou | | 50 | 3.05 |
| Davis, W. A. and Alice Barney | 1 | 7 | Manitou | South | 20 | .90 |
| Day, May | 16 | 13 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 250 | |
| | 5 | 28 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 590 | 48.00 |
| Delano, Kate E. | 13 | 11 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 110 | 6.45 |
| Ehrich, Louis R. | 12 | H | Manitou | | 2240 | |
| Und 1-3 W½ of 17 and 16 exc. S 25 ft | | D | Manitou | | 300 | 145.75 |
| Farmer, J. M. | 5 | 1 | Manitou | Sub of P and E | 90 | 6.40 |
| Flynn, Miss Kate | 23 | | Manitou | Capitol Hill | 470 ½ | 13.30 |
| Frizzell, J. W. B. | 28 | 6 | Manitou | E Iron Springs | 190 | 11.10 |
| Gilbert, E. A. | 8 | 3 | Manitou | Hulbert's | 2000 ½ | 56.10 |
| Gould, Wallace | 28 | M | Manitou | | 250 | 14.50 |
| Groves, J. | 1 | .. | Manitou | Howell's | 230 | 14.35 |
| Harrington, C. C. | 31 | A | Manitou | | 170 | 9.90 |
| Hulbert, John | Und ¼ of 14 and 15 | D | Manitou | Hts | 40 | 2.55 |
| Hulbert & Ehrich | S½ of 8 | H | Manitou | | 190 | |
| | 4 | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | |
| W½ of 6 | | H | Manitou | | 1790 | |
| 16 and 17 | | | | | | |
| Except 375 ft running N from Ruxton ave. | | | | | | |
| | All | B | Manitou | | 40 | |
| | 1 | C | Manitou | H & E Sub of B | 170 | |
| | 2 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| | 3 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| | 4 | B | Manitou | H &,E | | |
| | 5 | B | Manitou | H & E | | |
| N½ 28 | | B | Manitou | H & E | 220 | |
| Pt of 23 | | B | Manitou | H & E | 20 | |
| Beg 50 ft E of SW cor, run Ely along S line of 50 ft, thence N 40 ft Wly par to S line 50 ft ,thence 40 ft to beg. | | | | | | |
| Hulbert & Williams | 5 | 8 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 60 | 144.40 |
| Iron Springs Co. | 2 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 10 | .50 |
| Johnson, Mrs. H. M. | All | 5 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 30 | 1.80 |
| | W 20 ft of 32 | D | Manitou | | 230 | |
| Part of 32 as follows: Beg at S cor said lot run Nly along Sly bdy of said lot 150 ft, thence NWly to N cor said lot Sly on W bdy to beg. | | D | Manitou | | | |
| Part of 31 as follows: Beg at W cor, run along NW side 15 ft SEly parallel to SW side to W line of Manitou Place, thence along N line of Manitou Place to beg. | | | | | | |
| Lane, John C. | 1 | D | Manitou | | 240 | 27.90 |
| | 2 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 3 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 4 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | | |
| | 5 | C | Manitou | Albrecht's | 50 | 5.80 |
| Lindsay, Mrs. Robert | 5 | 4 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 130 | 7.60 |
| Long Hdw Co. | 8 | 1 | Manitou | South | | |
| | 9 | 1 | Manitou | South | 30 | 1.45 |
| Lyon, Elizabeth | 1 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 2 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 3 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 4 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 5 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | | |
| | 6 | 3 | Manitou | Manitou Terrace | 90 | 6.35 |
| Mead, F. F. | 19 | B | Manitou | H & E's | 50 | 3.05 |
| Morley, Mary S. | 12 | 6 | Manitou | South | 40 | 1.55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 2 | 1 | Manitou | East Iron Springs | | |
| | 7 | 1 | Manitou | East Iron Springs | 40 | 2.75 |
| Patrick, Henry L. | 6 | 1 | Manitou | Busby's | | |
| | 7 | 1 | Manitou | Busby's | 1150 ½ | 33.20 |
| Perkins, Mrs. C. J. | 17 | 4 | Manitou | Busby's | 2720 | 155.70 |
| W 10 ft of 16 | | 4 | Manitou | Busby's | 300 ½ | 9.10 |
| Peterson, James | 14 | 3 | Manitou | Sub of P & 7 in E | 410 | 23.50 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 10 | 8 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 150 | |
| Snider, J. W. | 1 to 15 | A | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub | 70 | 17.10 |
| 1 to 7 | | B | Manitou | Albrecht's Sub | 30 | 1.85 |
| Steward, F. B. | 21 | 15 | Manitou | Iron Springs | 10 | .60 |
| Vandermark, John W. | 21 | 19 | Manitou | South | 50 | |
| Wenlger, Est. Max. | 22 | B | Manitou | H & E's | 710 | |
| Und ½ of N 85 ft of | 1 | H | Manitou | | 470 | 72.45 |
| S 115 ft of | 1 | H | Manitou | | 580 | 33.35 |
| White, Frank | Und ½ of 10 and 11 | D | Manitou | | | |
| Williams, Archie L. | 25 | D | Manitou | | | |
| | 26 | D | Manitou | | | |
| | 27 | D | Manitou | | | |
| E 25 ft of | 16 | D | Manitou | | 1560 | |
| | 3 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 5 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 6 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 7 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 8 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 9 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 10 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 11 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 12 | C | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 520 | |
| | 4 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 5 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 10 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 11 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 12 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 100 | |
| | 5 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 6 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 7 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 8 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 9 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 19 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 20 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 23 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 24 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| W½ | 18 | B | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 190 | |
| | 1 | A | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 3 | A | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| | 5 | A | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 60 | |
| | 27 | | | | | |
| Pt not platted | | A | Manitou | Original | 30 | |
| Und ½ of 1-3 | | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| Und ½ of | 14 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | | |
| Und ½ of | 15 | D | Manitou | Manitou Hts | 50 | 166.35 |
| Pomeroy, Mrs. L. A. | | | | | | |
| S 40 ft of N 50 ft of | 26 | A | Manitou | | 240 | 14.10 |
| Van Orden, E. H. | 2 | 15 | Manitou | Red Crags | 10 | .55 |

## BROADMOOR

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bissell, A. S., Est. | 2 | 14 | Broadmoor | | 330 | 9.45 |
| Douglas, W. F. | N½ of 2 | 12 | Broadmoor | | 1640 | 45.85 |
| Wright, Geo. and Harriett J. | 3 | 9 | Broadmoor | | 1200 ½ | 18.55 |

## BROOKSIDE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Taxes and Amount of Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkinson, L. S. | 7 | 3 | Brookside | | 330 | 10.85 |
| Brooks, L. G. | 1 | 2 | Brookside | Creston Hts | 110 | 4.60 |
| Beg at a point 25 ft S and 27.6 e. W from NE cor SE SE¼ 24-14-67, run W 50 ft, S 177 ft, E 50 ft, N 177 ft to beg. being lot 1. | | | | | | |
| Schaff, J. H. | 13 | 1 | Brookside | | 30 | .90 |

## CALVERT HEIGHTS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, Wm. C. | 1 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| | 2 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| | 4 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 190 | 9.40 |
| Colorado City Land and Imp Co. | 13 to 36 | 15 | Calvert Heights | | 240 | |
| | 13 to 36 | 16 | Calvert Heights | | 240 | |
| | All | 17 | Calvert Heights | | 480 | |
| | 6 to 9 | 8 | Calvert Heights | | 40 | 55.90 |
| Hinchman, C. H. | 1 | 11 | Calvert Heights | | 20 | 1.35 |
| | 2 | 11 | Calvert Heights | | | |
| Hinchman, Chas. S. | 24 | 2 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 5 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 6 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 23 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | |
| | 24 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | 3.25 |
| Maher, Mary | 11 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | .70 |
| Stovell, Jas. A. | Und ¾ of 7 | 1 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | .70 |
| Stovell, J. A. | 3 | 11 | Calvert Heights | | 10 | 70 |

## CASCADE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davenport, Mrs. Benjamin | 1 | 1 | Cascade | | | |
| | 2 | 1 | Cascade | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | Cascade | | 30 ½ | 1.65 |
| Heizer, David N. | 8 | 2 | Cascade | | | |
| | 9 | 2 | Cascade | | | |
| | 10 | 2 | Cascade | | 250 | |
| | 1 to 9 | 23 | Cascade | Add 1 | 70 | |
| | 2 | 24 | Cascade | Add 2 | | |
| | 4 | 24 | Cascade | Add 2 | 160 | 15.80 |
| Martindale, W. C. | 18 | 12 | Cascade | | | |
| | 19 | 12 | Cascade | | 330 | 4.00 |
| Nichols, R. | 27 and ½ of 26 | 6 | Cascade | | 20 | 1.00 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 15 | 10 | Cascade | | | |
| | 16 | 10 | Cascade | | | |
| | 17 | 10 | Cascade | | 30 | 1.45 |

## DIXON PLACE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Callaway, T. J. | 78 | 12 | Dixon Park Place | | | |
| | 79 | 12 | Dixon Park Place | | 250 ½ | 3.25 |
| Dixon Land and Water Co. | 65 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 40 | 1.25 |
| | 52 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 15 | .70 |
| | 53 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 15 | .70 |
| | 54 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 15 | .70 |
| | 55 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 15 | .70 |
| | ½ of 78 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 10 | .55 |
| | ½ of 79 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 10 | .55 |
| | ½ of 80 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 10 | .55 |
| | ½ of 81 | 8 | Dixon Park Place | | 10 | .55 |

## DORCHESTER

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Babcock, Sherman M. | 1 | 7 | Dorchester | | | |
| | 2 | 7 | Dorchester | | 770 | 25.30 |
| Knapp, J. Herbert | 3 | | | | | |
| W½ of | 3 | 3 | Dorchester | | 650 | 22.50 |

## EAST MANITOU

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hunt, Mrs. Elvesse R. | 6 | 11 | East Manitou | | | |
| | 7 | 11 | East Manitou | | 30 | 1.75 |
| Leibold, Chas. E. | 16 | 10 | East Manitou | | 20 | 1.15 |
| Taylor, W. F. J. | 27 | 1 | East Manitou | | 20 | 1.15 |

## FALCON

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Falcon Town and Land Co. | 9 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 10 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 11 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 12 | 12 | Falcon | | | |
| | 13 | 12 | Falcon | | 1050 | 36.15 |

## FOUNTAIN

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vandenburg, Dan W. | 1 | 11 | Fountain | Santa Fe | | |
| | 2 | 11 | Fountain | Santa Fe | 220 | 8.40 |

## GARDEN CITY

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kenyon, Wm. H. | 8 | B | Garden City | | 10 | .60 |

## GRAND VIEW

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase, M. L. | 9 | C | Grand View | O. L. & Q | 30 | 1.15 |
| Chase, Thomas | 33 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | | |
| | 34 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | | |
| | 35 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | 210 | 11.20 |
| Huber, John | 7 | H | Grand View | O L & Q | 100 ½ | 3.00 |
| Kinsman, C. W. | 32 | F | Grand View | O L & Q | 20 | 1.15 |
| Love, W. A. | 20 | D | Grand View | O L & Q | 10 | .55 |
| Love, W. A. | 16 | A | Grand View | O L & Q | 150 | 8.40 |

## GRAND VIEW---Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MacLean, John | 11 | A | Grand View | O L & Q's | 50 | 2.70 |
| McCracken, S. D. | 8 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | 10 | .70 |
| Russell, John M. | 1 | I | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 2 | I | Grand View | O L & Q's | 50 ½ | 3.00 |
| Watt, John R. and H. B. Quinby | 15 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 16 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 17 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 18 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | | |
| | 19 | D | Grand View | O L & Q's | 60 | 3.75 |

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crawford, J. M. | 33 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | | | |
| | 34 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | | 50 | 3.05 |
| Dusenberry, M. H. | 12 | 12 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 220 | 12.80 |
| Green Mt. Falls Town and G. M. Co. | 1 and 5 | 48 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 8 | | |
| | 6 and 7 | 49 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 3, 4, 9, 10 | 50 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 2, 3 | 51 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 1, 2 | 52 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20 | 53 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 | | | | | |
| | 17, 19, 20 | 54 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17 | 55 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | | |
| | 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 | 56 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | 250 | 23.80 |
| Green Mt. Falls Town and Imp. Co. | 3 | 1 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | 15 | 1 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | 25 | 2 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | 21, 16 | 6 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | All | A | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | |
| | All | C | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | |
| | All | F | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | |
| | All | D | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | 6.00 |
| Page, Mina S. | 8 | 12 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 1 | 10 | .75 |
| Peck, J. W. | 17 | 2 | Green Mt Falls | | 10 | .70 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | 14 | 6 | Green Mt Falls | | 100 | |
| | 4 | 45 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 5 | 10 | 6.85 |
| | 4 | 49 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 6 | 10 | 2.30 |
| Pifer, Nancy | 13 14 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 40 | 4.90 |
| Smith, Mrs. A. E. | 27 | 6 | Green Mt Falls | | 90 | 24.05 |
| Smith, Catherine J. | 7 | 9 | Green Mt Falls | | 400 | |
| Stark, E. R. | 7 | 3 | Green Mt Falls | | | |
| | 15 | 3 | Green Mt Falls | | 200 | 15.55 |
| Swonebrine, N. B. | 38 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | | |
| | 39 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 470 | 24.85 |
| Tolles, H. B. | 29 | 17 | Green Mt Falls | Add No 2 | 70 | 3.90 |

## GLEN VIEW

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Born, Emil and Peter Wersant. | 3 | 10 | Glenview | | | |
| | 3 | 10 | Glenview | | | |
| | E½ of 1 | 10 | Glenview | | 80 | 2.25 |
| Pope, G. Edgar | 46 | 33 | Glenview | | 20 | 1.25 |

## IVYWILD

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harnett, Emma | 1 | 3 | Ivywild | | 120 | 4.10 |
| Holt, Melissa A. | 9 | 8 | Ivywild | Add 1 | 50 | 1.85 |
| Riblett, George | 4 | 8 | Ivywild | Add 1 | 300 | 9.90 |

## KNOB HILL

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howbert, C. W. | 9 | 11 | Knob Hill | | | |
| | 10 | 11 | Knob Hill | | | |
| | 11 | 11 | Knob Hill | | | |
| | 13 | 11 | Knob Hill | | 60 | 2.75 |

## LA VERGNE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkinson, L. S. | 3 | E | La Vergne | | 90 | 4.30 |
| Banziger, Nina and Eliza B. Groskreutz. | 6 | A | La Vergne | | 340 | 15.55 |
| Barnes, James L. and J. E. Maxson. | 19 | B | La Vergne | | 200 ½ | 4.70 |
| Bennett, O. B. | 5 | | South La Vergne | | 580 | 26.70 |
| Curtis, M. F. | 30 | B | La Vergne | | 120 | 5.65 |
| Deuel, Mrs. Kath. E. | 13 | E | La Vergne | | 100 | 4.80 |
| Ford, Geo. R. | 14 | A | La Vergne | | 120 | 5.65 |
| Fowler, J. B. | 9 | D | La Vergne | | 90 ½ | 12.55 |
| Hagerty, Robt. S. | 7 | | South La Vergne | | 480 | 23.35 |
| Johnson, W. B. | 31 | D | La Vergne | | 120 ½ | 5.65 |
| Kahl, Wm. F. | 23 | B | La Vergne | | 340 | 16.75 |
| Owen, Geo. F. | 25 | D | La Vergne | | 80 | 3.80 |
| Wallace, Ida | 4 | .. | La Vergne | South | 100 | 4.90 |

## LIHUE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| De La Vergne, E. M. E 43 1-100ft of | 1 | 1 | Lihue | | 110 | |
| | 2 | 2 | Lihue | | | |
| | 3 | 2 | Lihue | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | Lihue | | 850 | 35.70 |
| A strip of ground marked "Reserved." | | 2 | Lihue | | 110 | |
| Douglass, Mrs. M. J. N pt of | 6 | 1 | Lihue | | 200 | 6.85 |
| Lord, N. M. W 70 ft of E 140 ft of | 5 | 1 | Lihue | | 360 ½ | 6.10 |

## LORAINE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davenport, Mrs. Benj. | 15 | 2 | Loraine | | 440 ½ | 6.70 |

## MINNEHAHA

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phelps, Reese, Bell and Dorsey. | 1 to 10 | 1 | Minnehaha | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | Minnehaha | | | |
| | 2 | 2 | Minnehaha | | | |
| | 5 to 10 | 2 | Minnehaha | | 340 | 15.15 |

## MONUMENT

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copeland, John | 11 | 16 | Monument | No 3 | 50 | 1.70 |
| Newbrough, Mrs. A. L. | 11 | 6 | Monument | | 160 | 4.90 |
| Woodward, A. F. | 1 | 15 | Monument | Add 1 | | |
| | 2 | 15 | Monument | Add 1 | 90 | 3.05 |

## PALMER LAKE

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davis, Jennie E. | 11 | 16 | Palmer Lake | Brown's filing | | |
| | 12 | 16 | Palmer Lake | Brown's filing | | |
| Donaldson, M. Susan | 13 | 16 | Palmer Lake | Brown's filing | 60 | 2.85 |
| Glen, L. V. | 10 | 8 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .60 |
| Hanna, John R. | 50 | 10 | Palmer Lake | Amend. filing | 200 | 8.65 |
| | 2 | 25 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | | |
| Howard, Lillian P. | 10 | 26 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 30 | 1.15 |
| | | 43 | Palmer Lake | | 320 | |
| | 9 | 45 | Palmer Lake | | | |
| | 10 | 45 | Palmer Lake | | | |
| Lilyard, A. | 8 | 8 | Palmer Lake | E Palmer Lake | 210 | 14.10 |
| Manley, Fanny | 12 | 23 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | 7.95 |
| Mercer, Mary L. | 37 | 32 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 60 | .60 |
| Noyes, Stephen A. | 16 | 8 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | 2.85 |
| | 13 | 28 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | 1.15 |
| Palmer, Geo. W., Est. | 8 | 41 | Palmer Lake | | 10 | .99 |
| Park Hotel and Sanitarium Co. | 6 | 21 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 180 | 6.10 |
| Pease, L. A. | 10 | 6 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .99 |
| Priestley, Forrest M. | 3 | 3 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | | |
| | 29 | 3 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | | |
| | 28 | 3 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 170 | 6.85 |
| Schrull, Frank | 16 | 17 | Palmer Lake | Brown's | 50 | 2.05 |
| Wadleigh, Frank A. | 6 | 10 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 70 | 2.80 |
| Whitley, Edward | All | | Palmer Lake | | | |
| Lawrence, W. H. | 29 lots | 56 | Palmer Lake | Cascade Add | 150 | 11.35 |
| | 50 | 32 | Palmer Lake | Glen Park | 10 | .60 |

## PIEDMONT

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butler, Isaac and Sam'l | 16 | 3 | Piedmont | | 10 | .50 |
| Harney, Michael | 32 | 3 | Piedmont | | 10 | .50 |

## ROSWELL

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atkinson, L. S. | 3 | 56 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 4 | 56 | Roswell | No 1 | 100 | 3.60 |
| Barnes, W. R. | 19 | 24 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 20 | 24 | Roswell | No 1 | 200 | 8.80 |
| Brevoort, W. H. | 23 | 48 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 24 | 48 | Roswell | No 1 | 30 | 140 |
| Colorado Springs Rapid Tr. Co. | 11 | 54 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 12 | 54 | Roswell | No 1 | 60 | 2.85 |
| Davis, H. W. and S. J. | 7 | 9 | Roswell | | 30 | 1.20 |
| Eaton, E. J. | Und ½ of 1 | 12 | Roswell | | 10 ½ | 50 |
| Fagan, Mary E. | 19 | 31 | Roswell | No 1 | | |
| | 20 | 31 | Roswell | No 1 | 210 | 7.25 |
| Maxwell, Leslie M. | 15 | 53 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 16 | 53 | Roswell | Add 1 | 70 | 2.80 |
| Noble, Chas. E. | 27 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 28 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 70 ½ | 1.50 |
| Ord, Thomas | 10 | 13 | Roswell | Add 1 | 30 | 1.20 |
| Otis, William A. | 1 | 4 | Roswell | | 50 | |
| | 4 | 6 | Roswell | | 40 | |
| | 1 | 8 | Roswell | | | |
| | 3 | 8 | Roswell | | 100 | 9.90 |
| Parker, L. J. | 9 | 55 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 10 | 55 | Roswell | Add 1 | 580 | 20.25 |
| Pope, G. Edgar | 5 | 1 | Roswell | | 40 | 1.60 |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg, L. and Imp. Ass'n. | 11 | 26 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| P. O. S. of A. Bldg, L. and Imp. Ass'n. | 12 | 26 | Roswell | Add 1 | 160 | 5.60 |
| P O S of A Bldg, L and Imp Ass'n. | 7 and 8 | 15 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | | 15 | Roswell | Add 1 | 370 | 12.30 |
| Schew, Hattie Gertrude | 9 | 24 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| Schneider, Ferd | 10 | 24 | Roswell | Add 1 | 60 | 2.40 |
| | 9 | 9 | Roswell | | | |

## ROSWELL—Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smith, Geo. A. | 10 | 9 | Roswell | | 90 | 3.35 |
| Smith, Geo. A. | 9 | 12 | Roswell | | 60 | 2.25 |
| Smith, John M. | 10 | 10 | Roswell | | 40 | 1.55 |
| Snyder, C. S. | All | 11 | Roswell | | 460 | 16.20 |
| | 7 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 8 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 60 | |
| | 21 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | | |
| | 22 | 25 | Roswell | Add 1 | 60 | 4.40 |

## SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bible, Joseph W. | 30 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| | 40 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 20 | .90 |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 11 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 12 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 47 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Blackmer, H. M. | 48 | 6 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Blackmer, H. M. | W 25 ft of E 75 ft of Tract No. 1 | 8 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Cotter, A. C. | W 25 ft of Tract 1 | 8 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Fonash, W. F. | | 35 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Freyschlag, J. H. | Tract 7 | 8 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | .90 |
| Green, Jennie | | 10 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| | | 11 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | | |
| | Tract 2 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 20 | |
| | W½ Tract 3 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | 2.45 |
| Griswold, F. E. | | 7 | South Colo Spgs | No 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Gurney, Maggie | | 20 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Hedrick, Chas. H. | | 36 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Henry, G. C. | | 23 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Howard, George | | 1 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 2 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 3 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 4 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 5 | Colo Spgs | South | | |
| | | 6 | ColoSpgs | South | 160 | 3.15 |
| Jackson, Mrs. J. L. | N½ of E½ of Tract 3 | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Mahoney, T. E. | | 4 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | |
| | | 6 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | 110 |
| Malady, Julia A. | | 25 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 26 | Colo Spgu | | 20 | 110 |
| Mead, F. F. | | 5 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | | |
| | | 6 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 70 | 2.25 |
| Miller, Frederick | | 29 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Mumper, Geo. B. | | 25 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 26 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 27 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 28 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 33 | Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 34 | Colo Spgs | | 60 | 3.15 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 3 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 4 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 26 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 32 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 41 | Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 3 | Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 8 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 9 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 23 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 24 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 47 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 48 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | Tract 2 | 8 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | .90 |
| McCracken, S. D. | Tract 1 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | .90 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 25 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 26 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 33 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| McCracken, S. D. | Tract 4 | 5 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 20 | .90 |
| McCracken, S. D. | | 38 | South Colo Spgs | | 70 | 2.40 |
| Payne, Etta L. | | 11 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Pettingell, F. H. | | 40 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | |
| | | 32 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | 1.10 |
| Price, Elizabeth G. | | 33 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 34 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | 1.10 |
| Reed, Myrtle E. | | 44 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | | 45 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | |
| | | 8 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | 1.60 |
| Schur, Chas. and B. Anderson | | 20 | South Colo Spgs | | 10 | .55 |
| Seafang, C. F. | | 41 | South Colo Spgs | | | |

## SOUTH COLORADO SPRINGS—Continued

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 | 3 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| Sherman, Rollan | 13 | 3 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 30 | 1.60 |
| Vincent, James A. | 6 | 7 | South Colo Spgs | Add 1 | 10 | .55 |
| Wilcox, J. F. | 18 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | | |
| | 19 | 1 | South Colo Spgs | | 20 | 1.10 |

## WALNUT HILL

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson, R. W. | 3 | 2 | Walnut Hill | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | Walnut Hill | | | |
| | 5 | 2 | Walnut Hill | | 210 | 7.10 |

## WOODBURN

| NAME OF OWNER | Lot No. | Block No. | City or Town | Addition or Sub Division | Value | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ensign, Edgar | 3 | .. | Woodburn | | 260 | $66 |

## MINING CLAIMS

| Name of Owner and Part of Section or Lot. | Section | Township | Range | Acres | Valuation, Dollars | Amount of Taxes and Penalties. Dol Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne Home M. Co. Dome Survey 5931 | | | | 10.33 | 160 | 8.00 |
| Jacoby, Louis, et al. Part of Texas Placer | 13 | 14 | 69 | | | |
| Sur. No. 11,320 | | | | 20 | 200 | 7.25 |
| Lindley, M. M. & L. Co. Deer Lick Prospect and Black Diamond SE¼ | 19 | 16 | 67 | 26.74.100 | 270 | |
| Black Diamond Millsite | | | | | | |
| NE¼ | 30 | 16 | 67 | 3.412.1000 | 30 | |
| Pink Eye lode SE¼ | 19 | 16 | 67 | | | |
| and NE¼ | 30 | 16 | 67 | 10.331-1000 | 100 | 12.35 |
| Moore, James R. Hattie May Sur. No 12,760 AM SW¼ | 29 | 13 | 67 | 8.312-1000 | 80 | 3.15 |
| Pikes Peak Beaver Falls M. & M. Co Rocky Mountain | | | | | | |
| Morning Glory | | | | | | |
| Deer | | | | | | |
| Milwaukee | | | | | | |
| All Sur No 1190 | | | | | | |
| Part in | 25 | 14 | 69 | 18½ | 180 | 6.20 |
| Smith, F. L. M. Denver | | | | | | |
| Fairview | | | | | | |
| Manitou | | | | | | |
| May Bell | | | | | | |
| Jenny Lind | | | | | | |
| All Sur No. 7249 | | | | 51.44 | 510 | 15.30 |
| Stover, A. Sampson in NW¼ | 6 | 14 | 68 | | | |
| Sur No 12659 A and B | | | | 19.331-1000 | 100 | 4.15 |
| Strong, Joseph | | | | | | |
| Und ¼ of Colorado Sur. No. 290. | | | | 19.33-100 | 30 | 1.05 |

**Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of November, A. D. 1901.**

**C. A. POLLEN, County Treasurer.** { SEAL }

# ALL THE NEWS

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, November 29.)

Martin Price of Denver, who fell under the wheels of a train Wednesday night, died in this city yesterday.

Laundry workers will meet this evening for the purpose of effecting an organization.

L. A. Chase won the golf tournament at the Town and Gown club.

University of Nebraska expects to hold the annual debate with Colorado college this year as usual.

Rev. Dr. Wilcox will lecture at the First Methodist church this evening on "Man and Ape—Are They Related?"

(Saturday, November 30.)

New electric street sprinkler was given a successful test yesterday.

Laundry workers perfected a temporary organization last evening.

Caledonian society celebrated St. Andrew's day by an entertainment last evening.

Strike of laborers on the new Cheyenne canon line is ended.

Lowell school is having a rummage sale which continues today.

Colorado State Bankers association was organized in this city last evening.

Colorado Midland has cut the railroad fare to Cripple Creek to 50 cents.

Boulder Preps and Colorado Springs High school will contest for the High school football championship of the state at Washburn field this afternoon.

(Sunday, December 1.)

The charity ball at the Antlers Thursday night promises to be the most elaborate affair of the kind ever given in the city.

Elks' annual memorial services will be held at the Opera house this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Local dairymen expect to meet tomorrow for the purpose of forming an organization and will again advance the price of milk.

Lowell school netted about $200 from its rummage sale for the benefit of its art fund.

Campaign for the building fund of the Y. M. C. A. is progressing steadily; one subscription of $50 was received yesterday and a number of smaller ones.

Recently organized Froebel association will hold its first public meeting next Friday afternoon.

Numerous claims against the estate of the late Sam Strong are still pending.

Swedish young men of the city have formed a society for social and literary purposes, to be known as the Tegner society.

Sheriff-elect Gilbert has announced that H. C. Coleman, a colored man residing in the southeastern part of the city, is to be appointed turnkey at the county jail.

Colorado Springs Musical club is negotiating for a series of exceptionally fine concerts this season.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth will be a guest in the city today.

(Monday, December 2.)

Elks held their annual memorial services at the Opera house yesterday afternoon.

Dana franchise question will probably be settled at the council meeting tonight.

The Short Line officials have not yet decided to meet the cut in rates made by the Midland road.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth addressed a large audience at the First Presbyterian church last night. Prison reform was her subject.

Arrangements are being made for a big Christian Endeavor rally at the First Baptist church Thursday evening.

Joseph Pettigrew, a pioneer and a veteran of the Civil war, died last evening; funeral will be held at Monument on Tuesday.

(Tuesday, December 3.)

Plans for the new city hall were submitted to the council last night. The building will be an architectural triumph.

The city council turned down the Dana street railway franchise.

Mr. W. S. Stratton will extend his car system on the east and west sides of the city.

Alderman Clark says the city must retrench and keep down expenses.

The Short Line has entered into the rate war inaugurated by the Denver and Southwestern and has established an 80-cent round trip rate between here and Cripple Creek. It has also reduced the freight tariff.

Miss Manette Spillane won the St. Mary's fair contest for the most popular young lady.

The city council met in regular session. The Bear Creek ranches were leased for five years.

A new water ordinance was introduced at the council meeting last night. It specifies a new rate for nearly every kind of of water user.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth addressed the students at Colorado College yesterday morning and addressed a large audience at Perkins hall last night. She was tendered a reception by Mrs. Goddard in the afternoon.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

Rummage sale and Christmas bazaar under auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of St. Paul's M. E. church, opens this morning in the Alamo sample rooms.

Teachers of the city schools will be tendered a reception and banquet at the Alamo on Friday night by the ward principals and superintendents of the city schools.

Bids on the recent school bond issue will probably be issued today.

Fourth lecture in Dr. Lancaster's course on child study will be given this afternoon at 3:30 at the Ferris school.

Garfield school is to have another art exhibit.

## STATE

(Friday, November 29.)

Denver & Northwestern Railway company on Sunday will open its line for business as far as Arvada.

Colorado Museum of Natural History, now in course of construction in the Denver City park, will be used as an art gallery.

Funeral of former Governor Waite will take place at Aspen today, interment being in the Aspen Grove cemetery.

Denver fire and police board has completed its annual report and asks for largely increased appropriations for fire and police protection.

(Saturday, November 30.)

Attorney General Post celebrated his 70th birthday yesterday.

Two Italian miners at Ouray picked into a missed shot at the Ravenue mine; one died from his injuries and the other is in serious condition.

Prof. C. W. Wynn of Denver, discoverer of a process which it was claimed would revolutionize the treatment of low grade ore, is dead.

(Sunday, December 1.)

Governor Orman has appointed Rev. John Wohl chaplain of the Second regiment, N. G. C.

Musicians of Denver are planning for an elaborate musical festival to be held the latter part of January.

Premature explosion while blasting out shale at the Portland Cement works near Florence resulted in serious injury of three men.

(Tuesday, December 3.)

E. L. Bogerty has been appointed superintendent of terminals of the D. & R. G. railroad at Pueblo.

Fred S. Harris has been appointed superintendent of the Fourth division of the D. & R. G., with headquarters at Alamosa.

B'nai B'rith has instituted a lodge at Pueblo.

Sheet and metal workers of Pueblo have been granted an advance of 25 cents a day in wages.

Numerous important railway deals have been recently transacted at Pueblo.

Rev. R. H. Barnes of Provo, Utah, but formerly rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Ouray, and Miss Annie Corbett of Ouray, were yesterday married at the latter place.

Jesse Sherman is on trial at Leadville for the murder of Edward Borrington in October, last.

Charles Hart, a Leadville business man, is under arrest for embezzlement committed in Thurston county, Wash., some years ago.

In an accident at Vindicator No. 2, on Bull hill, the cage fell to the 13th level, uncoupling the engine house and doing other damage. The engineer and fireman were both injured.

The Short Line has posted a new passenger and freight tariff at Cripple Creek.

Lizzie M. Thomas has brought suit in the district court at Cripple Creek against Joe Murphy and J. E. Murphy for a half interest in a lease on the Moon Anchor property.

Thomas W. Thipps, who was injured by an explosion of blasting powder at Florence on Saturday, died yesterday. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

Several attempts at assault on women and girls were made in Denver Sunday night. One man was arrested, but has not been identified as the assailant.

The supreme court has handed down a decision sustaining the commissioners of Boulder county in placing the salary of the district attorney at $1 a year.

Young Corbett telegraphed a friend in Denver to have a Christmas dinner prepared for the newsboys of the city.

The jury in the Watson W. Moore will case on trial in Denver, set aside the will and directed the property to be divided among the legal heirs.

Burglars entered the residence of Frank Tower of Denver and secured two gold medals, some jewelry and cash.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

A committee has been appointed to draft plans for the rebuilding of the Denver City hall; an increase of one mill in the tax levy is proposed.

Loss occasioned by fire in the carpet store of Croke & Thome, Denver, caused damage of $80,000.

Julius Aichele, the recently elected clerk of Arapahoe county, has appointed Alderman Andrew Kelley as deputy, displacing Milward Hewitt, who has held the position for years.

It is said that the Miners union will take up the cause of the people of Chandler who have been ordered by the Victor company to vacate and there are threats of a strike.

According to the Popolo Romano, published in Rome, when the pope received in audience Fathers O'Keefe and Malone, of the diocese of Denver, they presented complaints against Bishop Matz of Denver; the report is denied in Denver.

An old man and his daughter living in La Junta were beaten into unconsciousness by an unknown robber Monday night.

## GENERAL

(Friday, November 29.)

The Union block, the best business block in Yankton, S. D., was destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000. William Pierson, city marshal, slept in the building and jumped from a third-story window and was fatally injured.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Ia., says Judge William Phillips, the oldest member of the Polk county bar and one of its wealthiest pioneers, died at Phoenix, Ariz., Wednesday night at 9:15. He had gone there for his health.

A juror in the Letson Bullett mining case was found dead in his room at Des Moines; circumstances indicated that he blew out the gas before retiring; the case will proceed with 11 jurors.

Preliminary work of revising the creed of the Presbyterian church was begun in Washington yesterday.

George M. Pullman, son of the late millionaire car builder, died at his country home in San Mateo, Calif., yesterday morning.

The building at 316 and 318 Race street, Cincinnati, O., occupied by the Cincinnati Cork and Salt Co. and the Belding Clothing Co., was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $150,000.

(Saturday, November 30.)

The sub-committee engaged in the preliminary work of revision of the Presbyterian creed was in session again yesterday; the proceedings consisted mostly of interchange of individual views of the members.

The operation performed on Governor Taft yesterday afternoon was successful. He expects to start for Washington December 10 to recuperate and confer with Secretary Root.

Former U. S. Senator Roach of North Dakota, who has been seriously ill at a private sanitarium in New York city, is reported as having entirely recovered.

New York's mayor-elect, Seth Low, has announced the appointment of Colonel John N. Partridge as police commissioner of Greater New York. Colonel Partridge is now state superintendent of public works.

General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, arrived in Washington last night.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided that Governor Jenkins of Oklahoma would not be reappointed.

Senator Hanna has given $5,000 as his subscription to the Cleveland committee of the National McKinley Memorial association.

Mr. Herran, the Colombian charge in Washington, said last night that General Alban will grant nothing short of a complete capitulation by the rebel forces with all their arms and ammunition. But it is understood, Mr. Herran added, that General Alban will give immunity to the persons and private property of those who lay down their arms, and they may be granted leave to depart on parole.

(Sunday, December 1.)

Thomas Francis Mulgan, a mining man from Butte, Mont., lost his life in San Francisco owing to the escape of gas in his sleeping room.

The Republican senators will meet in caucus Monday afternoon for the purpose of selecting a committee to fill the vacancies on the committees.

(Monday, December 2.)

The exportation of cotton to the orient by way of Puget sound during the past few years has made a wonderful increase and November has been a record-breaker in that line. According to the custom-house records at Port Townsend, Wash., shipments amounted to 14,000 bales of cotton valued at $800,000.

Detachment of troops guarding the vault which contains the remains of the late President McKinley at Canton has been reduced to five non-commissioned officers and 40 privates.

War department will test white gloves of American manufacture in place of the standard Berlin gloves now in use.

Arthur W. Soper, president of the Pintsch compressing company, is dead.

William W. Ferguson has been found guilty of the murder of Dr. J. L. Barnes of Monticello, Ills., and has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

Reports from San Francisco show that only three lives were lost through the collision of the ferry boats Sausalito and San Rafael.

William B. Vaughn, the professional bicycle rider died yesterday at Salt Lake City.

A jury at Pioche, Nevada, convicted seven people of "assault and battery" for participating in the lynching of a negro.

Major General James F. Wade has been assigned to the command of American forces at Cebu, department of southern Luzon having ceased to exist. Major General Wheaton takes command of the north Philippines.

The Englishman acting as secretary to Sixto Lopez has been arrested, charged with aiding the Filipino insurrection.

The financial situation in the Philippines is causing much alarm.

The report of the manager of athletics at Harvard university for the past year shows that the receipts from all branches of athletics amounted to $117,317 and the expenditures to $78,238. The receipts from football were $55,810 and expenses $10,688.

William A. Selkirk, a California pioneer of 1850 and prominent in newspaper and political world for half a century, died yesterday in Seattle.

The establishment in Rome of an American library has been ordered by royal decree. The library will contain all publications relating to the new world since its discovery.

Chinamen of Pittsburg and surrounding towns will make every effort to prevent the enactment at the next session of congress of the Chinese exclusion act.

All of the top works of mine No. 2 of the Madison Coal company at Glen Carbon, south of Edwardsville, Ills., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $75,000.

(Tuesday, December 3.)

The monthly statement of the public debt places the debt at $1,011,626,445, less cash in treasury for the month of $11,206,512.

The Fifty-seventh congress met yesterday. The senate appointed members of a committee to join with others from the house to notify the president that congress was ready to receive his message, after which that body adjourned in memory of the late Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

The house of representatives organized with the election of Mr. Henderson of Iowa as speaker, members of the committee of notification to the president were appointed, the drawing for seats took place and the adoption of rules.

Advices from White Horse state that the place is in danger of being flooded, as an ice jam has backed up the river to the danger point.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

First National bank of Ballston, N. Y., has closed its doors pending investigation; Charles E. Fitcham, the teller is said to be short $100,000.

American Federation of Labor convenes in Scranton, Pa., today.

National livestock convention is in session in Chicago.

A letter from President Krueger's secretary to the Holland society of Chicago says that nothing has been decided as to an eventual visit of Krueger to the United States.

Grand jury has returned an indictment against Mayor Charles Shilling of Decatur, Ill., charging malfeasance in office. The indictment was based on charges made by a committee of citizens who allege that the mayor knowingly permitted gambling contrary to law.

Heavy snow fell yesterday in Kansas.

Court martial acquitted Capt. in B. F. Tilley, governor of Tutuila, of all charges against him.

The heaviest snow storm for so early in the winter for years was raging in New England last night. Out of the northeast the wind was fully 40 miles an hour.

The great feature of the municipal elections in Massachusetts were the remarkable success of the Republican party, ten mayoralty candidates of that party winning and carrying with them in nearly every instance a city council in sympathy with them.

## WASHINGTON

Congress will open today with the usual routine; the sessions will be brief, the president's message being withheld until Tuesday.

One of the first measures of national interest to be introduced in the senate will be a resolution looking to public action concerning the death of President McKinley.

It is generally conceded that Senator Cullom will succeed to the important position of chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

Representative Williams has introduced a resolution proposing a committee of inquiry to investigate matters connected with Maclay's charges against Admiral Sohley.

President's message was read to senate and house yesterday; it is published in full on pages 9, 10 and 11 of today's Gazette.

Senate and house listened to the reading of the message which occupied about two and a half hours, appointed committees to arrange suitable action relative to the death of President McKinley, and adjourned.

Representative Dick of Ohio has introduced a resolution for a general investigation of the denial or abridgement of the right to vote in certain states with a view to reducing the congressional representation for such states.

## FOREIGN

(Friday, November 29.)

A telegram received in Sofia from a private agent at Dubnitza says that Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were alive November 24.

A brilliant Thanksgiving day reception was held at the American embassy in London last night. American business and private house were decorated with the stars and stripes during the day.

A remarkable tidal wave, accompanied by strong winds, has done much damage along the eastern coast of England from Norfolk to Kent. Rivers have overflowed their banks, dams and sea walls have been invaded and miles of country have been submerged.

(Saturday, November 30.)

The estimates for Germany's expenditure in China for the year 1902 are 89,500,000 marks, as against 123,500,000 marks expended in China in 1901. The pensions for widows and orphans resulting from the China expeditions amount to 491,000 marks annually.

The duke of Teck was thrown from his horse while out hunting near Nantwich, Chester, sustaining a concussion of the brain and an injury to his hip.

"The sultan has told his friends that he celebrated his birthday with a heavy heart," cables the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, "because of the humiliation inflicted upon Turkey by France."

Francisco Pi y Margall, chief of the Spanish Republican-Federal party, is dead at Madrid. He was born at Barcelona in 1820.

There was to have been an open meeting of anarchists in London last night to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the execution of the Chicago anarchists, but the police ordered the owner of the hall in which the meeting was to have been held to cancel the contract.

(Sunday, December 1.)

The state department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Russian authorities of Simeon Ivanowgrin, who is charged with the embezzlement of 25,000 roubles at Rostov, Russia, and is now under arrest at San Francisco.

A dispatch from Christiania says Boothia Felix has been chosen as the headquarters of Prof. Amundsen's magnetic polar expedition.

Queen Wilhelmina was able to leave her sick room yesterday and participate in the family dinner. Prince Henry, her husband, will return to Hel-Loo at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

The Norwegian press associations oppose the United States' proposed international copyright treaty, on the ground that there are irreconcilable differences in the copyright laws of the two countries.

The cable steamer Faraday has finished laying a cable between the Azores islands and Ireland for the Commercial company. This completes the fourth cable of that company between the United States and England.

In the Italian chamber of deputies the minister of finance, Signor Carcano, in presenting the budget, said he was able to announce an absolute surplus of 41,000,000 lire for the past fiscal year and added that he anticipated a surplus of 13,000,000 lire for 1901-1902.

(Monday, December 2.)

Decision of the Henley stewards to admit foreign crews to the regattas received much attention from the London Sunday papers and was generally approved.

A dispatch from London says that the report cabled to the United States that Florence Nightingale was near death was unfounded. Florence Nightingale is well.

A dispatch from Berlin says Prof. Albrecht Weber, the orientalist, is dead.

The report of a mutiny of Turkish troops in El Hedaz, Arabia, and the occupation by the rebels of the grand mosque at Jeddah, published in the United States is officially declared to be a ridiculous invention.

Sousa and his band played before the king and queen at Sandringham palace, the occasion being the queen's first birthday since King Edward's accession.

The Chinese heir apparent, Pu Chun, has been deposed by imperial edict on the ground that his father, Prince Tuan was the author of the Boxer trouble.

A council of Austro-Hungarian ministers held Saturday at which Emperor Francis Joseph presided, discussed a proposal to increase the standing army of Austria-Hungary by 100 battalions. The measure was declared to be imperative in order to enable the nation to maintain its position in the triple alliance.

(Wednesday, December 4.)

Charlemagne Tower, ambassador of the United States in Russia will leave St. Petersburg for Paris today. Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman will also proceed to Paris on the same train with Mr. Tower.


**Saved His Life.**

"I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Chrestenson, Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I had dyspepsia so bad that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read your advertisement on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.

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on our Mail Order List. Send it and we will mail you free our new

**Fall Catalogue**

and Our Special

**Bargain Lists**

**We Pay the Freight**

Let us tell you how we are the largest mail order house in the west. Established 1872. Twenty departments.

**THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO.**

Denver, Colo.

# NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

## MONUMENT.

Mr. Joe Lombard has returned to his ranch near Palmer Lake for the winter.

Mrs. J. R. Holloway left Saturday for a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Wood, of Greeley.

Mr. Chalquest is staying at the Guire ranch for the winter.

Mr. Lierd spent Thanksgiving with his family in Colorado Springs.

The fine weather Thanksgiving day brought many visitors to our town to dine with their friends and attend the mask ball in the evening, given by the Woodmen. Over 50 couples sat down to a fine banquet consisting of turkey and all that goes with it. Miss Nora Simpson, representing the queen of hearts, was awarded the $3 prize as the most artistically dressed lady. DeWitt Doyle of Palmer Lake, dressed as a rag doll, secured the $2 offered for the most comical costume. All present voted the Woodmen very successful entertainers.

Mr. Limbach's daughter, Mrs. Minnie Evans, of Denver, came Monday for an extended visit with her father.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Waldron went to Pueblo Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and children of Pring were calling on friends in town Sunday.

Mr. Sam Barry returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with his mother and sisters in Kentucky. One of his sisters came back with him.

Mrs. Bassett and children of Calhan are spending a month with Mrs. Bassett's mother, Mrs. David Guire.

The Woman's association met at the home of Mrs. D. Guire last Friday afternoon. Eight members and seven visitors were present. A number of interesting articles were read on the subject, "Korea." After the usual business was taken up and the meeting adjourned, delicious refreshments were served. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Higby on December 12.

Little Miriam Bell came up from Colorado Springs Wednesday to spend a few days with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bell.

Mrs. J. B. Killin spent Thanksgiving with friends and relatives at Calhan.

Mr. Elmer Watts of Elbert drove over Monday evening to visit his brother, Will, and family.

Mr. Baty and family started on an overland trip to Denver Saturday. They will spend some time in the metropolis sight-seeing and visiting.

Rev. Mr. Bell preached his farewell sermon at Calhan Thursday evening. In the past two years he has made many friends there who regret very much to part with him. He gave up his work there to come to Monument.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have returned to the Charles Allis ranch for the winter.

Miss Alice Stone spent Thanksgiving with her parents in Colorado Springs, returning Sunday.

The Sunday school will give an oyster supper Friday evening, December 13, to finish the required amount for the Christmas tree.

The Woodmen initiated Frank Green and George Dalton into their lodge Saturday night.

Mr. William Doyle of Palmer Lake, made a business trip to Denver Tuesday to try to interest the railroads in putting ice houses at the Monument reservoir.

Mr. Weaver has just completed a new room on the east end of the creamery to be used for a feed mill.

Rev. Mr. Bell was unable to fill his appointment at Table Rock and Monument last Sunday. However, he expects to preach here next Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. C. D. Ford of Denver, spent Sunday with his mother.

Mr. Fred Simpson left Saturday for the mountains to work in a saw mill.

Fred Sailor came up from the Springs Thursday to eat turkey with his parents.

The funeral of Mrs. E. J. Calhoun was conducted from the Westminster Presbyterian church at Carthage, Missouri, by Dr. William F. Bishop and Rev. Charles J. Smith. Among the many beautiful floral tributes was a harp in violets and chrysanthemums from the Choral society of which W. L. Calhoun is a director. The ladies of the church gave a floral offering and the four children a pillow with the word "Mother." Each of the pupils of W. L. Calhoun's music classes dropped a flower on the casket. All four of her children were present at the funeral. She has lived in Carthage with her son, Professor W. L. Calhoun, since 1889.

Death has again entered our midst claiming for its victim one of the oldest settlers of the divide. At 6 o'clock Sunday evening Joseph Pettigrew passed away at his home, No. 912 North Royer street, Colorado Springs. For several years he has been a sufferer from Bright's disease. Mr. Pettigrew came to Colorado in 1887 and settled on his ranch, five miles east of Monument, in 1870, where he lived until last spring. He realized that he was not able to care for a ranch any longer, so moved to the Springs in hopes that the change would benefit him. Mr. Pettigrew was an old soldier serving throughout the Civil war with company K, Third Maryland volunteers, and was a member of C. F. Coleman post, G. A. R. in Monument. The body was laid to rest in the cemetery here Tuesday afternoon. He leaves a wife and son at Boise, Idaho, and a host of friends to mourn him.

Mr. Kelsey has sold his interest on the Barnard ranch, near Husted, to Mr. Dewight, who will take possession in a couple of weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey will go to Santa Barbara, Calif., where Mr. Kelsey expects to go into the furniture business.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Galley were in Castle Rock for a few days last week.

Jack Allis is now at home. He started to school last Wednesday.

## BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. J. O. Jameson is sawing lumber in the Basin.

Mr. C. M. Smith of Colorado Springs, transacted business here last Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Basin was represented in Elbert Thanksgiving night.

Mrs. Lulu Hopkins of Big Sandy, has moved to Denver. Mr. Hopkins has employment there.

Mr. George Blakely is again hauling milk to the Basin factory.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Miss Maud Howard and her mother took a ride to Woodland Park last Sunday and although the sun shone and it looked so warm, they found the trip a cold one.

Mr. W. R. Shoup is spending a few days at Green Mountain Falls.

Thanksgiving passed off quietly, everyone gathering around the festive board and enjoying the viands.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Monroe of Colorado City, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dusenbury at dinner on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Brown is building a cottage for Mr. Bullis, so some improvements are being made.

The office that belonged to the old planing mill has been moved to Colorado Springs.

Mr. B. C. Jewett has built an addition to his barn and improved the appearance of several of the cottages by a coat of paint.

Mr. George Banks enjoyed his Thanksgiving as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dusenbury.

Mr. O. P. Hirons spent the day last Sunday with Mrs. C. Chirom in Green Mountain Falls.

Mr. George Banks made a flying trip to Colorado Springs last week, went one day and returned the next, but made quite a number of purchases while there.

## PEYTON

Messrs. W. W. Gaw and J. A. Austin of Eastonville, came over Wednesday morning to take the train for Colorado Springs as railroad accommodations to the Springs from Eastonville are very poor.

Mrs. Emma Beckel made a business trip to Colorado Springs last Thursday.

Mr. James Parks has moved his family to the coal mines north of Colorado Springs, where he has work for the winter.

Mr. Aaron Patrick has accepted a position in Pueblo for the winter.

Miss Kittie Etchison of Colorado Springs was visiting friends and relatives a few days last week.

The entertainment and oyster supper given by the Peyton Sunday school, was a success socially and financially.

The Misses Rena Hendricks and Bessie Haase of Colorado Springs are visiting their parents.

Mr. Clarence Hall of Colorado Springs spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Mr. E. J. Moreland left this morning for Chicago to attend the National Cattle Growers association meeting.

Mr. Clem Williams left this evening for Council Bluffs, Ia., as a witness in the mining suit of Doyle vs. Burns.

### Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 2.—The offerings of butter aggregated 1,500 pounds with no sales. The market was declared firm at 24½c, the same as last week. Sales of the week were 601,000 pounds.

### Coffee Market.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Coffee—Spot, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6¾; mild quiet; Cordova 7½@11.


### IT IS A PARASITE.

**That Causes Itching Scalp, Dandruff and Finally, Falling Hair.**

The itching scalp, the falling hair and the dandruff that annoys are the work of a parasite hidden in the scalp. That parasite must be killed to cure dandruff; and the only preparation that will do that is Newbro's Herpicide. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

C. H. Read of Victor, Idaho, says: "Myself and wife had dandruff and falling hair several years. Two bottles of Nebro's Herpicide completely cured us, after several other hair preparations had failed to do good." Makes hair grow glossy and soft as silk. Hundreds of other testimonials just as strong.

### Health and Beauty.

Poor complexion is usually the result of torpid liver or irregularity of the bowels. DeWitt's Little Early Risers stimulate the liver. Promote regular action of the bowels. Never distress. Hefly-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 S. Tejon St.

FOR SALE.

The best Stallion in the West.

MYRON McHENRY.....2:15½

Trial, 2:08¼.

(Full brother to John R. Gentry, 2:00½.)

Sire of Chanute, 2:26½.

Concierge, 2:28.

Alta Mc., 2-year-old, record 1:07 half mile.

PRICE $1,000.

Can earn his cost in one season.

Also offer for sale

CHANUTE .....2:26½

Trial, 2:18.

Best prospect for 2:5 class in the west.

Dad Dulaney, 2:26½, by Ashland Wilkes, and

FIFTEEN HEAD of high-class Brood Mares and Youngsters.

Address .....

H. G. TOLER & SON, WICHITA, KAS.


Farm and Stock Auctioneer for dates and terms. S. E. Carson, Peyton, Colo.

## MINERAL SURVEYS

**Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General, For Colorado, for the Two Weeks Ended Nov. 30, 1901.**

15207—Montrose, Argosy, et al.
15247—Pueblo, Wisconsin.
15270—Denver, Orange.
14946—Denver, Sakhart Extension.
15154—Durango, Sultan.
15212—Denver, Scharnitz.
15228—Pueblo, Lone Pine, et al.
15237—Leadville, Sunday.
15192—Pueblo, Lamar.
15229—Del Norte, La Plata.
15255—Pueblo, Hector.
15157—Gunnison, Steele, et al.
15236—Del Norte, San Luis.
15202—Pueblo, Lone Boy.
15251—Durango, Parnell.
15252—Pueblo, Cliff.
14899—Leadville, City of Haverhill, et al.
13855—Pueblo, Last Dollar No. 2, et al.
14744—Pueblo, Wishbone, et al.
14780—Pueblo, Los Angeles No. 3.
15046—Denver, Mammoth, et al.
15169—Leadville, C. W. No. 1, et al.
15131—Leadville, Gold King No. 2 et al.
15250—Denver, Congress.
15206—Denver, Cuba.
15208—Denver, Giselle.
15303—Pueblo, Gold Hill.
15317—Leadville, Mary M.
14417—Pueblo, Cash Entry No. 8170.
15188—Montrose, Joseph.
15224—Leadville, New Orleans.
15235—Del Norte, Luzon.
15263—Durango, Eclipse.
15274—Leadville, Pride of Denver, et al.
15275—Leadville, Ninety-three.

**Amended Work. (C. L. O.)**

8022—Pueblo, Tutonic.
8062—Pueblo, Hibernia.
8791—Pueblo, Bonanza.

C. C. Goodale,
Surveyor General.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.
CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD CAMP,
VIA THE SHORT LINE.

You can travel on any of the four elegantly equipped passenger trains between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District for 50 cents one way, 80 cents round trip, limit date of sale. Incomparable scenery and standard roadbed.

50 cents to Cripple Creek by The Colorado Midland Railway.


E. DUNSCOMB, M. D.
University of New York, 1863.
SPECIALIST

Diseases Peculiar to Women.
Diseases Peculiar to Men.
Diseases of the Stomach.
Chronic Ulcers of the Leg.
Nervous, Skin Diseases, Nasal Catarrh, Cancers, Tumors and Goitre.
Cancer, Goitre and Uterine Tumors removed by Medicine Alone. References given of those that have been cured.
Rooms 23 and 24 De Graff block, 118 North Tejon St.


THE GAZETTE IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE WITH ITS OWN PRIVATE WIRE TO THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

# THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Dec. 4.—For the most part the market was rather steady today, with declines somewhat fewer than usual and some good advances recorded; but at the same time the declines which were noticed were those which cannot be reconciled to a good market; and consequently the market cannot yet be said to be good. The chief declines of the day were those of Elkton which closed weak at $1.49, having sold down from $1.51½ and A. J. closed at 4¾. El Paso opened high at 67, but lost ½ during the day and Gold Dollar closed weak at 10¾.

Among the prospects the trading developed some fractional weakness, and the two lists were conspicuous by the slight trading which was done. The activity which does exist, however, is fairly well distributed; and there seems to be more or less modest buying going on. The strength of the day was best exemplified by Doctor, which sold up from 52½ to 54½, and Isabella gained a cent to 34, while Findley sold at 8¾, a slight advance above prices which prevailed a week ago. Pointer was active ht 4, a weak price; and Portland was lower at $2.88; but Calera, the Mexican stock which has made so remarkable a record since its advent on the exchange, sold up to 31¼, with considerable demand for the shares. The balance of the market was without interest.

### MINES.

| Stocks— | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia | 10¾ | 11¼ | .... |
| Anaconda | 25 | 26½ | .... |
| Argentum-Juniata | .... | 5 | 1600 |
| Battle Mountain | 17 | 18 | .... |
| Black Belle | 7½ | 9 | .... |
| Butterfly-Terrible | 20 | 23½ | 100 |
| C. C. Cons | 7¾ | 8¼ | 5000 |
| Coriolanus | 6 | 6¾ | .... |
| Dante | 4¼ | 4¾ | .... |
| Doctor-Jack Pot | 51 | 55 | 8100 |
| Elkton Con | 1.49 | 1.49½ | 10250 |
| El Paso | 66½ | 67 | 11000 |
| Fanny Rawlings | .... | 15 | .... |
| Findley | 8½ | .... | 1000 |
| Gold Dollar | 10¾ | 10¾ | 5000 |
| Golden Cycle | 61½ | 63 | .... |
| Golden Eagle (Ldv) | .... | .... | .... |
| Golden Fleece | 50 | .... | .... |
| Gold King | 50 | .... | .... |
| Gould | 15 | 15½ | .... |
| Ingham Con | 13 | .... | .... |
| Isabella | 33 | 33½ | 8200 |
| Jack Pot | 33½ | 41 | .... |
| Last Dollar | .... | 60 | .... |
| Lexington | 5¾ | 6¾ | .... |
| Mint | 7 | 9 | .... |
| Mollie Gibson | 13 | 15 | .... |
| Moon-Anchor | 21 | 27½ | .... |
| Nugget | 15 | 16 | .... |
| Pharmacist | 5 | 5¾ | .... |
| Pinnacle | 8 | 8½ | .... |
| Pointer | 4 | 4¼ | 11000 |
| Portland | 2.85 | 2.90 | 700 |
| Prince Albert | 3¾ | 3½ | 2000 |
| Vindicator | 1.49 | 1.51 | .... |
| Work | 8¾ | 8¾ | 15000 |

### PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | 12¾ | 13¼ | .... |
| American Con | 3½ | 4 | 1000 |
| Beacon Hill Ajax | 4 | 4½ | .... |
| Ben Hur | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Blanche | 17¾ | 21¾ | .... |
| Blue Bell | 10 | 14 | .... |
| Bob Lee | 13¾ | 17¾ | 7000 |
| Bonnie Nell | 7⅞ | 8 | .... |
| Bostwick | 5 | 6 | .... |
| Calera | 31 | 31½ | 3100 |
| C. C. G. Explor | 6 | 7½ | .... |
| Central | 6½ | 7¾ | 2000 |
| Champion | 3 | 3¾ | .... |
| C. C. and M. | 5¼ | 6 | .... |
| Col. Vic. | 4 | 6 | .... |
| Commonwealth | .... | 4 | .... |
| Constantine | 3 | 3¼ | 7000 |
| Creede-C. C. | 4 | 4½ | .... |
| Currency | .... | 1 | .... |
| Des Moines | 3½ | .... | .... |
| Dorothy | .0075 | .0085 | 8000 |
| Easter Belle | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... |
| Echo | 15¾ | 17¾ | .... |
| Eleanor | .... | 1 | .... |
| Fauntleroy | .... | 2¾ | .... |
| Flower of the West | 1¾ | 1⅞ | .... |
| Flying Cloud | 2 | .... | .... |
| German-American | .... | 2¾ | .... |
| Gold Bond | 4 | .... | .... |
| Gold Sovereign | 3¾ | 4¼ | .... |
| Grace Gold | 1 | 1¾ | 1000 |
| Greater Gold Belt | .... | 2 | .... |
| Hart G. M. & L. | 4 | .... | .... |
| Hercules | 6½ | .... | .... |
| Ironclad | 2½ | 2¾ | .... |
| Jolly Jane | 3¼ | 3¾ | .... |
| Kaffirs | .007 | 1¾ | .... |
| Kentucky Belle | 2 | 2½ | 1000 |
| Keystone | 6 | 7¾ | .... |
| Little Bessie | 3½ | 3⅝ | 6000 |
| Little Joan | 1¾ | .... | .... |
| Little Nellie | .... | 4½ | .... |
| Little Puck | 4½ | 4¾ | .... |
| Madeline | .... | 4 | .... |
| Mariposa | 1½ | 2 | .... |
| Mary Cashen | .... | 8 | .... |
| Matou | 8 | 15 | .... |
| Midway | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3000 |
| Missouri | 3 | 4 | .... |
| M. T. | 1¾ | 1½ | 1000 |
| Mobile | 1¼ | 2 | .... |
| Molly D. | 3 | 4 | .... |
| Monarch | 2 | 2¾ | .... |
| Morning Star | 3½ | 3⅝ | .... |
| National | 2¼ | 2¾ | .... |
| Nellie V. | 1 | 4¼ | 5000 |
| New Haven | 3¾ | 4 | .... |
| Olive Branch | 2½ | 2¾ | 1000 |
| Oriole | 1½ | 2 | .... |
| Pappoose | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| Pilgrim Con. | 3⅝ | .... | .... |
| Princess | 2 | 2¼ | 1000 |
| Progress | 3½ | 4¼ | .... |
| Pythias | 1½ | 2½ | .... |
| Republic | 3½ | 3¾ | 1000 |
| Reward | 008 | 1¼ | .... |
| Robert Burns | .... | 2 | .... |
| Rocky Mountain | 5⅝ | .... | .... |
| Rose Maud | 5⅝ | 6 | 2000 |
| Rose Nicol | 5 | 6¼ | 4000 |
| Sedan | 4 | 4¼ | 5000 |
| Sunset Eclipse | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 200 |
| Triumph | 1½ | 2 | .... |
| Twin Sisters | .... | 5 | .... |
| Uncle Sam | 1⅝ | 2 | .... |
| Union | 2¼ | 5 | .... |
| Virginia M. | .... | .... | .... |
| Volcano | 1¼ | .... | .... |
| Wide Awake | 9 | 2¼ | .... |
| Zenobia | 9 | .... | .... |

### PROSPECTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agnes | 3½ | 4½ | 6000 |
| Alice M. | 001 | 0035 | .... |
| Anchor | 1 | 1⅞ | .... |
| Anna May | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Antelope | 008 | 1¾ | .... |
| Aola | 3⅜ | 3½ | 2500 |
| Astor | 002 | 008 | .... |
| Avalon | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Avondale | .... | 008 | .... |
| Banner | 1 | 1¼ | .... |
| Big Dick | .... | 2 | .... |
| Bonsal | 0065 | 1¾ | .... |
| Cable Con | 007 | .... | .... |
| Cadillac | 0055 | 1½ | .... |
| C. C. Gold Bullion | 1 | 1¾ | .... |
| Celestine | 001 | 008 | .... |
| Chicolo | 1 | .... | .... |
| C. K. and N. | 2¼ | 2⅝ | .... |
| Colfax | .... | 008 | .... |
| Colonial Dames | 006 | 0075 | .... |
| Columbine | 005 | 1 | .... |
| Copper Signal | 002 | 0075 | .... |
| Croesus | 005 | 001 | .... |
| Cumberland | .... | 1¾ | .... |
| Deadshot | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | .... |
| De Beers | .... | 2 | .... |
| Defender | 0025 | 004 | .... |
| Detroit | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Emma-Aimee | 1⅜ | 2 | .... |
| Ernestine | .... | 1 | .... |
| Favorite | .... | 1¼ | .... |
| Figaro | 0045 | .... | .... |
| Forepaugh | 2 | .... | .... |
| Fort Wilcox | .... | 004 | .... |
| Free Gold | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Gold Calf | 005 | 006 | .... |
| Golden Age | 008 | .... | .... |
| Golden Dale | 005 | 1 | .... |
| G. Eagle (C. C.) | 1½ | 2¼ | .... |
| G. Terry | 1 | .... | .... |
| Goldfield | .... | 2 | .... |
| Gold Hill | 0075 | 0085 | .... |
| Gold Knob | 5¾ | 6 | .... |
| Hayden Gold | 007 | 1 | .... |
| Helen B | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Henrietta | 0045 | 006 | .... |
| Hermosa | 006 | 1⅛ | .... |
| Hooster Boy | .... | 1¾ | .... |
| Horseshoe | 001 | 003 | .... |
| Indicator | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Jean L. | 0035 | 003 | .... |
| Key West | 0075 | 1 | .... |
| Kitty Gold | .... | 1¾ | .... |
| Lacota | .... | 008 | .... |
| Lasca | 003 | 0035 | .... |
| Leon Con. | 005 | 0065 | .... |
| L. C. Diamond | 005 | .... | .... |
| Little Man | .... | 005 | .... |
| Lucrative | .... | 1⅛ | 2000 |
| Magic | 0015 | 0025 | 4000 |
| Magna Charta | .... | 2¼ | .... |
| Magnet Rock | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... |
| Margery | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Maria A. | .... | .... | 3000 |
| Marion Con. | 002 | .... | .... |
| Marquette | 0045 | 0055 | 2000 |
| Mary Nevin | 2 | 2½ | .... |
| Merrimac | 003 | 0035 | 2000 |
| Montreal | .... | 2½ | .... |
| Montrose | .... | 1¾ | .... |
| Navajo | 003 | 0045 | 2000 |
| O. K. | 1 | .... | .... |
| Old Gold | 007 | 008 | .... |
| Omega | 006 | 1¼ | .... |

### PROSPECTS—(Continued.)

| Stocks— | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 0045 | .... | .... |
| Pelican | 0075 | .... | .... |
| Prin-Sell | .... | 1½ | 1000 |
| Quito | 006 | 007 | .... |
| Rattler | 1½ | 2¼ | .... |
| Red Spruce | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... |
| Rio Grande | .... | 004 | .... |
| Rose Archer | 002 | 0025 | .... |
| Santa Fe | 001 | 003 | .... |
| Shannon | 1 | 1¼ | 3900 |
| Silver State | 1½ | 1⅝ | .... |
| Silver Gold | 005 | 009 | .... |
| St. Thomas | 2½ | 2¾ | .... |
| Texas Girl | 0045 | 0055 | 4000 |
| Transit | .... | 008 | .... |
| Trenton | 007 | 1¼ | .... |
| Union Belle | .... | 4 | .... |
| Waverly | 001 | 004 | .... |
| Xerxes | 001 | 003 | .... |
| Zoe | 1½ | 1¾ | 5000 |

## MORNING CALL

### SEPARATE SALES

#### MINES.

Cripple Creek Con.—5,000 at 8.
Doctor-Jack Pot—500 at 52½, 3,500 at 52, 100 at 51.
Elkton—500 at $1.51½, 2,000 at $1.51½.
El Paso—5,000 at 67.
Findley—1,000 at 8¾.
Gold Dollar—2,000 at 11.
Isabella—1,000 at 33.
Pointer—8,000 at 4.
Prince Albert—2,000 at 3½.
Work—1,000 at 8¾.

#### PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

American Con.—1,000 at 3¾.
Bob Lee—5,000 at 13¾.
Calera—2,000 at 31, 1,100 at 31¼.
Central—2,000 at 7.
Constantine—6,000 at 3¼.
Dorothy—1,000 at .008, 1,000 at .0075.
Little Bess—5,000 at 3½.
Kentucky Belle—1,000 at 2.
Midway—1,000 at 3⅝.
Nellie V.—1,000 at 4¼.
Rose Maid—1,000 at 5⅝.
Rose Nicol—3,000 at 4⅞, 3,000 at 5.
Sedan—5,000 at 4.
Sunset-Eclipse—200 at 10⅝.

#### PROSPECTS.

Agnes—6,000 at 4½.
Aola—1,000 at 3⅝, 500 at 3½.
C. K. and N.—3,000 at 2¼.
Colonial Dames—6,000 at .007.
Croesus—1,000 at .004.
De Beers—8,000 at .006.
Ernestine—2,000 at 1.
Golden Dales—2,000 at 1.
Gold Knob—2,000 at 6.
Lucrative—2,000 at 1.
Magic—4,000 at .002.
Maria A.—3,000 at 1¼.
Marquette—3,000 at .0055.
Merrimac—2,000 at .004.
Navajo—3,000 at .0055.
Texas Girl—3,000 at .005.
Zoe—3,100 at 1⅝.

## AFTERNOON CALL

### SEPARATE SALES

#### MINES.

A. J.—600 at 5, 1,000 at 4¾.
Butterfly—100 at 20.
Doctor-Jack Pot—500 at 52½, 1,000 at 53, 1,000 at 53½, 1,000 at 54, 500 at 54½.
Elkton—1,050 at $1.51, 1,000 at $1.51¾, 3,100 at $1.50, 1,500 at $1.49½, 500 at $1.49, 500 at $1.49¾, 100 at $1.49.
El Paso—2,000 at 66¼, 3,000 at 66, 1,500 at 66½.
Gold Dollar—3,000 at 10¾.
Isabella—1,500 at 33, 1,000 at 33¼, 1,500 at 33½, 200 at 34.
Pointer—3,000 at 4.
Portland—700 at $2.88.
Work—1,000 at 8¾.

#### PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Bob Lee—1,000 at 13⅞, 1,000 at 13¾.
Constantine—2,000 at 3.
Grace—1,000 at 1½.
Midway—2,000 at 3⅝.
M. J. T.—1,000 at 1¾.
Nellie V.—3,000 at 4¼, December corn 1⅛@1⅛c up, December corn 1⅛@1¼c higher, May corn 1¼c up and May oats 1⅛@1⅜c higher. Provisions closed 10 to 22½c advanced.

Transactions in wheat were on a scale that indicated the western country was thoroughly aroused to the situation. The slight sag at yesterday's close following yesterday's early buoyancy attracted buyers everywhere. Both primary and northwestern receipts were reported rapidly decreasing. The cable list did not respond to yesterday's sag and later cables showed a marked improvement. Temptations to take profits induced many holders to realize, but with the enthusiasm that seemed to prevail on all hands early sellers soon became the best buyers. The countryman was practically in control of the market. Outside markets responded rapidly to every bullish incentive and this strength was again reflected here. Flour at Minneapolis advanced 10c. Dry weather in the southwest was reported damaging to the winter crop and news was constantly arriving that wheat was being fed to stock. With all these influences trade showed a steady advance. December opened ¾ to ⅞c up sold to 75½@75⅝ and closed strong, 1⅜@1⅝c higher at 75¼@75¾.

May opened ⅛@¼ to ⅝@¾c up and sold to 79¾c, closing strong, 1⅝@1¾c higher at 79½c. Local receipts were 55 cars—none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 743 cars, making a total for the three points of 798 cars, against 1,086 last week and 549 a year ago. Primary receipts were 964,000 bushels compared with 742,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour equaled only 180,000 bushels.

Corn lent its share of activity to the general strength. The buying was of general character, with shorts covering and a good demand present from the outside. Offerings at times were very light. Wheat actively influenced this pit greatly and light receipts and unsettled weather brought on a bull campaign. Trade was not heavy but the market was under a constant nervous strain. Country buying orders were liberal. December, which opened ¼@⅜c higher on good cables, advanced to 63¾c and closed strong, 1¼@1⅜c up at 63½@63⅝c. May opened unchanged to ⅜c higher, sold to the new record price of 67¼c and closed strong 1⅛c higher at 67c. Receipts were 103 cars.

Oats had a strong bull market all session. Prices were higher to start, and based on light offerings, scanty receipts and a good cash demand; constant advances were made. Shorts showed considerable anxiety to cover and bullish speculation did the rest. Trade was heavy on outside orders, with countrymen as the principals. Shippers were all buyers on a large scale. May opened ⅛ to ⅜c higher, sold to a new record at 45½c and closed strong, 1⅝@1¾c up at 45@45½c. Receipts were only 197 cars.

A good country demand for everything on the provision list held hog products strong. Grain strength helped materially and bullish speculation aided in the advance. January pork closed 22½c up at $16.37½; January lard 15c higher at $9.50 and January ribs 10c up at $8.32½. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: wheat, 40 cars, corn, 105, oats 105. Hogs 41,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 74½ | 75½ | 74½ | 75½ |
| May | 78¼ | 79¾ | 78¼ | 79½ |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 62⅝ | 63¾ | 62⅝ | 63¾ |
| May | 65½ | 67¼ | 65½ | 67 |
| July | 66⅝ | 67 | 65⅝ | 66¾ |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Dec. | 43½ | 44⅞ | 43½ | 44¼ |
| May | 43⅜ | 45⅛ | 43⅜ | 45 |
| July | 39¼ | 40⅝ | 39¼ | 40⅜ |
| Mess Pork, bbl.— | | | | |
| Jan. | 16.05 | 16.40 | 16.05 | 16.37½ |
| May | 16.45 | 16.72½ | 16.45 | 16.70 |
| Lard, 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| Dec. | | | | 9.50 |
| Jan. | 9.32½ | 9.55 | 9.32½ | 9.50 |
| May | 9.40 | 9.60 | 9.40 | 9.57½ |
| Short Ribs, 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| Jan. | 8.00 | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.32½ |
| May | 8.45 | 8.52½ | 8.42½ | 8.50 |

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour, firm.

No. 3 Spring wheat, 70½; No. 2 red 78@79¼c; No. 2 oats, 45¼@45½; No. 2 white, 47½@48½; No. 3 white, 47@47½; No. 2 rye, 61⅜; fair to choice malting barley, 60@63½; No. 1 flax seed, $1.89; No. 1 northwestern, $1.40; prime timothy seed, $6.50; mess pork, per bbl., $15.40@15.50; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.50@9.52½; short ribs sides (loose), $8.25@8.40; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 7¼@7½c; short clear sides (boxed) $8.70@8.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $9.00.

| Articles— | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 32,000 | 23,000 |
| Wheat, bu. | 232,000 | 29,000 |
| Corn, bu. | 154,000 | 116,000 |
| Oats, bu. | 296,000 | 25,000 |
| Rye, bu. | 18,000 | 2,000 |
| Barley, bu. | 188,000 | 21,000 |

### Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 16,000, 300 westerns, active and 15 to 20c higher. Good to prime $6.40@7.50; poor to medium $3.90@5; stockers and feeders $2@4.25; cows $1.25@4.75; heifers $2@5.50; canners $1.25@2.30; bulls $2@4.75; calves $2.50@5.50; Texas fed steers $3.75; western steers $3.75@4.90.

Hogs—Receipts to day 50,000; tomorrow 37,000; Left over 10,000. Active and steady to higher, except for light. Mixed and butchers $5.65@6.10; good to choice heavy $5.85@6.20; rough heavy $5.45@5.70; light $5@5.75; bulk of sales $5.75@5.95.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000; sheep steady. Good to choice wethers $3.50@4.25; fair to choice mixed $2.75@3.50; western sheep $3@4; native lambs $2.50@5; westerns lambs $3@4.25.

### Colorado Produce.

Denver, Dec. 4.—The produce market seems to have struck a pretty settled basis. Trade is running quiet and the market conditions are showing no change. Poultry, for the most part, rules easy at quotations, and the supply fully equal to all wants of the trade. Receipts of fresh eggs are picking up and this, with a rather tame demand, is resulting in an easier tone to the market. Country butter is in better supply and receipts are coming forward more freely. Demand is not so urgent and the general situation not so firm as it has been. Fruits and vegetables are quiet and unchanged in price.

Butter — Standard creameries, 26c; firsts 24@25c; store packed butter, 18@19c; cooking butter 12c; roll butter, 13@15c.

Eggs—Ranch, per dozen, 27@28c; state, fresh, per dozen, 26c.

Cheese—Colorado cheese, 12c; Colorado brick, 13@14c; Wisconsin twins, 12½@13½c.

Poultry—Dressed, firm. Turkeys, 10@12c; hens, 8@10c; springs, 10@11c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 10c.

### Denver Live Stock.

Denver, Dec. 4.—Receipts of cattle were light today, only nine carloads arriving, the bulk consisting of fat stock. The market was active to the extent of the offerings and a clearance made early, at about steady prices. Packers were better buyers today, purchasing some good steers and choice cows. They paid $4.12½ for a load of 1,100-pound steers and $3.90 for a string of 1,100-pound cows, while feeder buyers got some fat cows at $3.10, they averaging 1,080 pounds. A load of beef from Nebraska arrived for the market for the Christmas trade, but found slow sale, as packers claimed they were not good enough. The feeders and stockers on the market all sold, the quality being fair. The best of the lot averaged 870 pounds and sold at $3.70. The demand for all classes of cattle is much better than the supply, and there is not a better market in the country than Denver. Choice killers and good 1,000-pound feeders will sell at good prices here. Competition between feeders and speculators is brisk, so cattle are selling for all they are worth on this market. A limited number of fancy killers for the Christmas trade is wanted.

HOGS.—The offerings of hogs on this morning's market were light, but nine more loads are due early this afternoon, four of which are from Idaho. Prices ruled strong to higher, the best hogs on sale bringing $5.05. Demand continues good.

SHEEP.—Nothing doing in the sheep line, as there were no fresh receipts. Market about steady, with good demand for feeder lambs and fair for choice muttons.

### Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000, including 1,000 Texans. Market strong. Native beef steers, $4.75@6.45; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.85; Texas cows, $1.75@3.40; native cows and heifers, $2.50@5.25; stockers and feeders $3.00@4.40; bulls, $2.00@4.35; calves $3.25@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000. Market steady. Bulk of sales, $5.70@5.15; heavy, $5.15@6.25; packers, $5.00@5.05; medium $5.00@5.15; light, $5.40@5.05; yorkers, $5.35@5.00; pigs $4.50@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts 3,000. Market strong. Muttons, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $4.00@4.85; wethers, $3.15@3.75; ewes, $3.00@3.40.

Omaha, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; active, steady to strong; native beef steers, $5.75@6.75; western steers, $3.60@5.30; Texas steers, $3.50@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.90@4.60; canners, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.90; calves, $3.00@5.75; bulls and stags, $1.75@4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,800; 5c higher; heavy $5.95@6.12½; mixed, $5.90@5.95; light, $5.75@5.95; pigs, $4.50@5.90; bulk of sales at $5.90@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,900; slow; steady; fed muttons, $3.50@3.75; grass wethers, $3.00@3.35; fed lambs, $4.25@4.75; grass lambs, $3.75@4.40; ewes, $2.50@3.35; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.25.

## LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF COLORADO,
COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss:
IN THE COUNTY COURT.
November term, A. D., 1901.

JESSE C. KIMSEY, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Timothy Lawrence Walsh, deceased,
vs.
LOUISA HOGUET, HENRIETTA HOGUET, Emma de Vaux (or de Vean), Augustus De Vaux (or De Vean), Frederick De Vaux (or De Vean), and the unknown heirs of Napoleon De Vaux (or De Vean).

Notice of petition to sell real estate under the will of Timothy Lawrence Walsh, deceased:

To Louisa Hoguet, Henrietta Hoguet, Emma De Vaux (or De Vean), Augustus De Vaux (or De Vean), Frederick De Vaux (or De Vean), and the unknown heirs of Napoleon De Vaux (or De Vean,)

Sworn statement of the non-residence of the above-named defendants having been made in the petition of Jesse C. Kimsey, and filed in the office of the Judge of the